

THERAPEUTIC INTS

DAS GUPTA.



106



THERAPEUTIC HINTS.

BY

DHIRENDRA CHANDRA DAS GUPTA M.B.

AUTHOR OF CHARACTERISTIC MATERIA MEDICA.

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FOREWORD.

The keynote of the present volume is its intensely practical character. Its basis throughout is clinical experience as a guide to the practice of Homœopathy, and to make the work as authoritative as possible, the clinical experiences of the most eminent physicians such as Jahr, Baehr, Hering, Farrington, Jousset, Dewey, Kent, Hempel, Hartmann etc. have been brought into requisition and have been marshalled in the order which ensures the greatest facility of reference.

Diseases have been taken up one by one and the course they ordinarily follow, has in most cases been detailed, together with the remedies which the masters of Homœopathy have actually found most helpful at every stage. The requirements of bed-side work have thus been always kept in view and the greatest facility has been afforded towards the quick and correct selection of a remedy.

The diseases have, with a view to secure facility of reference, been arranged in alphabetical order instead of in accordance with their pathological classification. An elaborate index and special hints for diagnosing diseases have been added to do away, as far as possible, with the difficulties which laymen and beginners are apt alike to experience.

The author is thoroughly conscious of the limitations of a treatise like the present. Within its short compass, it cannot, nor is it intended to be, a guide

in all cases. Its main aim, as its title implies, is to be a ready reference to the busy practitioner and to furnish Therapeutical Hints to beginners and help them to select remedies correctly, select them quickly, and with the least possible trouble and difficulty.

July, 1929.

THE AUTHOR.

Second Edition.

In the present edition the whole book has been thoroughly revised and in certain places enlarged and rewritten. Several surgical diseases which did not find a place in first edition have now been added. The characteristic symptoms of each disease have been carefully explained to make the book more helpful for bedside use. The diseases have been arranged in one continuous alphabetical series, as the previous division into Major and Minor Diseases was found unnecessary and inconvenient in actual use. It is considered that the present arrangement will make for facility of reference.

April, 1935.

D. G.

Third Edition.

Twenty more diseases have been fully treated in this edition. Clinical notes on the treatment of a number of interesting cases by some of the masters of Homœopathy and some by the author himself have been incorporated in this edition. It is hoped that this will considerably enhance the value of the book.

August, 1937.

D. G.

Fourth Edition.

This is practically a reprint of the previous edition. Though owing to abnormal conditions, the cost of paper has nearly doubled, the price of the book has been kept the same as in those which preceded it.

January, 1942.

D. G.

Fifth Edition.

Owing to abnormal rise of the cost of paper, printing and binding the price of the book is raised with great reluctance.

August 1945.

D. G.

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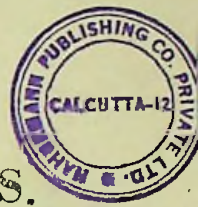
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THERAPEUTIC HINTS.

ABSCESS AND BOILS

Remedies in general—Amm C ; Anthracin ; Apis ; Arg Met ; Arn M ; Ars A ; Aur Met ; Bell ; Berb V ; Bry ; Calc C ; Calc P ; Calc S ; Carbo V ; Caust ; Cham ; China ; Echin ; Fluor Ac ; Graph ; Hep S ; Lach ; Lyco ; Manganum ; Merc S ; Nitr Ac ; Phyto ; Puls ; Rhus T ; Sep ; Sil ; Staph ; Sulph ; Tarent Cub ; Verat A.

1. SMALL BOILS APPEARING IN CROPS—**Bryonia**, should first of all be given in repeated doses. This very often yields very good result. **Sulph** may occasionally be used as an intercurrent remedy. **Arn M** is a very useful remedy. It should be given in low potencies and needs frequent repetition. **Berb V** hastens suppuration of boils and prevents their recurrence. **Ars A** and **Carbo V** are useful for boils of an adynamic type. **Hep S** and **Calc C** are good constitutional remedies. These should be given in higher potencies. **Phytolacca** is regarded by some as specific for boils. **Echinacea** is said to correct the boil habit.

2. STAGE OF INITIAL INFLAMMATION—**Bryonia**, in repeated doses is the best remedy : it should be supplemented by a dose of **Sulph**. **Bell** will suit the stage of initial inflammation : it has pain, redness, and prominent localised inflammation. **Merc S** will be useful to bring the abscess to a head.

NOTE—**Bry** and **Calc C** are inimical. **Calc C** must not be given before **Sulph**. **Sulph**, **Calc C** and **Lyc** follow each other in the order given. **Sil**, **Lyc**, **Bell**, **Rhus T** are all complementary to **Calc C**.

2. PUS ABORTED—**Hep S** given in higher potencies will check the pus formation. **Arn M** is said by some to be useful for the purpose ; it should be used in the lower potencies and needs frequent repetition.

Note—**Bell**, **Bry**, **Merc S**, **Sil**, follow well after **Hep S**.

4. PROMOTE PUS—**Hep S**, in lower dilutions is the usual remedy. But where **Hep S** fails, **Cham** may be given with success. **Merc S**, in lower potencies will help pus formation. **Arn M** is very good for shrivelled up abscesses.

5. AFTER PUS IS FORMED—**Merc S**, in lower potencies is the best remedy for this condition then comes **Hep S** ; both used in lower potencies. **Lach**, **Ars A** are useful for unhealthy offensive pus, with a low condition and hectic fever. **Rhus T** will be useful for the suppurating glands. **Tarentula C** is for the exceedingly painful and inflamed abscesses, with tendency to gangrene ; the neighbouring glands are swollen, indurated and painful. **Sil** should be thought of when the abscess does not heal under **Merc S**. A dose of **Sulph** should be given after **Merc S**, before giving **Silicea** ; for **Merc S** and **Silicea** are inimical. **Silicea** follows **Sulph** well. **Calc S** is indicated in all kinds of cases after pus has found a vent. It differs from **Hep S** in sensitiveness to air. **Hep S** cannot bear the slightest exposure and

Calc S is better in open air—better walking in it; desire for it. Both have aggravation from change of weather. **Calc S** has not the excessive sensitiveness of **Hep S**.

NOTE—**Bell**, **Hep S**, **Lach** and **Sulph** are useful before and after **Merc S**. Never give **Sil** before or after **Merc S**, they are inimical. **Hep S** and **Nitr Ac** are both complementary to **Lach**. **Rhus T** is complementary to **Ars A**.

6. SUPPURATION CONTINUING INDEFINITELY—**Sil** will bring no healthy action and promote granulation. But when once the healthy granulation is formed, **Sil** should be stopped and **Fluor Ac** given in its stead. **Sulph** should be given if the discharge continues to be profuse.

NOTE—**Fluor Ac** is complementary to **Sil**. **Sulph** follows **Silicea** well.

For **Mammary abscess**, **Peritonsillar abscess** and **Mastoid abscess**, see sections under their different headings.

7. INDICATIONS, ACCORDING TO PUS.

BLACK—**Sulph**, **China**.

BLOODY—**Ars A**, **Hep S**, **Merc S**, **Carbo V**, **Caust**, **Lyc**, **Nitr Ac**, **Puls**, **Sil**.

BROWNISH—**Bry**, **Sil**, **Ars A**, **Carbo V**.

GREYISH—**Caust**, **Sil**.

GREENISH—**Caust**, **Puls**, **Sil**, **Aur**, **Clem**, **Merc S**, **Nux V**, **Rhus T**, **Sep**.

WHITISH—**Cal C**, **Lyc**, **Amm C**, **Ars A**, **Sep**, **Sil**, **Sulph**.

YELLOW—Puls, Calc C, Carbo V, Caust, Clem, Merc S, Phos, Sep, Sil, Staph.

PUS COPIOUS—Puls, Sep, Ars A, Calc C, Merc S, Phos, Rhus T, Sil.

SCANTY—Calc C, Lach, Merc S, Sil, Bell, Cupr, Dulc, Hep S, Sep, Verat A.

CORRODING—Ars A, Caust, Merc S, Rhus T, Sil, Carbo V, Hep S, Lyco, Nitr Ac, Ranun B

ICHOROUS—Ars A, Carbo V, Merc S, Nitr Ac, Rhus T, Sil, Caust, China, Staph.

CHEESY—Merc S.

GELATINOUS—Sil, Arg Met, Merc S, Sil, Sep.

THIN—Caust, Merc S, Sil, Sulph.

VISCID—Merc S, Bovista, Con.

WATERY—Caust, Merc S, Ars A, Ranun B, Rhus T, Sil.

PUTRID—Hep S, Phos Ac, Sulph, Ars A, Calc C, China, Graph, Lyco, Merc S, Sep, Sil.

SOUR SMELL—Hep S, Merc S, Sulph.

SMELLING LIKE HERING BRINE—Graph.

SMELLING LIKE OLD CHEESE—Hep S, Sulph.

SMELLING LIKE TALLOW—Merc S.

ADENOIDS AND GLANDULAR SWELLINGS IN GENERAL

ADENOIDS—Chronic enlargement of glands within the fauces. This condition is one of the most common and important affections of childhood. It influences seriously the bodily and mental growths. The child

breathes with the mouth open and thus acquires a characteristic vacant expression. The intellect is often below the average ; the child is stunted in growth and there may be deafness and nocturnal enuresis. In long lasting cases, various deformities of the chest are noticed and the child has difficulty of breathing.

ENLARGEMENT OF GLANDS—May be local or general. There are certain diseases in which there is a tendency for all or nearly all the lymphatic glands in the body to be enlarged—generalised glandular enlargement, as distinct from enlargement of local groups of glands only. If there is *generalised enlargement* the patient is probably suffering from one or other of the following diseases—Lymphatic Leukemia, Hodgkin's disease, Lymphadenoma, Lymphosarcoma, Secondary Syphilis, Plague. In all the diseases in which enlargement of the lymphatic glands may be general, it sometimes may be *local* or begin locally, before it becomes general. The following should be considered in this connection—Septic absorption from sores etc., on the skin or mucous membranes from which the lymphatics drain into the particular glands that are involved ; Tuberculous disease ; Secondary malignant disease.

Remedies in general—Ars A ; Ars Iod ; *Badiaga* ; **Baryta C** ; *Baryta Iod* ; **Bell** ; Brom ; **Calc C** ; **Calc Fl** ; Calc Iod ; *Calc P* ; *Carbo A* ; *Carbo V* ; *Cist Can* ; **Conium** ; Crot ; Graph ; **Hep S** ; *Hydrast* ; *Iod* ; *Kali Iod* ; Lach ; *Lyco* ; **Merc S** ; Nitr Ac ; *Rhus T* ; *Sil* ; *Spong* ; **Sulph** ; *Tuberculin*.

1. For Adenoids begin the treatment with **Baryta**

C specially when there are chronic tonsillar enlargements. **Baryta C** is specially applicable to scrofulous children, who are physically and intellectually backward ; and always have swollen tonsils from the slightest cold. It will check the predisposition and bring on a change in the constitution of patient. Most patients will improve under this remedy. If there is no improvement or the condition becomes stationary a dose of **Silicea** should be given. It should be used in the higher potency. It should be allowed to act for 3 or 4 days and the progress noted. If the progress is not satisfactory **Calc C** and **Calc Phos** are the most useful remedies. **Hydrastis** and **Cistus Can** are claimed to be very useful for adenoids. **Hydrastis** should be thought of, where there is a general lymphoid hypertrophy ; and **Cistus** will be useful for scrofulous individuals, who are sensitive to cold air ; glands are hard, indurated ; nasopharynx is usually affected and in cases connected with caries of the lower jaw. **Tuberculinum** may be used as a constitutional remedy, only once a week. In cases where the tonsillar enlargement is not very prominent, **Sulph** should be given at the onset. Then comes the time of giving **Calcarea Carb**, which will be specially useful when there are otorrhœa and hardness of hearing. **Merc S** often serves as an excellent palliative and intercurrent remedy.

2. For an acute glandular swelling nothing will be more useful than repeated doses of **Bell**, whatever may be the site. It should be given as a routine remedy.

Rhus T will be useful in acute cases when the glands are swollen, hot and painful with erysipelatous swelling of the surrounding tissue. After **Bell** the medicine most appropriate will be **Merc S**. It should be given for 2 or 3 days, then followed by a dose of **Sulph 200**. Now watch the result. If the glands tend to suppurate, **Hep S** preferably the 30th potency, should be given. If now the glands suppurate and discharge pus, **Silicea 200** should be given. As soon as healthy granulations are noticed **Calc Fluor**, should be given. But if on the other hand the glands become hard and indurated the following are useful—**Baryta C**; **Badiaga** (scrofulous glands; indurated bubo); **Carbo An.** (indurated buboes; inguinal glands); **Carbo V** (indurated mammæ; axillary glands); **Conium** (glands usually without pain; stony hardness of glands; malignant glands; mammæ, testicles, glands caused by contusion or bruises); **Calc Fluor** (long lasting indurated glands; cervical, lymphatic bronchial, mesenteric); **Brom** (hard swelling, tonsils, cervical, submaxillary); **Iod** (indolent swelling, specially neck; goitre with difficult breathing); **Spong** (hard swelling, scrofulous cases; goitre; cervical glands; suffocation); **Graph** (painful swelling, patient apt to take cold, mesenteric glands; neck and axillary glands); **Crotalus**—inguinal glands enlarged; sloughing; unhealthy pus.

3. In very obstinate cases however when all the above fail, the practice of giving **Sulph**, **Calc C**, **Lyco**, **Sil** one after another is the most efficient course.

Baryta Iod should in this connection be noted to be a very good absorbant and next comes **Kali Iod**.

4. For Malignant glands the following remedies may be useful—**Ars A**, **Caust**, **Calc Fl**, **Conium**, **Hydrast**, **Nitr Ac**, **Tuberculin**.

NOTE—The complementary of **Ars A** are **Carbo V** and **Rhus T**. **Merc S** and **Sulph** are complementary to **Badiaga**. **Silicea** is complementary to **Baryta C**. **Baryta C** and **Calc C** are inimical. **Bell**, **Lyco**, **Rhus T**, **Sil** are complementary to **Calc C**. **Calc C** must not be used before **Nitr Ac** or **Sulph**. **Sulph**, **Calc C**, **Lyco** follow in the order given. **Calc P** is complementary to **Cabo A**. **Ars A**, **Hep S**, **Lyco** are all complementary to **Graph**. The complementary of **Lach** are **Lyco**, **Hep S**, **Nitr Ac**. **Lach**, **Graph**, **Iod**, **Kali Iod**, are all complementary to **Lyco**. **Merc S** should not be given before or after **Silicea**. The complementary of **Rhus T** are **Bry**, **Calc Fl**, **Ars A**.

ADDISON'S DISEASE

A rare disease characterised by progressive loss of strength and general pigmentation of the skin due to disease of the suprarenal capsules.

The symptoms may be classed under 5 different classes—(1) *Progressive general weakness* is the most marked feature and may appear long before any other symptoms. It is not accompanied either by anæmia or by marked emaciation until perhaps towards the end. (2) *Pigmentation of the skin* of more or less

general distribution. The colour begins with a yellowish tint, which gradually deepens into a bronze mahogany colour. The localities most affected are the exposed parts. (3) *Gastric symptoms*, such as vomiting, hiccough, cramplike pains in the abdomen. Constipation is usual, though there may sometimes be diarrhœa which often proves fatal. (4) *Cardiovascular symptoms* such as palpitation, dyspnœa, sighing, yawning and later on a tendency to collapse. Small rapid pulse, with very low blood pressure (very diagnostic). (5) *Nervous symptoms* are less common, but may consist of headache, vertigo and nervousness. The mind is clear except towards the end, when delirium, convulsions or coma may set in.

The course of the disease is usually prolonged—it may last from one to ten years. It always ends in death. It may end suddenly with syncope, severe vomiting and diarrhœa, convulsions or coma or it may terminate gradually by asthenia. Pulmonary tuberculosis is the commonest cause of death. The commonest complication is tuberculosis of the lungs or elsewhere. Occasionally cases run an acute course, death occurring in a few weeks.

TREATMENT—Jousset says "The scrofulous nature of the lesion, the cachexia, which so readily manifests itself in this disease indicate **Sulph, Calc C, Ars A,** and possibly **Silicea.**" Clarke suggests **Tuberculinum 30** or **200** once a week "Were we to treat the disease as a whole and symptomatically," says Hughes, "**Arsenic** would seem indicated." **Adrenalin**

or active principle of the suprarenal gland is much advocated in this disease. Arschagouni says "Healthy **suprarenal capsules, dry extract**, in the form of tablets of $2\frac{1}{2}$ grams each, one of which three times a day and slowly increased to 5 or 6 in twenty-four hours has clinically proved curative. The alcoholic tincture of the same may also be used with benefit," Bœricke recommends **Adrenalin** internally 5—30 minims of 1 in 1000 solution; and the 2 and 6 triturations. Dr. McCall Anderson, in the Glasgow Medical Journal, February, 1895, says that the extract of suprarenal capsules might be of advantage in the earlier stages of the disease, but when the solar plexus and the splanchnics are involved this method of treatment cannot overtake the result of nervous changes. Bœnighausen recommends the following—Ant C, Carbo V, Caust, Nitr Ac, Sec, Spig. Jousset mentions the following—Arg N, Ars A, Bell, Calc C, Chi, Fer Iod, Kali Carb, Natr M, Phos, Pier Ac, Sep, Sil, Sulph. Lilienthal recommends Bell to be followed by Calc C, Chi, Fer Iod, Iod, Natr M, Phos. **Bell** in acute cases and in the first stage; pain in small of back and groins, sensitive epigastrium or hypochondrium, vomiting, cold extremities and great weakness. **Calc C**, sallow skin; headache vertigo, dim vision, fainting, insomnia, muscular twitchings, clonic spasms, epileptic fits, restlessness and irritability, mental depression and aversion to work; anorexia, nausea, vomiting, gastralgia, sensitive abdomen and constipation. **China**, yellow, pale skin;

prostration of both mind and body ; irritability from excessive debility of nervous system ; coldness and trembling of extremities, restless sleep, fainting, dimness of sight ; anorexia, vomiting, gastric and abdominal pains with constipation and diarrhoea. **Ferrum**, great debility and muscular paresis ; yellow, sallow face ; tremors, sleeplessness, headache, vertigo ; nausea, vomiting, pressing and clawing pains in stomach, constipation. **Iodium**, skin dark-brown like parchment, scales off, thickening of epidermis with a brown colouring and looks as if smoked ; excessive debility and malaise ; moroseness, ill humor, mental torpor, dullness of the head, headache, vertigo, twitchings, convulsions, epileptic fits ; nausea, severe continuous vomiting, painful gastralgia, constipation. **Natrum Mur**, yellowish pale colour of the face, brown spots on back of hands ; lassitude and relaxation of body and mind, disinclination to labour, frequent yawning and stretching with sleepiness, still he cannot sleep, dimness of sight ; trembling of lower limbs, vertigo when rising up or when trying to walk with faint feeling, cross and irritable ; nausea, vomiting, aversion to food, loss of appetite, pain in abdomen and hypochondria, pressing and screwing pain in stomach, constipation. **Phos**, sickly-yellow colour of face, brown spots on different parts of the body ; weariness and sudden loss of strength with fainting, cold extremities frequent yawning and stretching, sensation of weakness and paralysis in small of back, excessive debility in extremities ; down-heartedness and irritability

illusions of sight and hearing, headache, vertigo, sleeplessness, twitching and spasms; nausea with severe vomiting, burning, cutting and pressing pains in stomach, pain in abdomen and hypochondria, constipation, diarrhoea.

The patient should be kept in rest, physical and mental; diet supporting the strength should be given; hygienic living, on the same principles like tubercular affections is advocated. Cold, overexertion and mental worry should be avoided.

AGALACTIA AND ABNORMAL MILK SECRETION

(Agalactia is deficient or absent milk secretion.)

Remedies in general—**Acon**; **Agnus Cast**; **Asaf**; **Bell**; **Bry**; **Calc C**; **Caust**; **Cham**; **China**; **Cina**; **Dulc**; **Jaborandi**; **Lac defloratum**; **Merc S**; **Puls**; **Rheum**; **Ricinus**; **Sulph**; **Urtica Urens**; **Zinc**.

I. SCANTY FLOW OR ABSENCE OF FLOW—**Puls** is the first remedy, specially when the milk is scanty or absent, the breasts are swollen and painful **Calc C** should be thought of when the milk is late in appearing, and even if it appears it is diminished in quantity. **Agnus Castus**, when the flow is absent or diminished from depressed condition of mind. **Asafœtida** has good clinical record. **Puls**, **Acon**, **Dulc**, should be considered when the condition originates from cold. **Cham** and **Bryonia** will suit cases arising from vexation. **Urtica Urens**, a generally useful remedy, may be given where no definite cause can be traced.

Castor oil applied externally often induces secretion of milk.

2. **ENGORGEMENT OF BREASTS AFTER WEANING**—**Pulsatilla** is most useful remedy. Then comes **Calc C**. Remember **Calc C** follows **Pulsatilla** well.

3. **QUALITY IS DEFECTIVE**—Where the milk is too thin, and the child is not growing, **Merc S**, **Chi**, **Sulph** are useful. If the milk tastes bad and the child refuses it, **Merc S**, **Cina**, **Sulph** are to be thought of. If the milk turns sour, **Rheum** is the best remedy; then comes **Pulsatilla**. **Acet Ac**—milk impoverished, bluish, transparent, of strong, sour taste and odour; deficient in caseine and butter (Hr).

4. **DEFECTIVE FLOW**—Where there is a constant flow of milk from the breast **Bell**, **Calc C**, **Bry** are the best remedies; then comes **Puls** and **China**. Where the milk does not flow out well **Bry**, **Bell**, **Acon**, and **Cham** should be thought of.

ALBUMINURIA : NEPHRITIS

(BRIGHT'S DISEASE)

ALBUMINURIA—Inflammation of the inner structure of the kidney, resulting in diminution of urine with excess of albumin and various casts. The patient has a waxy pallor of the skin, puffy eyelids, œdema of legs and ascites in long continued cases. The main complications are (a) Secondary affections of the heart, namely cardiac dilatation, hard pulse, rise of blood-pressure and heart failure. (b) *Uræmia*, a toxæmic

condition, caused by absorption of toxins accumulated in the system owing to deficient excretion, characterised by occasional vomiting, headache, drowsiness, convulsions, coma, scanty or suppressed urine. (c) Various skin troubles, of which erysipelas and cellulitis are most common.

Remedies in general—*Acon* ; *Apis* ; *Apocyn C* ; *Ars A* ; *Aur Chlor* ; *Aur Met* ; *Bell* ; *Calc Ars* ; *Calc C* ; *Cannabis* ; ***Canth*** ; *Colch* ; *Colocynth* ; *Copaiba* ; *Crot* ; *Cubeb* ; *Digitalis* ; *Hellebore* ; *Helonius* ; *Hep S* ; *Kali C* ; *Kali Iod* ; ***Lyco*** ; ***Merc Cor*** ; *Merc Sol* ; *Mezereum* ; *Nitrum* ; *Nux V* ; *Phos* ; *Plumb* ; *Puls* ; *Sabina* ; ***Secale*** ; ***Sulph*** ; ***Tereb***.

Acon is usually the first remedy, more specially when the disease originates from cold. The urine is diminished, blood-mixed and the micturition is difficult and painful. **Aurum Chlor** and **Cantharis** are recommended for the first stage of albuminuria. **Aurum Chlor**, has pale, profuse urine with albumin, casts and great reduction of urea ; putrid eructations, nausea, stitching and gnawing pain in pit of stomach. It should always be used as fresh preparation. 10 drops of the 2x potency (freshly prepared), given before each meal, and at bed time is said to have acted well. **Cantharis** has high grade of kidney inflammation. The hyperæmia is intense ; urine scanty, bloody and highly albuminous ; dysuria ; œdema comes early. It is well to use fresh preparations of **Cantharis**. Next to **Canth**, **Bell** is the main remedy, It should be given where the pains in the kidney are stinging, and

colicky in nature, coming in paroxysms and extend to the bladder. In very acute affections where the symptoms of uræmia appear in a first few days of the disease then **Belladonna** is indicated. **Cannabis** will always be useful for the drawing, ulcerating pains in the regions of the kidneys, down to the groin; the urine is diminished in quantity, bloody and turbid. **Terebinth**, has high grade of inflammation; urine scanty, bloody, strangury, and foul odour of breath. **Merc S**, is more appropriate where the inflammation goes on to suppuration and there are symptoms of uræmia. **Merc Cor** should be thought of in very high grade of inflammation, large amount of albumin, casts pus and blood in urine; tenesmus of bladder; hæmorrhagic retinitis. **Helonius** is very useful for albuminuria and dropsy associated with pregnancy. **Plumb Met**, has scanty urine; colour high, specific gravity low (1000—2); casts usually hyaline, though all varieties are present; there is atony of the bladder; the urine dribble; tendency to muscular atrophy; liver, spleen, contracted and hard. **Aurum Met**, should be thought of for the hyperæmia and fatty degeneration of the kidney, specially in granular kidney. **Phos** is mainly useful for the secondary degeneration of the heart and liver. For dropsy accompanied with it the main remedies are **Secale**, **Ars A**, **Apis**, and **Apocyn Can**, and then comes **Lycopod**, and **Sulph**. **Secale** has diminished or retained urine; the urine is turbid, bloody, depositing copious sediment. **Apocyn Can**, will be useful for

ascites with great thirst and gastric irritability; jaundice, excessive vomiting and secondary heart trouble. It should be used in the mother tincture—10 minims a dose, thrice daily. **Ars A**, is the chief remedy in acute nephritis after specific infectious diseases; albumen and casts are present in abundance; secondary heart trouble and ascities coming late in the disease. It will arrest the progress in the last stages of chronic nephritis and relieve the patient and prolong his life. **Apis** is most useful in the last stages. Oedema is very prominent; urine scanty and suppressed, high coloured, loaded with cast; there is burning and stinging; patient is apathetic, stupid and comatose. **Lycopodium** is a traditionally efficient renal remedy. The urine is scanty, dark red, albuminous with strangury; and sometimes cystitis. **Sulph** causes important changes in the urinary range and should be used as a constitutional remedy. **Crotalus**, albuminuria in the course of typhoid, diphtheria etc; urine smoky from transuded blood. **Helonius**—for albuminuria of pregnancy.

AMAUROSIS

Partial or total blindness usually associated with renal diseases. It is characterised by sudden onset, vision failing either partially or completely within a few hours. The failure of vision may or may not be accompanied by retinitis. This failure of vision lasts from thirty-six to forty-eight hours, and

then slowly disappears, the whole attack lasting as a rule, under a week. In the majority of cases, unless there is some definite injury to the optic nerve or retina, the vision recovers entirely; while in some cases, the blindness is complete.

Remedies in general—*Aurum*; Bell; Calc C; Caust; Chi; Dros; Merc S; *Natr M*; Phos; *Sepia*; Sil; Sulph; Zinc.

If the disease is caused by atrophy of the optic nerve, no remedy can do anything whatsoever. Jahr is said to have got excellent results from the use of **Merc S** and **Sulph**. Hahnemann highly recommends **Zinc**. When the amaurosis is preceded by a violent headache **Sepia** will be useful. The other useful remedies are **Aurum**, **Calc C**, **China**, **Drosera**, **Silicea** and **Phosphorus**.

The following is a fine case of Amaurosis cured by Dr. Cooper :—

Lydia H., aged 10. Is unable to see to thread a needle unless she holds it up within an inch or two of her eye; her sight is worse by candle light than by daylight; this has been gradually getting worse since it first came on, about two years ago, while taking medicine for goitre. The child is naturally delicate, and has a great deal of illness; for example, smallpox three years ago, pneumonia five years ago, measles four years ago and chickenpox. She is very languid, particularly in the early part of the day; her appetite, though sometimes fair enough, is generally very bad; she constantly complains of headache, chiefly confined to the right side, though it is the sight of the left eye

that is most dim ; her breath is offensive ; the bowels act regularly. **Arg N 2** three times a day, was now given, with continued improvement ; her sight gradually returned to its normal condition. At the end of the month the medicine seemed to be disagreeing, as her headaches were returning, and therefore I changed to the 30th, a pilule of which was given three times a day, and then I have not seen the girl, but learn from friends that she is quite well, and sight perfectly restored.

AMBLYOPIA

AMBYLOPIA—This term is applied to defective vision in which there is little or no evidence of any other condition which might account for the visual defect.

Remedies in general—Acon ; Alum ; Ars A ; **Bell** ; Calc C ; Caust ; **Chi** ; Chin S ; Dros ; **Euphras** ; Gels ; Lyco ; *Natr M* ; Nux V ; *Phos* ; **Ruta** ; Sep ; **Sil** ; Sulph ; Tabac.

When due to straining the eyes too much, **Ruta** is very useful ; next comes **Bell** and **Euphras**. When caused by drinking, **China**, **Bell** and **Sulph** are useful. When due to debilitating causes, **China**, **Calc C**, **Natr M**, **Nux V**, **Sepia** and **Sulph** are useful. For frequent obscuring of vision, use **Calc C**, **Lyco**, **Natr M**, **Sepia** and **Silicea**. For attacks of sudden blindness give **Phos** and **Sil**. Where all objects are seen as through a gauze, give **Caust**, **Sepia**, **Phos** and **Sil**. For fiery

appearances before the eyes, give **Calc C**, **Natr M**, **Sep**, **Silicea**.

ANÆMIA.

Remedies in general — Acetic Acid ; Aletris ; *Alumina* ; Argent Nit ; **Arsenic A** ; Calc C ; Calc P ; **China** ; *Chin Ars* ; **Ferrum** ; *Helonias* ; Hydrastis ; Kali C ; Natr C ; Natr M ; Natr S ; Nux V ; Phos ; Picr Ac ; Plumb ; Puls ; Secale ; Sepia ; Sulph.

ACETIC AC—For anæmia of nursing women, with dry skin and thirst.

ALUMINA—When caused by improper nourishment, as artificial food. Anæmia in young girls at puberty. Abnormal craving for undigestible things.

ARGENT NIT—Sallow complexion and shortness of breath from deficient oxygenation of the blood. Tendency to diarrhœa.

ARSENIC A — Pernicious anæmia. The blood corpuscles are disintegrated. Excessive prostration, considerable œdema, violent and irregular palpitation, marked appetite for acids, extreme anxiety, rapid emaciation, irritable stomach and intense thirst are its main indications.

CALC C—Indicated by the psoric, scrofulous or tubercular diathesis and the general symptoms of the drug.

CHINA—Anæmia resulting from loss of fluids as in hæmorrhage, prolonged lactation, excessive menstrual flow, long-lasting diarrhœa, and sexual excesses. The

quality of blood is poorer. There may be heaviness of head, loss of sight, fainting, ringing in ears, palpitation, pale sallow complexion.

CHIN ARS—Found curative in certain cases of pernicious anæmia.

FERRUM—Appearance of full-bloodedness or plethora, followed by paleness, earthy complexion of the face and puffiness of the extremities. Anæmic murmurs in the blood vessels of the neck. Patient is chilly and easily exhausted and has an evening rise of temperature. There may be vomiting of food after eating. It may be remembered that it is not a remedy for anæmia resulting from loss of fluids.

HELONIAS—Anæmia from prolonged hæmorrhage. Debility from atony of all organs from indolence and luxury. The anæmia is associated with disturbances in the urinary and sexual organs. Jones says that "it is one of the best blood makers we have."

KALI CARB—Blood corpuscles deficient, vertigo, weakness of vision, humming in ears, great chilliness.

NATR CARB—Anæmia with milky-white skin, emaciation, and nervousness.

NATRUM MUR—Blood impoverished, anæmia from loss of fluids. Emaciation inspite of the patient eating well. Great exhaustion from the slightest exertion; throbbing headache; palpitation and dyspnœa.

NUX V—Anæmia from gastro-intestinal troubles, sedentary habits, high living and debauchery.

PICR AC—Extreme prostration of pernicious anæmia.

PULS—When China and Ferrum fail. Whole system is relaxed and worn out. Dizziness on rising, absence of thirst. A great antidote to Iron and useful in cases coming from allopathic treatment where it may be given as a first remedy.

SECALE—Peculiar cachexia of anæmia. Pale, bloodless, jaundiced colour.

ANEURYSM.

ANEURYSM—is a sac filled with fluid or coagulated blood communicating with the interior of an artery, the walls of which have become dilated. Overstrain and trauma are the exciting causes. Arteriosclerosis, Syphilis, Rheumatism, Gout are predisposing and exciting causes. Men between the ages of 25 and 50 are more prone to this disease than females. It is recognised by a tumour in the course of a vessel, pulsating synchronously with the heart's beat. The pulsations are expansile in character. Symptoms vary according to the location of the tumour. The prognosis is unfavourable.

Hempel reports of a case where the patient was placed on the alternate use of tolerably large doses of **Aconite** and **Digitalis** with very good result. Arschougini says that **Calcarea Fluorica** at an early stage may reduce or keep in check the aneurysm. Some say that **Calc Fluor** will not act in cases where **Kali Iod** had been used previously. **Iodium** and **Kali Iod** are recommended for cases with a syphilitic basis.

Dr. Bailey had a rapid cure in a case of aneurysm of the subclavian by using **Baryta Mur** 2x trituration, three doses daily of $\frac{1}{50}$ of a grain. Helmuth and Gilchrist witnessed good result from **Gallic Acid** in half drachm doses of the mother tincture. Hughes reports of his excellent results in a cases of carotid aneurysm from **Lycopodium** 12. Von Sangenbeck used **Ergot** hypodermically with good success on account of its power to contract muscular fibers. Dr. Pearce reports of two cases of aneurysm of the mesenteric artery as having been cured by **Secale** 200. Nicholas is said to have cured a case of thoracic aneurysm by giving **Spigelia**, then **Carbo Veg** and later by **Bryonia** and **Spigelia**. **Spigelia** is also useful in aneurysm of the aorta, with dry spasmodic cough, worse on lying down and pressure across the chest. The other possible remedies are **Baryta Carb**, **Lachesis**, **Calc C**, **Acon**, **Ars**, **Bell**, **Verat A**, **Sulph**, **Aurum Mur** and **Arnica**.

ANGINA PECTORIS.

ANGINA PECTORIS—Sudden agonising pain in the heart radiating down to the left shoulder with a sense great compression of the heart. The pain is usually excited by emotion or exertion. It lasts for a few seconds and stops suddenly.

Remedies in general—**Ars A**; **Cact G**; **Dig**; **Gles**; **Glon**; **Ign**; **Lauroc**; **Nux V**; **Plumb**; **Spig**; **Tabac**.

Ars A, is the best remedy. It will stop

the pain immediately. Hartmann says that not only for the actual paroxysms, but the disease generally finds in *Ars A*, its appropriate remedy provided there is no organic lesion of the heart. *Ars A* should be used only in the higher attenuations, both for the actual paroxysm as well as during intervals. *Spigelia* is the next best remedy. This suits specially cases associated with valvular diseases—there is a purring feeling over the heart. Then comes *Nux V*, specially for cases arising from mental worry. *Plumb* will be useful for cases where the attacks are frequent. *Cactus G*, has the peculiar sensation of the heart being grasped by an iron band; there are constrictions of the chest and difficult respiration. *Gels*, *Glon*, *Tabac* will suit cases with high blood pressure and arteriosclerosis. Cannot speak; speech difficult; violent constriction of throat; pain between shoulders.

APHONIA : HOARSENESS.

Remedies in general—*Acon*; *Arg Met*; *Arg Nit*; *Arum T*; *Bell*; *Borax*; *Calc C*; *Carbo V*; *Caust*; *Dros*; *Gels*; *Hep S*; *Hyosc*; *Ign*; *Ipec*; *Kali Bi*; *Lach*; *Lyc*; *Nux M*; *Phos*; *Plat*; *Puls*; *Rumex*; *Sanguin*; *Sil*; *Spong*; *Sulph*.

1. CATARRHAL APHONIA—*Drosera* is the best remedy; there is a scraping, dry feeling in the fauces and an exciting cough. If *Drosera* is not sufficient *Caust* should be tried. It has sudden loss of voice

after taking cold, dry cough, which is worse in morning and evening and relieved by drinking cold water.

Bell is for sudden aphonia ; the voice is weak and wheezing. **Kali Bichrom** will be useful for catarrhal aphonia ; there is frequent desire to clear the throat and the patient is worse in the evening. Next to **Bell**, **Ipec** would be more useful where there is great congestion of vocal cords. **Rumex** would be useful for catarrhal aphonia with severe teasing cough. A piece of **Borax**, the size of a pea, dissolved in mouth, acts magically in restoring the voice, in cases of sudden hoarseness, brought on by cold.

2. PARALYTIC APHONIA—**Bell** should first of all be given in repeated doses. If it does no good give **Caust. Phos** and **Rumex** will be useful when the paralytic state is secondary to a catarrhal condition. **Spong** will do good when there is lack of control of the vocal cords. **Gels** is useful when the aphonia is due to paralysis of laryngeal muscles and the patient can hardly utter a word.

NOTE—**Phos** and **Caust** must not be used after each other.

3. HYSTERICAL APHONIA—**Platina** is the principal remedy, specially when attended with a sense of constriction of the larynx. **Ign** and **Nux M** come next. **Ignatia**, is usually attended with mental anxiety and a constant dry tickling cough. The aphonia of **Nux M** is usually associated with gastro-intestinal and cardiac troubles. **Gels** will suit cases where the aphonia is caused by depressing emotions. **Puls** will

also be a useful remedy for aphonia after emotion ; the symptom comes and goes capriciously.

4. MECHANICAL APHONIA—When the trouble is caused by a good deal of talking, **Phos**, **Lach**, **Calc C** are useful. When due to singing **Arg Nit**, **Caust**, **Hep S**, **Arum Trip** are useful.

5. CHRONIC APHONIA—For chronic aphonia **Caust** is the best remedy, then comes **Sulph**. **Lycopod**, **Phos**, **Carbo V** and **Sil** sometimes act well.

NOTE—Before **Lyco**, both **Sulph** and **Caust** act well. **Phos** and **Caust** are *inimical*. **Phos** and **Carbo Veg** are complementary. **Sil** acts well after **Lyco**.

APHTHÆ : STOMATITIS.

(ULCER MOUTH)

Remedies in general—**Alumen** ; *Aur Met* ; **Bapt** ; **Borax** ; **Calc C** ; **Con** ; **Hydrast** ; *Iod* ; **Kali Bichrom** ; *Kali Chlor* ; **Kali Mur** ; **Merc Sol** ; **Nitr Ac** ; **Nux V** ; **Phyto** ; *Staphis* ; **Sulph** ; **Thuja**.

1. **Merc S** is the first and best remedy. It suits most of the cases. If in spite of **Merc S**, the case does not progress well, a dose of **Sulph** should be given. In most cases **Sulph** will clear off the remaining symptoms and bring on a cure. But if the trouble still persists a dose of **Calc C**, preferably the 200th potency should be given. If even in spite of this no improvement is noticed, **Nitr Ac** should be given. **Borax** will be useful where the ulcer is in patches, bleed easily and

there is diarrhœa. **Kali Chlor** is for cases caused by highly spiced food or excess of tobacco. For every foul ulcers **Bapt** should be given first, which should be followed by **Nitr Ac**, **Hydrast**, **Ars A**, **Carbo V**; these are very useful in foul ulcers of mouth. **Bapt**, **Nitr Ac**, **Hydrast**, **Ars A** and **Carbo V** are also very useful in cancrum oris.

2. For stomatitis arising from abuse of mercury **Nitr Ac**, **Aur Met**, **Bapt** and **Sil** are best.

3. For chronic cases of stomatitis, the medicines most useful are **Nitr Ac**, **Iod**, **Kali Bichrom** and **Staphis**.

NOTE—**Calc C** is useful both before and after **Nitr Ac**. **Caust** follows well after **Sil**.

APOPLEXY.

APOPLEXY—Hæmorrhage in the brain tissue, marked by sudden unconsciousness, partial or complete; and followed by convulsions and paralysis. The breathing is stertorous and the pulse is slow but hard. High blood-pressure, worry, exposure to the sun, injury are the most common exciting factors. The disease is very serious and often quickly proves fatal.

Remedies in general—**Acon**; **Aloes**; **Anacard O**; **Apis**; **Arn M**; **Baryta C**; **Bell**; **Caust**; **Coff**; **Crot H**; **Cupr**; **Glon**; **Hydrocyn Ac**; **Hoysc**; **Kali Mur**; **Lach**; **Nux V**; **Opium**; **Plumb**; **Sulph**; **Zinc**.

1. IMMEDIATE TREATMENT—Keep the patient

confined to bed, apply icebags on head. Give no solid food and see that the bowels are clear.

Opium, is undoubtedly the best remedy. The paroxysms are attended by tetanic rigidity of the whole body, redness and bloatedness, insensible pupils: slow stertorous breathing; convulsive movements and trembling of extremities. Though some authors recommend **Apis** or **Nux V** when **Opium** fails it is better to give **Arn M**, which will be not only a good remedy for the condition but is also an excellent remedy for the absorption of the hæmorrhagic fluid. **Arnica**, has loss of consciousness with stertorous breathing and involuntary discharge of urine and stool. **Hyoscyamus** is another remedy, useful when there are involuntary stool and urine; there is soporous condition, twitching of muscles, inability to swallow, stertorous breathing and blood vessels swollen. Where the hæmorrhage is considerable, **Arnica** should be alternated with **Lach** and **Hydrocyan Ac**. This course will be specially useful where the pulse is very weak. For persistent convulsions, **Bell**, **Cuprum** and **Hyosc** are the best remedies. **Glon** will reduce the blood pressure and check the disposition to further attacks.

2. ABSORPTION OF HÆMORRHAGIC FLUID—**Arnica M 3x**, is the best remedy, next comes **Sulph. Kali Mur** is a good absorbant. **Baryta C**, is for old people with defects in speech.

3. SUBSEQUENT PARALYSIS—**Causticum** is the best remedy specially for the paralysis of face, tongue

and extremities. **Cuprum** will be useful for motor paralysis and the paralysed part becomes thinner. **Plumb** will be suited where there is paralysis, of both motor and sensory nerves; consciousness is blunted, memory fails, speech interrupted, eyelids droop, pupils constantly dilated, paralysed muscles atrophy and the gait is unsteady. **Zinc** will be required where the senses remain disturbed for a long time.

NOTE—**Caust** and **Coff** are *inimical*. **Caust** follows **Hyosc** well.

APPENDICITIS.

APPENDICITIS—Inflammation of the appendix. The appendix is a small, narrow tube, situated in the right lower abdomen, attached to the cœcum (a portion of large intestine). The disease is recognised by sudden pain, usually colicky in nature, tenderness on pressure over the appendix region, nausea, vomiting, constipation and fever.

Remedies in general—**Acon**; **Bell**; **Bry**; **Diosc**; **Echin**; **Hep S**; **Ign**; **Lach**; **Lyco**; **Plumb**; **Rhus T**; **Sulph**.

Bell is the best and most efficient remedy. Given in repeated doses it speedily removes pain. If **Bell** fails to relieve the patient **Dioscoria** should be tried. It will be more specially indicated, if the pains are constant, the patient being never free from pain and there is good deal of flatulence. **Plumb**, is for the tense pain in ileo-cæcal region, worse from touch and

motion and there is vomiting. *Ignatia* may relieve patients who become exceedingly nervous from abdominal pain and where even operation does not relieve him.

ARTHRITIS (*See Gout : Rheumatism.*)

ASCITES : ANASARCA : DROPSY.

ANASARCA : DROPSY—Chronic effusion of fluid into the subcutaneous tissue is known as anasarca or œdema. Ascites is effusion of fluid into the peritoneal cavity. Dropsy may be caused mainly by heart, liver and kidney diseases ; next comes anæmia. Beri Beri and Epidemic dropsy are occasional causes.

Remedies in general—Acet Ac ; **Apis** ; **Apocyn Can** ; **Ars A** ; **Aur Met** ; *Bry* ; Carbo V ; **Chi** ; Colch ; **Dig** ; Fer Met ; *Fluor Ac* ; **Hellebore** ; Helon ; Kali C ; *Lach* ; **Lyco** ; Merc Cor ; Natr Mur ; *Phos* ; Rhus T ; Sil ; *Squill* ; **Sulph** ; Zinc.

1. Whatever may be the cause and whatever may be the symptoms, unless some other remedy is very strongly indicated or there is some very special indication, the patient should be given **Lycopodium**. After taking 3 or 4 doses of **Lycopodium** 30, if the patient seems to improve, wait and watch the results. If there is no improvement or the improvement be very slight or stationary, **Apis** should be given. If still the trouble persists **Ars A** should then be given. The additional indication for these three main remedies are

given below. **Lycopod** will suit cases whether arising from cardiac, renal or liver troubles ; scanty urine ; swelling of lower limbs ; hypertrophy of heart and dyspnœa worse when lying on back or motion. **Apis** will be more suited to cases of renal and cardiac origin. The urine is scanty, albuminous and full of casts ; swelling about the eyelids ; feet œdematous ; ascites with great soreness of abdominal walls ; great dyspnœa, cannot get breath except when sitting up ; absence of thirst. **Ars A** has been useful for conditions arising from cardiac, liver, or kidney disorders. It has been named the *great medicinal trocar*. The urine is dark, casts abundant ; dyspnœa worse when lying down : œdema of face and of the lower extremities ; eating and drinking, cause vomiting.

2. The next group of remedies are **Apocyn Can, Aurum Met, Chi, Digitalis, Hellebore, Sulph**. The value of these medicines is more or less as palliatives. **Apocyn C** has sluggishness of all functions and there is great debility. There is a sense of oppression in epigastrium and chest ; fluttering of heart ; pulse irregular and intermittent, and sometimes extremely feeble : the stomach is in a irritable state, so that he cannot retain any food, not even water. **Apocyn Can** will be more suitable for the cardiac than the renal cases. **Aurum Met** is useful in cases from cardiac and hepatic troubles, specially with cirrhosis of the liver ; there is fatty degeneration of the heart. **Chi** should be thought of where there is much drain on the system ; history of anæmia or excesses, in drunkards ;

old people and cases connected with liver troubles. **Dig**, for cardiac causes ; heart weak and irregular ; cyanosis ; doughy swelling of abdomen. **Hellebore**, acute cases specially after specific infectious diseases. Great debility ; urine, scanty, albuminous and with casts ; difficulty of breathing ; the patient breathes easier when lying down. **Sulph**, a great absorber of fluids.

3. The next group of remedies are **Acet Ac**, **Asparagas**, **Bryonia**, **Cantharis**, **Colchicum**, **Dulcamara**, **Fluor Ac**, **Acet Ac**, have prominent gastric symptoms, great emaciation. **Asparagas**, is for old people with heart trouble ; cyanosis is prominent. **Bry**, after specific infectious diseases ; the œdema increasing at day time and lessening at night ; great thirst and scanty urine. **Cantharis**, dropsy from atony of urinary organs ; painful urination and great emaciation. **Colch**, acute cases in connection with renal affections. The urine is scanty and contains blood and albumin ; there is constant urging to urinate but little is voided. **Dulcamara**, sudden anasarca after exposure to cold or after drenching. **Fluor Ac**, after abuse of alcohol, ascities ; emaciation ; genitals terribly swollen ; great œdema of lower limbs from feet to abdomen.

4. SPECIAL INDICATIONS—

Oedema of the feet—**Apis**, **Apocyn Can**, **Ars A**, **Bry**, **Cact G**, **Cantharis**, **Colch**, **Fluor Ac**, **Lyc**.

Secondary to Heart—**Ars A**, **Asparagus**, **Carbo V**, **Dig**, **Lyc**.

Secondary to Liver—**Arg N, Ars A, Aurum Met, Chi, Fluor Ac, Lach, Lyco, Mercurius.**

Secondary to Kidney—**Apis, Ars A, Canth, Colch, Lyco.**

From cold—**Acon, Apis, Apocyn C, Ars A, Dulc.**

Acute cases—**Acon, Apocyn Can, Apis, Ars A, Chi, Colch, Dig, Dulc, Hellebore, Lyco, Sulph.**

Chronic cases—**Apis, Ars A, Chi, Lyco, Sulph.**

NOTE—**Apocyn Can**, should be used in the mother tincture, and it is better that it should be freshly prepared.

ASTHMA.

Remedies in general—**Ammon C, Ant T ; Arg N ; Ars A ; Bell ; Blatta O ; Bry ; Calc C ; Caps ; Carbo V ; Chi ; Con ; Cupr Met ; Digitalis ; Dule ; Grind ; Hydrocyan Ac ; Ipec ; Kali Bichrom ; Kali Carb ; Kali Chlor ; Lach ; Lobelia ; Lyco ; Moschus ; Natr S ; Nux V ; Phos ; Sepia ; Spong ; Stannum ; Stramon ; Sulph ; Verat A ; Zinc.**

1. Whatever may be the cause or whatever may be the condition, unless some other remedy is very strongly indicated, it is well to begin the treatment with **Ipecac**. **Ipecac** has great weight and constriction of chest ; sudden wheezing ; threatening suffocation, worse by motion ; feels as if the air were full of dust ; cough is constant ; chest full of pelegm, but none is expectorated. If **Ipecac** does not clear the whole thing, it should be followed by a dose of **Sulph**, which

will remove the remaining symptoms. But if inspite of this, the trouble continues, **Ars A** is the most useful remedy. It is the safest remedy for Asthma. The more the patient seems on the point of suffocating, the more painful and distressing his restlessness, the more the wheezing and the louder the respiration, the more is **Ars A** indicated. When given during the paroxysm it will have a magic effect. During the intervals of of paroxysms it should be given at long intervals and in the higher attenuations **Ars A** will be also very useful, if the disease be chronic, the dyspnœa habitual and the patient aged. If now the catarrhal state still becomes prominent **Ammon C**, **Ant T**, **Ipec**, **Kali Bichrom** may be required. **Ammon C**, has great difficulty of breathing even from slight movement; tickling cough; asphyxia imminent and there is emphysema. **Ant T** has fine mucous rales, inability to expectorate, great dyspnœa, mucus full to the brim, it suits well the extremes of age. The attacks of **Kali Bichrom**, usually come on at 3 or 4 in the morning, compelling him to sit up to breathe: stringy mucus and yellow expectoration.

But if the attacks are more spasmodic in nature than one of catarrhal, the catarrh being almost absent or only very slight, **Cuprum Met**, **Verat A**, **Zinc Met** and **Digitalis** are to be thought of. **Cuprum Met** has violent asthmatic attacks coming on suddenly and ceasing suddenly; short quick respirations worse by coughing, walking and inhaling strong odours, eating solid food; better by drinking cold water; dry

suffocative cough with slight expectorations. **Verat A** has asthma in damp, cold water; worse in early morning and from drinking cold water: there is much mucus in the bronchial tubes, that cannot be coughed up. **Zinc Met** has dyspnoea, usefully coming on in evening after eating, from flatus; there is increase of dyspnoea when the expectoration stops and decreases when it recommences. For frequently recurring paroxysms of asthma, of less protracted duration **Digitalis** has been useful. It will suit where the affection is primary, and purely nervous in nature. It will act well so long as there is no catarrh or emphysema. 1 grain of the 3rd trit, before breakfast, every two or three days is often sufficient.

3. Where the condition is intermediate between catarrhal and spasmodic or where their proportion cannot be defined well, it is best to use **China**. **China** has wheezing and whistling respiration; oppression of chest worse from lying down; suffocative catarrh with rattling in chest; nightly suffocative fits and spasmodic cough; the inspiration is slow and difficult and the expiration quick and short.

4. **Bell**, **Bry** and **Nux V** sometimes are very useful to relieve the asthmatic fits. **Bell** has short, hurried breathing: paroxysms usually come on in afternoon and evening; worse after sleep; sensation of dust in lung; the patient breathes well when sitting up. **Bryonia**, has impeded, quick and deep breathing; better in cold air and from drinking cold water. **Nux V** will be useful when the complaint arises from

fullness of stomach ; the patient is better from belching.

5. **Special Indications—**

Nervous—**Ars A, Cupr Met, Ipec, Moschus, Nux V, Verat A, Zinc Met.**

With chronic bronchial catarrh—**Ant T, Ars A, Ipec, Sulph.**

Great accumulation of mucus ; rattling—**Ant T, Ars A, Chi, Ipec, Kali Bichrom.**

Relief from expectoration—**Ant T, Ars A, Kali Bi, Kali Chlor, Zinc Met.**

Worse by motion—**Ars A, Bell, Chi, Verat A.**

Worse by ascending—**Ars A, Calc C.**

Note—**Ammon C** and **Lachesis** are *inimical*. **Baryta C** follows well when **Ant T** fails. **Bell** and **Dulc** are *inimical*. **China** and **Digitalis** are *inimical*. After **Ars A** follows well, **Bell, Carbo V, Chi, Lyco, Nux V, Phos, Verat A.**

ATROPHY AND EMACIATION.

Abrotanum (legs emaciated, numbness, paralysis, spine affected) ; Anacard O ; Apocynum C ; Arg Nit ; Arnica M ; Arsenic A ; Aurum Met (syphilitic constitution) ; Berberis V (wasting of lower limbs) ; Calc C (atrophy of muscles) ; Caps (caries of left leg) ; Caust (feet) ; China (emaciation, specially, of hands and feet ; atrophy of children) ; Cocculus ; Colehicum ; Euphrasia ; Ferrum Met (sudden emaciation) ; Fluoric Ac ; Graphites (emaciation of suffering parts) ;

Guaiacum (specially after syphilis); Iodium; Kali Bichrom; Kali Brom; Kali Iod; Ledum Palasture (emaciation of suffering parts); Merc S (excessive emaciation); Mezereum (emaciation of suffering parts); Natr Mur (feet emaciated); Nitr Ac; Nux Vom (limbs cold, emaciated; after sexual excess, from overexertion; after getting wet; after apoplexy); Phos (emaciation of hands); Phos Ac (emaciation of single parts); Sarsaparilla (paralysis; muscles atrophied); Secale (rapid emaciation of paralysed parts); Selenium (emaciation of legs; syphilis); Sepia (paralysis with atrophy); Stramonium (emaciation); Thuja (emaciation, spinal caries).

LEGS EMACIATED—Abrot, Berb V, Caust, Chi, Natr Mur, Nux V, Selenium.

EMACIATION OR ATROPHY OF HANDS—Chi, Nux V, Selenium.

EMACIATION OR ATROPHY OF SUFFERING PARTS—Graph, Ledum Pal, Mezereum, Secale.

EMACIATION WITH PARALYSIS—Abrot, Nux V, Sarsaparilla, Secale, Sepia.

EMACIATION WITH SYPHILIS—Aurum Met, Guaiacum, Selenium.

EMACIATION; SUDDEN OR RAPID—Fer Met, Secale.

BARBER'S ITCH : MENTAGRA : SYCOSIS.

BARBER'S ITCH : MENTAGRA : SYCOSIS—A disease of the hair follicles of the face and neck. The disease is recognised by the reddened patches with tubercles

and pustules, a tendency to heal from centre; the hairs becoming brittle and loose; burning, itching.

Success depends upon commencing the treatment as early as practicable. The first and most important measure is to investigate and remove the cause of the disease. *Internally*, Bæhr is said to have got the best results from **Graph**. He used the 4th and 6th triturations. Jahr applauds highly **Mezer** and **Calc C**. He reports of some brilliant cures with **Calc C** alone. **Nitric Ac** and **Aurum Mur** are also highly recommended by Bæhr. The other useful remedies are **Baryta C**, **Carbo A**, **Kali Bichrom**, **Kali Carb**, **Kali Sulph**, **Lyco**, **Merc-Bin-iod**, **Oleand**, **Phos**, **Phyto**, **Sepia**, **Sil**, **Sulph**, **Tellurium**, **Thuja**. *Externally*, **Nitric Ac** and **Aurum Mur** are recommended as caustics. Hebra professes of having cured every case by the following method. First the hairs are pulled out, and afterwards a paste of Sulphur, Glycerine and Alcohol is rubbed upon the diseased skin every morning and evening. A cure is very rapidly effected by this method. X'ray treatment often proves beneficial.

BERI BERI.

BERI BERI—It is a food deficiency disease due to the absence of certain vitamins from the dietary, characterised clinically by multiple neuritis, anasarca, and muscular atrophy. The disease is usually described under two types (1) a wet or dropsical Beri Beri, in

which the vasomotor nerves are affected with resultant general œdema and (2) a dry atrophic or paraplegic type in which muscular palsies and atrophies are leading features. There may also be a mixed type—a combination of the dry and wet types. The patient first complains of weakness and heaviness of the legs, particularly after fatiguing work. There is also noted a sense of fullness and tenderness in the epigastric region. The slightest exercise brings about cardiac palpitation and more or less dyspnœa.

Very little can be given at present for the treatment of Beri Beri. The three drugs which appear to be useful for combating this disease are **Ars A, Sulph** and **Silicea**. In the second place may be mentioned **Rhus T, Apis, China, Nitr Ac, Lach, Lyco** and **Phos**. For œdema try Apis, Ars A, Aurum Met, Chi, Dig, Hellebore, Lyco, Sulph. *See also Ascites*. For the **Gastro-intestinal symptoms** see *Diarrhœa*. For the **Heart Symptoms** see the treatment under *Heart diseases*. Remember that Ars A, Digitalis deserve first attention. For the **tendency to hæmorrhage** see *Hæmorrhage*. For *Glaucoma* see the treatment under that heading. For **Congestion and œdema of lungs**, Ars A, Phos, Sulph, Carbo Veg are worth trying. For general measures the patient should first of all avoid damp as far as practicable. Polished rice, adulterated foodstuff specially adulterated *oil* and *ghee* should be avoided. Always see that the drinking water is boiled. Fresh vegetables, fruits, milk-casein and milk derivatives, *Roti* and *Luchi* made of *atta*, are advocated.

BILIARY COLIC.

It is caused by the passage of stone down the bile ducts giving rise to severe agonising pains. The pain starts in the epigastrium and shoots up to the right shoulder, but never downwards. It is colicky in nature and sometimes more intense than that of a simple colic. Vomiting, sweating, shivering, and collapse are accompanying symptoms and are suggestive of the disease. Attacks of gall-stone colic are liable to recur and a history of previous illness of the same kind may aid in diagnosis. It is a disease of middle life; women are rather more subjects to gall-stone than men and fat subjects suffer more than thin.

Remedies in general—Acon ; **Ars A** ; Bell ; *Berb V* ; Calc C ; *Caust* ; **Cham** ; Chenopod ; *China* ; Chionanthus ; *Cimicifuga* ; Cocculus ; **Colocynth** ; Cuprum ; *Digitalin* : **Dioscoria** ; Iris V ; Kali C ; *Lauroc* ; **Lyco** ; *Nux V* ; Sulph ; *Verat A*.

1. **Cham** is the chief remedy, there is tearing and twisting, as if the bowels were rolled up in a big ball; nausea and bitter vomiting; or green slimy diarrhoea; it should be frequently repeated in not too powerful doses. But if the pains are too severe to be controlled by **Cham** it is useful to give **Colocynth**. If **Coloc** too cannot produce any good effect, **Caust** may be tried and after that **Dioscoria** should be given. Some physicians think **Dioscoria** to be specific for gallstone. The pains of **Dioscoria** are cutting in

nature, changing location and radiating and there is much flatulence. When all these fail **Digitalis** may be useful ; it has heavy aching pain in stomach, violent green vomiting and sudden prostration ; there is marked jaundice, and stools of whitish colour. But no remedy has seemed to act with more lasting benefit than **Arsenic**, even in the most violent cases. It has crampy constrictive pain attended with vomiting of bile and mucus, great prostration and cadaverous countenance. **Arsenic**, is undoubtedly the best remedy, the more as it generally exerts a wonderfully soothing influence upon the irritated system.

2. To the next group of remedies come **Bell**, **Berb V**, **Calc C**, **China**, **Cocc**, **Lyco**, **Verat A**. **Bell** is the general remedy of colics specially when they occur spasmodically. **Berb V** has colic from gallstone, followed by jaundice ; pains come on spasmodically and are confined to a small spot. **Calc C** has great chilliness during attack ; darting pain from right to left ; profuse sweat ; abdominal spasms ; has to bend double, clench hands and writhe in agony. **China** has colic of periodical recurrence ; constipation ; and sensitive to least pressure. **Cocculus** has cutting pains in the umbilical region, associated with spasmodic retraction of the abdomen ; ineffectual retching or vomiting, but affording no relief. **Lycopod** has violent colic ; hepatic region sensitive to touch ; constipation and flatulence, **Verat A** is often very excellent to relieve the suffering,

3. The best constitutional remedies for this

condition are **Nux V** and **Sulph**. These along with careful diet check the formation of biliary calculi.

NOTE—**China** and **Digitalis** are *inimical*. After **Dig**—**Nux V**, **Lyco**, **Sulph** act well. After **Cham**—**Bell**, **Calc C**, **Nux V**, **Sulph** act well.

BLACKWATER FEVER

The disease is recognised by an unusually asthenic prostrating paroxysm, similiar to that of a malarial chill, but with more intense rigor, during which there are black urine (hæmoglobinuria), early jaundice and marked bilious vomiting. It now seems most generally accepted that Blackwater Fever occurs almost solely in those who have resided for considerable periods of time in places where malignant tertian malaria is very prevalent and intense and who have repeatedly suffered from such malarial attacks. Quinine administration, particularly with refrigeration, is the most common exciting factor.

The main remedies that are likely to be useful in this disease are **Ars A**, **Cham**, **China**, **Ipec**, **Iris V**, **Lach**, **Verat A**. For the bilious vomiting **Cham**, **Ipec** and **Iris V** may be tried. For the nausea and epigastric distress **Ars A**, **Ipec**, **Verat A**. **Nux V** are worth trying. For the jaundice **Ars A**, **Lach**, **Phos**, **China** and **China Ars** may be tried. For the hiccough **Ars A** and **Verat A** are useful.

BLEPHARITIS

A very chronic inflammatory condition of the margin of the lids, usually associated with formation

of scales and crusts. It occurs under two forms (1) non-ulcerative and (2) ulcerative. The disease occurs specially in the ulcerative form. There may be permanent loss of a greater or lesser number of eyelashes; hypertrophy of lid margins, trichiasis (inversion of eye lashes) and ectropion (eversion of eyelid).

The disease occurs at all ages but is very common in children. Poor hygienic surroundings; debilitated condition of the system; following exanthemata, specially measles; exposure to irritating atmosphere—smoke, wind, dust; late hours; insufficient sleep; uncorrected errors of refraction, specially hypermetropia and astigmatism; chronic conjunctivitis; nasal affections; lachrymal disorders; pediculli; lack of cleanliness all contribute much to the occurrence of disease.

In the superficial or *non-ulcerative form* the margins of the lids are swollen and reddened, and usually present numerous whitish scales at the bases of the lashes. The latter fall out readily, but are replaced, since there is no destruction of the hair follicles. Persons with very fair complexions are specially liable to this affection.

In the deep or *ulcerated form*, the edges of the lids are reddened and swollen and present yellowish crusts, which glue the lashes together. On removing these crusts, small ulcers are seen about the attachments of the lashes; these ulcers bleed readily. The lashes become distorted, fall out, and grow scarce, since they

are not replaced on account of destruction of hair follicles. In both forms there will be itching, soreness, epiphora (overflow of tears) and sensitiveness to light.

Remedies in general—**Acon** ; Alumina ; Ant C ; Ant T ; Ars A ; Baryta C ; *Bell* ; Bry ; **Calc C** ; Caust ; Cham ; Chi ; Cocc ; Con ; Dig ; Eupato Purpur ; Euphras ; **Graph** ; *Hep S* ; Hydrast ; Iod ; Iris V ; Kreosote ; Leptandra ; Lyco ; **Merc S** ; Mezer ; Natr M ; Nux V ; Petrol ; Phos Ac ; Phyto ; Psorin ; **Puls** ; **Rhus T** ; Sep ; Spig ; Staph ; **Sulph** ; Thuja ; Verat A ; *Zinc*.

The disease is apt to be obstinate. Removal of the cause, if possible, is of the greatest importance. Cleanliness, change of faulty habits, and correction of errors of refraction are great aids to local treatment. The edges of the lids should be washed gently but thoroughly with soap and water, so as to dissolve away all crust and scales, dried and then covered with the ointment of yellow oxide of mercury (yellow oxide of mercury gr ii and pure vaselin ʒii) or Graphites ointment (Graphites gr ii and pure vaselin ʒii). To remove the crusts soap water, Boric lotion (Boric Acid gr 20 in 1 ounce of distilled water), should be used and applied upon cotton wool. In the ulcerative form an occasional application of a 1 or 2 per cent. solution* of silver nitrate to the raw spots will prove useful. In severe and longst^anding cases it will be necessary to pull out all the lashes and then to apply the ointment given above.

* A 1 per cent solution is approximately a grain in 110 minims.

Graph is one of the most useful remedies. There is thickening of the eyelids, particularly along the edges, which are covered with scurf or scales. Farrington says "The grand characteristic which makes the choice of **Graph** certain is this—the blepharitis is worse in the angles of the eye, in the canthi. If there is tendency for the edges of the lids to crack and bleed, you need not hesitate to use **Graph**. The thickening of the cartilages of the lids may be so great as to produce ectropion. Then too, the eyelashes become wild, turn in towards the ball of the eye and irritate the conjunctiva." It is particularly useful in scrofulous subjects. Burning and dryness of lids are often present, also biting and itching, causing a constant desire to rub them. **Alumina**, indicated when there is great dryness of the conjunctiva : lids feel stiff and they crack, so dry are they. **Alumina** has nearly the same symptoms as **Graph**, only the former has less bleeding. Dryness of lids especially in the evening ; itching dryness and excoriation at the canthi ; absence of lachrymation ; there is not usually much destruction of tissue or great thickening of lids. Used mostly in chronic cases. **Merc S**, very favourable results have been gained by this remedy, specially in cases which are dependent upon or found in syphilitic subjects or if caused by working over fires or forges. Lids are thick, red, swollen and ulcerated and sensitive to heat or cold and to touch. Profuse acrid lachrymation, making the lids sore and painful, specially worse in open air or by constant application of cold water.

General aggravation of all symptoms after going to bed and from warmth in general, from glare of fire and from any artificial light, **Argent Nit** has many similar symptoms like **Merc S**. We may use **Argentum Nit** in blepharitis when there are thick crusts on the lids, suppuration and induration of tissues; the heat of fire makes the patient a great deal worse. Lids sore, very red and swollen, specially when complicated with granular conjunctivitis or some other external trouble. There is usually profuse discharge from the eyes, causing firm agglutination in the morning. The symptoms are often relieved by cold air or cold applications and may be associated with headache, pain in root of the nose etc. **Euphrasia**, a valuable remedy if the lids are red, swollen and excoriated by the profuse, acrid, mucopurulent discharge or even if ulcerated. Profuse, acrid, burning lachrymation. Farrington says "Both **Merc S** and **Euphras** have well marked Blepharitis, but under *Merc S* the discharge is thinner than under *Euphras* and *Merc S* has marked aggravation from the heat of the fire and in damp weather. **Hep S**, "This is the remedy most frequently employed in acute phlegmonous inflammation, specially after the first stage has passed and suppuration is about to, or has already, taken place." Lids inflamed, looking erysepelalous, with throbbing, aching and stinging pains, and very sensitive to touch; pains worse from cold and contact; better from warmth. "It is useful in certain forms of blepharitis in which the lids are inflamed, sore and corroded, as if eaten out or if small

red swellings are found along the margins of the lids, which are painful in the evening and upon touch. **Pulsatilla** useful for cases caused by high living or from fatty food and when accompanied by acne of the face ; and where the lachrymal passages are involved. It is useful in both acute and chronic cases, specially if the gland of the lids are affected or when there is a great tendency to the formation of styes or abscesses on the margin of the palpebræ. There is swelling and redness of the lids ; the discharges are profuse and bland, causing agglutination of the lids ; itching and burning are prominent. **Kreosote** is of benefit when the discharge is hot, and there are scalding tears from the eyes, occurring early in the morning. **Calc C** specially useful in people with **Calcareæ** constitution and scrofulous diathesis. Lids, swollen, red and indurated ; inflammation of margins of lids causing loss of eyelashes, with thick, purulent, excoriating discharge and burning and sticking pains. Itching and burning of the margins of the lids. Most of the eye symptoms are worse in the morning, on moving the eyes, and in damp weather. **Rhus T**—its chief use is in acute phlegmonous inflammation of the lids and erysipelas ; lids œdematously swollen (specially the upper) and accompanied by profuse lachrymation ; there may be erysipelalous swelling of the lids, with vesicles on the skin ; conjunctival swelling is often present. The pains are worse at night and in cold, damp weather but relieved by warm applications. It may be of service in acute aggravations of chronic

inflammation from exposure in wet weather or when worse at that time, with much swelling of the lids and profuse lachrymation. **Sulph**, specially useful in chronic cases and in children of a strumous diathesis who are irritable and cross by day and restless and feverish by night ; for Blepharitis after suppression of an eruption. Lids red, swollen and agglutinated in the morning or there may be numerous small itching pustules on the margins. The pains are of a sticking character. General aversion to water, so that patients cannot bear to have the eyes washed. **Psorinum**, particularly indicated in a strumous diathesis, with unhealthy offensive discharges from the eyes. Old chronic cases. It has also been of service in the acute variety when the internal surface of the lids was chiefly affected with considerable photophobia. **Aconite**, chiefly called for acute cases, specially when caused from exposure to cold dry winds. The lids (specially the upper) are red and swollen, with a tight feeling in them, while great heat, dryness, burning and sensitiveness to air are present ; the dry heat is temporarily relieved by cold water. **Arsenic Alb**, the general condition of the patients decides its choice. Inflammations of the margins of lids, which are thick, red and excoriated by burning acrid lachrymation. Lids are sometimes œdematous and spasmodically closed, specially when the cornea is at the same time affected. **Aurum Met** only useful in Blepharitis occurring in scrofulous or syphilitic subjects or after abuse of Mercury. Lids are red and ulcerated, with

stinging, pricking or itching pain in them. Cilia rapidly fall out. **Caust**, Blepharitis, with warts on eyebrows and lids; feeling of sand in the eyes; symptoms ameliorated in open air. **Silicea**, for Blepharitis from working in a damp place or being in cold air. The patient is very nervous and along with the local symptoms there are sharp pains in the head, relieved by wrapping up warm. **Sepia**, chronic cases; edges of the lids inflamed with scales on the cilia and small pustules on lid margins. Feeling as if the lids were too heavy, or as if they were too tight and did not cover the ball. **Staph**, useful in Blepharitis, in which the margins of the lids are dry, with hard nodules on the borders and destruction of the hair follicles; itching of lids. **Natr M**, Blepharitis when caused by the use of nitrate of silver. The lids are thick and inflamed, smart and burn, with a feeling of sand in the eye. **Nux V**, it is particularly indicated when the disease is dependent upon gastric disturbances. Chronic inflammation of the edges of the lids with smarting and dryness, specially worse in the morning.

HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE.

The term Blood Pressure usually means pressure at which blood is circulating in the blood vessels. The pressure of the blood inside the blood vessels is dependent on two factors—the contraction of the heart and that of the vessels. These again depend on the necessities of the situation. Thus during digestion more

blood is needed by the digestive system and during strenuous work the heart has to beat powerfully to rush the blood through the system feeding and purifying the exercising muscles. Emotions play a great part in influencing the blood pressure. Anger, desire, fear are specially powerful agents in raising the blood pressure more or less permanently. Deficient elimination by the kidneys lead to a poisoning of the arterial walls from the retained waste products and naturally leads to a rise in the blood pressure. High pressures are more common in stout plethoric people, men who enjoy life, in alcoholics, in meat eaters, in people with a hasty fiery temper, in people who eat too much, in constipated people, during pregnancy. Low pressures are more common in thin weak people, people who have a quiet even temper and are not overeaters. Blood pressure also tends to increase with age as a man becomes older, his arteries tend to become rigid and with increasing rigidity of the arteries, the heart has to contract more strongly in order to force the blood through the rigid arteries. The normal blood pressure therefore changes with age. The normal blood pressure (systolic) of Bengalees in different ages are given below.

Age.	Pressure.
20—30	102
30—40	112
40—50	120
50—60	126

There are conditions other than age which produce rigidity of the arteries and necessarily high blood-pressure. Lead poisoning, syphilis, chronic kidney diseases, chronic alcoholism are the most important of these.

High blood-pressure is rare in children, it is usually seen in those passed middle life. The main symptoms which lead us to suspect this disease are, headache and vertigo; depression and disinclination for exercise; breathlessness on exertion which is very often mistaken by patients as asthma; wakefulness.

The best remedies for this condition are **Aconite**, **Bell**, **Gels** and **Glen**. Next may be mentioned **Adonis Vernalis**, **Cactus G**, **Verat A**. The patient should always avoid worry, overeating, too much physical exercise, exposure to sun's rays, night-keeping and constipation. *See also Heart Diseases.*

BONE DISEASES.

MERCURIAL BONE DISEASES—**Aur**, **Hep S**, **Nitr Ac**, **Asaf**, **Lach**, **Lyco**, **Mezer**, **Phos Ac**, **Puls**, **Sil**, **Staph**, **Sulph**.

SYPHILITIC BONE DISEASES—**Con**, **Merc S**, **Nitr Ac**, **Sulph**, **Thuja**, **Ars A**, **Aur Met**, **Bell**, **Bry**, **Carbo V**, **Lach**, **Lyco**, **Mezer**, **Phos**, **Rhus T**, **Sil**.

TRAUMATIC BONE DISEASES—**Arn**, **Con**, **Ruta**, **Acon**, **Ars**, **Bry**, **Rhus T**, **Sil**.

IDIOPATHIC BONE DISEASES—**Acon**, **Bell**, **Bry**,

Carbo V, Dulc, Eupato, Guaiac, Hep S, Lach, Lyco, Merc S, Petrol, Phos Ac, Rhus T, Sabina, Sepia, Staph, Thuja, Ars, Arn, Asaf, Aur, Calc C, Con, Graph, Merc S, Nitr Ac, Phos, Puls, Ruta, Sil, Sulph.

PERIOSTITIS—Acon, Ars, Aur, Bell, Bry, Calc C, Con, Eupato, Graph, Hep S, Lyco, Merc S, Mezer, Nitr Ac, Phos, Phos Ac, Puls, Rhus T, Ruta, Sepia, Sil, Staph, Sulph.

SUPPURATION OF BONES—Hep S, Merc S, Sil ; Ars A, Calc C, Lyco, Nitr Ac, Sulph.

OSTEITIS—Acon, Ars A, Asaf, Aur, Bell, Bry, Calc C, Carbo V, Colch, Dulc, Eupato P, Graph, Hep S, Lach, Lyco, Merc S, Mezer, Nitr Ac, Phos, Puls, Rhus T, Ruta, Sep, Sil, Staph, Sulph.

CARIES—Arn, Ars A, Aur, Baryta C, Calc C, Hep S, Merc S, Sabina, Sil, Sulph.

NECROSIS—Acon, Aur, Bell, Bry, Calc C, Mezer, Nitr Ac, Phos, Ruta, Sil, Sulph.

RICKETS—Asaf, Ars, Baryta C, Bell, Calc C, Lyco, Merc S, Mezer, Nitr Ac, Petrol, Phos, Phos Ac, Ruta G, Sil, Staph, Sulph. *See also Rickets in Diseases of Children.*

EXOSTOSIS—Asaf, Aur, Calc C, Dulc, Guaic, Lyco, Merc S, Mezer, Phos, Phos Ac, Rhus T, Sabina, Sil, Staph, Sulph.

OSTEO-SARCOMA—Acon, Arn, Ars A, Asaf, Aur, Baryta, Bell, Bry, Calc C, Con, Dulc, Eupato P, Graph, Hep S, Lach, Lyco, Mezer, Merc S, Nitr Ac, Phos, Phos Ac, Rhus T, Ruta, Sil, Staph, Sulph.

BRAIN FAG.

Remedies in general—Agaricus Musc ; **Anacard O** ; **Baryta C** ; Bell ; **Calc C** ; Cimicifuga ; *Gels* ; **Ign** ; Kali Brom ; Kali Phos ; Lyco ; *Nux V* ; Opium ; **Phos** ; **Phos Ac** ; **Picr Ac** ; Sep ; **Silicea** ; *Zinc Met.*

1. **Phos Ac** will suit well when the trouble arises from overwork and the least attempt to study causes confusion. **Phos** will be useful when there is weakness along with irritability. **Silicea** is for the lack of grit in people who are worn out by stress and strain of their daily life. **Picric Ac** has weariness, mental inactivity and headache. **Nux V** is the main remedy for headache. **Sepia** is for headache, cachexia, brain exhausted from one sided occupation. **Zinc** and **Nux V** are useful for brain fag from overstudy and night-watching. **Anacard O**, when caused by overwork ; it should not be repeated. **Baryta C** is for the brain fag of old people.

BRONCHITIS.

(See also Cough)

Remedies in General—**Acon** ; Alum ; **Ammon C** ; **Ant T** ; **Ars A** ; *Bacilin* ; Bell ; **Bry** ; **Carbo V** ; **Caust** ; **Chi** ; **Con** ; **Cupr** ; **Dros** ; *Fer Phos* ; **Hep S** ; *Hyosc* ; **Ipec** ; *Kali Bichrom* ; Kali C ; Lobelia ; *Lyco* ;

Merc S ; Natr Mur ; *Nux V* ; Phos ; Puls ; Rhus T ; *Rumex* ; Sambucus ; Sanguin ; *Spong* ; *Sticta* ; Zinc.

1. **Acute Bronchitis**—**Acon** is best given at onset, then give **Merc S**. But if there is congestion, high fever, dry-cough and continual distressing cough, worse when lying down and there is fullness of chest without any pain, give **Belladonna**. While **Bryonia** will suit best where there is sense of constriction around the chest with dry cough. If the cough is very dry, **Hyosc** is the best remedy ; it has dry incessant cough worse when lying down and better by sitting up. The other useful remedies for this condition are, **Dros**, **Chi**, **Cupr**, **Spong**, **Kali C** and **Ars A**. Their indications are given as follows :—**Drosera** has much hoarseness, paroxysms of cough follow each other so violently that he is scarcely able to get his breath. **Cuprum**, suffocative cough, worse night with slight morning expectoration. **Chi**, suffocative catarrh ; violent hacking cough ; cough excited by laughing, talking ; slight expectoration of clear transparent mucus. **Spong**, hoarseness ; choking sensation ; whistling inspiration ; wheezing ; dry barking cough caused by tickling of larynx and great weight on chest. **Kali C**, raw pain in larynx with great dryness ; cough worse in evening and after lying down ; spasmodic, dry cough caused by tickling in throat ; with acute pain in chest when coughing ; little cough during the day. **Ars A**, air passages seem constricted ; dry hacking cough with soreness of chest, cough excited by smoky sensation or as of vapours of sulphur in larynx or by constant titillation of larynx.

If on the other hand the bronchial tubes be moist instead of being dry **Ant T, Hep S, Ipec, Kali Bichrom, Phos, Puls** are most useful. **Ant T**, has oppression of breathing, relieved by expectoration; rattling cough but very little is expectorated; rapid, short, difficult breathing. **Hep S**, when cough begins to loosen and becomes rattling, fatiguing and choking with moist rales. **Ipec**, rattling bubbling rales; dyspnoea, with wheezing; weight and anxiety about the praecordia, **Kali Bichrom**, loose spasmodic cough; expectoration is tough, stringy and tenacious. **Phos**, subacute cases; paroxysmal cough with pain under sternum; pressure on chest and leading to pneumonia. **Puls**, profuse yellow mucus; dry hacking cough and dull pain in the frontal sinuses.

2. CHRONIC BRONCHITIS—The main remedies are **Ammon C, Ars A, Calc C, Hep S, Kali Bichrom, Puls, Spong, Verat A**.

3. CONSTITUTIONAL—**Calc C** and **Hep S** are main remedies. **Bacillinum** is said to suit specially individuals who are constantly catching cold—one is hardly gotten rid of before another is contracted.

4. SPECIAL INDICATIONS—

Wheezing—**Bell, Bry, Ipec, Lach, Samb**.

Rattling—**Ant T, Ars A, Bell, Carbo V, Hep S, Samb**.

Accumulation of much mucus after the inflammation is subdued—**Ant T, Ars A, Carbo V, Hep S, Ipec, Samb**.

Suffocative catarrh of old people—Cupr Met best then, **Ars A**, **Carbo V**, **Ant T**, **Verat A**, **Zinc**.

NOTE—**Ammon C**, and **Lachesis** are *inimical*. **Phos** is complementary to **Ars A**. **Bell** and **Calc C**, are complementary to each other. **Calc C**, and **Phos** are both complementary to **China**. **Ipec** and **Ars A**, are complementary to **Phos**. **Phos** and **Caust** are *inimical*. **Hep S**, is good both before and after **Spongia**.

CANCER

A malignant form of epithelial new growth characterised by the appearance of a primary growth, which, by its continued development, infiltrates and destroys the neighbouring tissues, incorporating them into its substance. The essential character of the disease consists in an unlimited multiplication of the epithelial cells in the organ or tissue attacked. It is a disease of middle age and very rare in early life, In the male the stomach is most frequently affected, and then follow in order, the intestines, tongue, mouth; in the females uterus, breast are the favourite sites. The disease is almost incurable.

Remedies in general—*Acetic Acid*; **Alumen**; **Apis**; **Arg Nit**; **Arn**; **Ars A**; **Artem**; **Astreius Rub**; **Aurum Met**; **Aurum Ars**; **Badiaga**; **Baryta C**; **Bell**; **Bismuth**; **Bromium**; **Bufo**; **Calc C**; **Calc FI**; **Calendula**; **Cann Ind**; **Carbo A**; **Carbo V**; **Carbolic Ac**; **Caust**; **Cham**; **Cistus Can**; **Conium**; **Creosote**; **Condurango**;

Curare ; Elaps Coral ; **Graph** ; Ham V ; *Hep S* ; **Hydrastis** ; *Iodium* ; Kali Ars ; Kali Cyan ; Kali Mur ; Kali Sulph ; *Lach* ; Lyco ; *Mezereum* ; *Murex Purp* ; Muriatic Ac ; Natr M ; **Nitr Ac** ; Nux V ; **Opium** ; Phos ; Phos Ac ; **Phyto** ; Plumb ; Rhus T ; Rumex ; Sepia ; *Silicea* ; Spigelia ; Staphys ; **Sulph** ; Tarentula ; **Thuja** ; Zincum.

Whatever may be said of the remedies of Cancer, it must be understood that it is almost impossible to cure the disease. All that we can do is to palliate the suffering. The most useful remedies for the purpose are **Ars A** ; **Calc Fl** ; **Carbo A** ; **Conium** ; **Creosote** ; **Hydrastis** ; **Nitr Ac** ; **Opium** ; **Sulph**. For the **Pains of cancer** think of **Ars A**, Condurango, Hydrastis, Carbolic Ac, Cedron, Nitr Ac, Spigelia, Bufo, Caust, Kali Cyan, Lach, Phos, Staphys, Tarentula. For the **emaciation and debility** try Acetic Ac, **Ars A**, Brom, Crotalus, Hydrastis, Iod, Lach, Lyco, Mezer, Nitr Ac, Phos. For the **vomiting**, the main remedies are Acetic Ac, **Ars A**, Bismuth, Crotalus, Condurango, Cuprum Acet, Hydrast, Iod, Creosote, Lach, Phos, Zinc. For the **hæmorrhage**, Acetic Ac, Bell, Bufo, Crotalus, Creosote, Iod, Lach, Nitr Ac, Phos, Sulph. For the **fetid discharge**, **Ars A**, Asterias Rubens, Aurum M, Caust, Chimphalia, Creosote, Condurango, Curare, Graph, Hep S, Hydrast, Lach, Murex, Nitr Ac, Phos, Sil, Thuja. For the **glands and induration of cancer**, Asterias Rubens, Aurum Met, Bell, Bromium, Bufo, Carbo A, Cist Can, Conium, Condurango, Creosote, Graph, Hep S, Hydrast, Iod, Lapis Albus,

Mezer, Muriatic Ac, Nitric Ac, Phytolacca, Silicea, Tarentula, Thuja.

CANCER BREAST—The remedies that are generally indicated in this disease are Apis, Ars Iod, Asterias Rubens, Aurum Mur, Badiaga, Baryta C, Bell, Brom, Calc C, Calc Fl, Carbo A, Carbo V, Cham, Cist Can, Conium, Creosote, Graph, Ham V, Hep S, Hydrast, Lach, Lyco, Natr M, Nitr Ac, Phos, Phyto, Rumex, Sepia, Silicea, Thuja, Zinc. Bæhr says “Unfortunately we are unable to affirm that Homœopathy is acquainted with a safe method of healing cancer, at present we are not acquainted with a single undeniable cure of the disease. We are entitled, however, to claim palliative results for our treatment ; it never increases the trouble, and delays a fatal termination were it from no other cause than because it does not rob the patient of her strength.” **Calc Fl, Conium, Baryta Iod, Hydrast, Nitr Ac, Carbo A** are specially useful. **Calc Fl**, is most useful for hardened lumps in the female breast accompanied with indurated glands of stony hardness. It will prevent the development of cancer, and should be considered always in cases where the breast presents suspicious lumps. **Conium**, chief remedy at the beginning ; also useful when the disease is caused after contusion or bruise. **Hydrastis** is highly praised both as an external and internal remedy. **Nitric Ac**, specially for the pain and swelling of the submaxillary glands. **Carbo A**, glands indurated like little nodes and as hard as stone ; axillary glands swollen ; mammæ painful.

CANCER UTERUS—The remedies recommended are Apis, Ars A, Ars Iod, Aurum, Bell, Brom, Calc C, Calc Fl, Carbo A, Carbo V, China, Clemat, Con, Creosote, Graph, Hydrast, Iod, Lach, Lyco, Murex, Nitr Ac, Phos, Sep, Sil, Tarent, Thuja. But the remedies mostly useful are **Ars**, **Conium**, **Creosote**, **Graph**, **Hydrast**, **Nitr Ac**. It is only on account of the remarkable correspondence of **Ars A**, with the general phenomena of a cancerous disease, that **Ars A** has been given with excellent success in cancer of the uterus. It however only palliates the severe pains and sleeplessness and perhaps modifies the profuse hæmorrhage. **Conium**, can at most be used in the beginning, when the diagnosis is uncertain. Bæhr says that there is not a single case in record substantiating the curative virtues of **Conium** in cancer of the uterus. **Creosote** can be used both locally and as an internal remedy. A weak local application of **Creosote** often does more good than the internal use of the drug. It has obstinate leucorrhœa, aching pains, fetid discharge, wart-shaped or cauliflower excrescences, hard nodosities at the cervix, itching and smarting of the parts. **Graph**, neck of the uterus, hard, swollen and painful; swelling of lymphatic glands; cauliflower excrescence; sensation of heavy weight in abdomen; violent electric-like stitches in uterus running into the thighs. **Nitr Ac** is more useful as an intercurrent remedy at the commencement of the disease; but if ichorous dissolution has commenced, this drug is no longer of any use.

CANCER TONGUE—The remedies recommended are Apis, Ars A, Aurum Met, Carbo A, Carbo V, Caust, Conium, Hydrast, Lach, Muriatic Ac, Nitr Ac, Phyto, Sil, Sulph. For **indurations in cancer tongue**, Bell Carbo A, Carbo V, Nux V, Phos, Sep, Sil, Staph, Sulph may be considered.

CANCER STOMACH—The remedies that are likely to be useful are Acetic Ac, Ars A, Ars Iod, Baryta C, Bell, Bismuth, Carbo A, Carbo V, Conium, Creosote, Crotalus, Condurango, Hydrast, Lach, Lyco, Mezer, Phos, Sep, Sil, Staph, Sulph. **Acet Ac** has intense and constant thirst, burning pain in stomach, gnawing pain at one spot in the stomach, vomiting after every meal. **Ars A**, burning pain in stomach, terrible sensation of weakness and exhaustion with anxiety in the region of the stomach ; excessive thirst and desire for acids ; vomiting of all he takes. **Bismuth**, burning, stinging, crampy pains ; hard lumps between navel and edges of lower ribs ; vomits all fluids ; vomits when food has filled the stomach. **Conium**, spasmodic pains from pit of stomach into back and shoulders ; swelling in pyloric region ; mesenteric glands swollen. **Crotalus**, hæmorrhage ; vomiting of slimy or bloody mucus ; sensation of sinking. **Condurango**, severe pains ; vomiting of coffee-ground masses hard swelling in pylorus ; complete loss of appetite. **Hydrastis** has persistent vomiting of everything except water with milk. **Creosote**, malignant induration of the stomach ; tightness of the pit of stomach. **Lach**, pit of stomach painful to touch ; gnawing pressure better by eating,

the emptier the stomach the more violent the pain. **Mezereum**, burning, corroding pains ; gastric mucous membrane feels raw ; with sensation as if food remained long undigested in the stomach ; hæmatemesis ; constant vomiting of chocolate coloured masses, with great burning in the throat. **Phos**, epigastric region sensitive to touch ; constant nausea ; vomiting of a sour, foul-smelling fluid looking like a mixture of ink and coffee grounds. In the U. S. Medical and Surgical Journal, Vol IV. *Dr. Bolle* reports the following case of *Cancer of Stomach*—A gentleman was having frequent vomiting of sour, offensive, dirty, blackish-brown matter, which looked as if mixed with coffee grounds. Even after a spoonful of water large quantities of this matter would be ejected. The tongue was coated, he had no appetite and was constipated, with distress and fullness in the abdomen above the navel, and frequent rolling and rumbling in the bowels. The abdomen was much sunken and exhibited a circumscribed hardness in the region of the stomach. With these symptoms were frequent yawning, great emaciation, pale, sunken countenance and much mental depression and drowsiness. The urine was scant, saturated and reddish brown, and deposited a sediment. On turning in bed, sharp pains passed from sacrum through the leg. One dose of **Phos 3** relieved in five minutes ; the same remedy continued, cured the case radically. **Silicea**, continued nausea and vomiting, pit of stomach sensitive, narrowing of the œsophagus with constant and severe pains.

CANCER RECTUM—The remedies mainly useful are Ars A, Hydrast, Nitr Ac and Sulph.

CANCERUM ORIS

An infective gangrenous stomatitis affecting young children living in unhygienic conditions, or who are in a low state of health or when convalescing from one of the exanthemata, particularly measles. A foul ash-grey slough forms on the inside of one of the cheeks, and from this a most offensive discharge is poured into the mouth and swallowed, the breath in consequence becoming intensely fetid. The gangrene gradually spreads both superficially and deeply; the cheek becomes swollen, and should the breaches extend through its whole substance, a black slough appears on its outer aspect. In very bad cases the adjacent bones of the face may be affected and the tongue, palate, and even the fauces may be involved. Rigors and high fever may occur early in the disease, but death is usually preceded by symptoms of collapse and coma, with a subnormal temperature. The prognosis is bad.

Gilchrist recommends Ars A, Aurum Met, Borax, Capsicum, Carbo V. Dulc, Lach, Merc S, Natr M, Nitr Ac, Nux V, Staph, Sulph Ac. The principal remedies that Jousset recommends are Merc S, Ars A, and Lach. Merc S, is indicated at the outset of the disease; it has ulceration of the mucous membrane of the mouth, with greyish base and red edges, soft

swelling of the cheek and the lips, salivation bloody and dreadfully fetid. **Ars A**, is indicated after **Merc S**. It has hard circumscribed, pale or purplish swelling of the external tegument, fetid and bloody salivation, thirst and prostration. **Lach** is indicated in preference to **Ars A**, when there is enormous swelling of the face, œdema and erysipelatous redness. **Conium** has been recommended by Farrington; the tongue and mucous surfaces are swollen, with offensive discharge; the parts have an ashy or greyish hue and may even be gangrenous; there is difficulty in swallowing with spasm of the throat. Bæhr recommends **Secale**. The other possible remedies are Muriatic Ac, Iodum, Kali Iod; Helleborus, Carbo Veg, Hydrast, Nitr Ac.

Externally, Jousset recommends to paint the ulcer with a solution of Arsenic 1 to 100 and dress the sore with Arsenic, first trituration.

CARBUNCLE

It is infective localised inflammation of the skin usually occurring in debilitating conditions caused specially by diabetes and albuminuria. It has numerous openings without sufficient discharge of pus, and usually ends by giving out sloughy matter. Back, nape of the neck, shoulders and the nates are the favourite sites.

Remedies in general—**Anthracin**; **Apis**; **Arnica M**; **Ars A**; **Bell**; **Bry**; **Canth**; **Chi**; **Crot H**; **Echin**; **Hep S**; **Kreosote**; **Lach**; **Lyc**; **Merc S**; **Mur Ac**;

Nitr Ac ; Phyto ; **Rhus T** ; Secale ; **Sil** ; Sulph ; *Tarent C.*

1. Externally, charcoal poultice and painting the parts with **Echinacea** tincture for external use.

2. Internally, **Bry** in repeated doses with an occasional dose of intercurrent **Sulph**, will very often give relief. If it cannot, give **Rhus T** in repeated doses ; it will modify the disease. **Rhus T**, is excellent in the beginning when the pains are intense and the affected parts are dark red. After **Rhus T** give **Ars A.** It usually comes late in the disease, usually after **Rhus T** and contributes greatly towards securing a favourable result ; specially is **Ars A** useful for the intense burning of Carbuncles. When **Ars A**, fails, **Anthracin** will promptly relieve the burning pains. If **Anthracin** fails, give **Tarentula C.** It is excellent for the pains. Sometimes **Arnica M**, given at the very onset may lessen the pain and prevent it altogether. After **Arnica**, **Nux V** should be given ; it will remove the remaining symptoms. If in spite of all this, the pus formation is slow or absent, **Lach** is the remedy. **Lachesis**, not only promotes pus formation, but also improves the quality of pus ; it is specially indicated when the parts are swollen and appear bluish. When the pus is once formed, the case should be treated as an ordinary abscess. **Silicea** is the most suitable remedy in this stage. **Hep S** should be thought of where the openings run together and form a large cavity ; the patient is weak and prostrated. **Silicea**, **Lach** and **Echinacea** are most efficient when

gangrene is threatened. When there is evidence of blood poisoning **Arnica M**, **Ars A**, **China**, **Lach** are most suitable.

NOTE—**Anthracin**, should not be used lower than the 30th potency. **Apis** and **Rhus T** are *inimical*. **Ars A** and **Rhus T** are complementary to each other **Echinacea** is usually used in the mother tincture, one to five drops every two hours. **Hep S** in higher potencies abort suppuration ; the lower promote it.

CARIES OF BONES.

Caries of the vertebræ should be suspected when the patient avoids all jerky movements ; walks with a stooping gait and grasps with the hands any convenient article of furniture. The spine is tender on percussion, also on pressure upon the head or shoulders. Local rigidity is observed when the patient attempts to stoop. Skiagrams often render material help in diagnosing a case. It is often mistaken for a case of stomach-ache or intercostal neuralgia, because the pain is referred to the abdomen and to the intercostal regions.

Remedies in general—**Angustura** ; **Argentum** ; **Asafætida** ; **Aurum** ; **Baryta C** ; **Bufo** ; **Cadmium Sulph** ; **Calc C** ; **Calc Fl** ; **Caps** ; **Cistus Can** ; **China** ; **Euphorbia** ; **Fluor Ac** ; **Guaicum** ; **Hep S** ; **Kali Bi** ; **Kali Iod** ; **Lycy** ; **Merc S** ; **Mezer** ; **Nitr Ac** ; **Phos** ; **Phos Ac** ; **Platina Chlor** ; **Psorinum** ; **Silicea** ; **Staphys** ; **Sulph**.

Aurum, **Calc C**, **Calc Fl**, **Fluoric Ac**, **Nitr Ac**, **Silicea**, **Sulph** have the greatest reputation. **Aurum** is specially useful in a syphilitic constitution. It has caries with tearing, boring and burning stitches and foul discharges. **Aurum Chlor** is more useful than **Aurum Met**. Caries of the cranial bones and bones of the palate are met by this remedy. Given timely it may prevent caries. Bæhr claims that **Calc C** is superior to any other remedy in the treatment of caries of vertebræ. It affects specially the bones of the extremities. **Calc Fl** for the osseous tumour ; enlargement of bones with or without caries ; exudation from surface of bones which quickly hardens and assumes a nodular or jagged form ; suppuration of the bones. **Fluoric Ac**, caries of temporal bones and mastoid processes ; caries specially of the long bones ; discharges thin and excoriating ; the pains are relieved by cold application. It follows **Silicea** well.

Nitr Ac has carious ulcers with exuberant granulations which bleed easily. **Silicea**,—Pott's disease ; tubercular caries ; caries after inflammation ; fistulous openings : discharge of offensive pus. **Asafœtida**, caries of bones with offensive discharges and great soreness ; dull, drawing, boring pains ; caries of tibia ; ulcers intolerably sensitive. **Argentum**, scrofulous caries with white swelling. **Baryta Carb** caries of spine ; tearing and tension in long bones worse at night ; boring in bones. For **lateral curvature of spine**, think of **Calc C**, **Lyco**, **Plumb**, **Puls**, **Rhus T**, **Sil**, **Sulph**. **Capsicum** is for the caries of the mastoid

process. **China**, for the hectic fever of caries, **Cistus Can**, for caries of the lower jaw : fistulous openings. **Hekla lava**, caries of the maxillary bone. **Hep S**, caries with foul smelling pus. **Phos Ac**, scrofulous caries with boring pains. **Psorinum**, caries with deeply penetrating ichorous ulcers. **Staphysagria**, syphilitic caries ; painful ulcers. **Tarentula Cub**, caries of bones with intense burning pains. **Arg N**, specially useful for caries of little bones.

CARIES OF TOOTH

The main remedies are Antim Crud, Aurum Met, Calc C, Calc P, Calc Fl, Creosote, Fluoric Ac, Nitr Ac, Phos, Silicea, Staphysagria, Sulph.

CELLULITIS.

A disease characterised by the existence of a spreading inflammation of the cellular or subcutaneous tissues, due to the activity of pus-forming organism, and running on to suppuration, sloughing or even to extensive gangrene.

For general treatment of this disease reference may be made to the treatment given under the heading **Abscess**. In addition to those remedies **Apis**, **Baryta Carb**, and **Silicea** deserve special consideration. **Apis** has diffuse inflammation of the cellular tissues ending in their destruction ; stinging, burning pains. **Apis** never produces cellulitis with abscess. **Rhus Tox** is

useful in cellulitis accompanying Diphtheria or in Orbital cellulitis, with the formation of pus. **Rhus T.** is useful more specially after pus has formed, the parts look red and erysipelatous. Farrington considers it specific in Orbital cellulitis. **Baryta C** has inflammation of the cellular tissue, passing over into suppuration. **Silicea** is a very important remedy. The inflammation goes on to suppuration and the suppuration is rather indolent or sluggish in type, not necessarily malignant, but tending to perpetuate itself and become chronic. **Phytolacca** is said to be useful for Orbital cellulitis. Kent thinks **Merc S.** to be an important remedy for Pelvic cellulitis during the earlier months of pregnancy.

CEREBROSPINAL FEVER.

It is an infectious disease, occurring sporadically and in epidemics, caused by the *Diplococcus intracellularis* or shortly *Meningococci*, characterised by inflammation of the cerebrospinal meninges and a clinical course of great irregularity. The disease is also known as Malignant Perpuric Fever, Patechial Fever, Spotted Fever. There is inflammation of the meninges, both of the brain and the spinal cord causing exudation in them. As a result of this there is headache, convulsion, rigidity of the muscles of the whole body and unconsciousness. In 1934 the epidemic which passed over India in Hydrabad (Decan), Ahmedabad, Bombay and Calcutta the

infection did not confine its attention to the nervous system and its meninges alone. It became a septicæmia. As a result we got not only the symptoms due to meningitis but we got in addition, Pneumonia, pain and swelling of joints and a fever of which many run a Typhoid like course extending on to several weeks.

The patient generally complains of pain over the whole body and headache. The headache is severe and may be out of proportion to the intensity of other symptoms. The patient early develops unconsciousness which becomes more and more marked. This early headache and early unconsciousness are very significant symptoms. Along with these symptoms the patient shows rigidity of the neck; the neck becomes drawn back, is rigid and painful on movement. Delirium, drowsiness and later on unconsciousness are present. Photophobia may also be present. In bad cases this unconsciousness deepens into coma. The whole body becomes rigid and painful and this may be so intense as to make the slightest movement painful and distressing to a degree. The fever generally runs high (102° - 104°) and may continue for days and weeks. Owing to the protracted course, cases have often been mistaken for Typhoid fever. An eruption with small red spots under the skin or large area of dusky mottling is present and has given the name "spotted fever" to the disease.

Pneumonia is often present. Arthritis—many joints are affected simultaneously, and there are

swelling, pain and exudation sometimes serous, sometimes purulent. Headache may persist for months or years after an attack. Chronic hydrocephalus occurs in certain cases in children (paroxysms of severe headache, pain in neck and extremities, vomiting, loss of consciousness, convulsions and involuntary discharges of fæces and urine). Mental feebleness and aphasia may occur. Paralysis of individual cranial nerves or of the lower extremities may persist for sometime. Owing to paralysis of the muscles which move the eyes from side to side, the eyes may develop squint. Optic neuritis may follow involvement of the nerve if the exudation is at the base and this may lead the patient to permanent blindness. Deafness may follow the inflammation of the labyrinth and is very common. Indeed quite a large number of cases of deafness in childhood is traceable to an attack of Cerebrospinal fever. Otitis media and mastoiditis may occur. Bedsores are very apt to form in this disease.

TREATMENT—The patient should be kept as quiet as possible, handled gently, and all causes of irritation removed. Special attention should be given to the care of the skin owing to the danger of bedsores. The hair should be clipped short and an icebag applied to the head. The diet should be liquid, and as concentrated as possible. Water should be given freely and the bowels kept clean.

Lumbar Puncture is often very effective. By this, exudate within the membranes is drawn out and most

of the symptoms are generally relieved. It may be performed as follows:—Draw a line horizontally across the patient's back at the level of the highest points of the iliac crests. Make the puncture $\frac{1}{2}$ inch below and to the right of the middle point of this line (i. e. in the 4th lumbar space). The patient should be lying in the left lateral position with knees and chin approximated. Local anæsthesia may be produced with ethylchloride spray. A platinum irridium needle, about 8 cm. in length and provided with a stiletto, is the best puncturing instrument and it may be mounted for convenience (but not for suction) on an all-glass syringe. An antitoxin needle or a fine trocar will also serve the purpose. The needle should be passed horizontally forwards and a little inwards, pushing firmly through the ligamentum subflavum until the arachnoid sac is reached. The syringe is then detached and the fluid allowed to escape slowly. The puncture is closed with collodion. Strict antiseptic measures must, of course, be observed throughout the operation, and it should not be performed unless the patient can rest for at least twenty-four hours afterwards.

Gels, "How useful it ought to be in the congestive stage of spotted fever" says Farrington. Depression; the system seems to be labouring under the effect of some poison which it cannot overcome. So we have every indication for the use of **Gels** in this dreaded disease. Farrington says "But when the case advances to active inflammation or when there is effusion, **Gels** gives place to other remedies." **Ammon C**, the patient

is stricken down by the violence of poison and falls into a stupid non-reactive state. He is cold and the surface of the body is cyanotic. The pulse is very weak. **Digitalis**, it causes symptoms very much similar to Cerebro-spinal fever. The symptoms which decide its choice are—throbbing headache, which is referred to the forepart of the the head; violent delirium; decided errors in vision; bright balls of fire appear in the field of vision; objects appear in various colours, as yellow or green (cf.—Santonin). As the trouble progresses, mental confusion and amaurotic congestion of the retina takes place; the pupils become dilated and fail to respond to light, and finally coma appears; there is great general prostration with coldness of the body, which is covered with a cold sweat. **Actea Racemosa**, intense pain in the head, as though a bolt were driven from the neck to the vertex with every throb of the heart; pain at the base of the brain and up and down the whole length of the spine; stiffness of the neck and back; intense pain in eyeballs; tongue swollen or raw and red; redness of fauces and palate; soreness and bruised feeling of the muscles generally, or sometimes confined to a circumscribed spot, and often changing location, and with a feeling as if an abscess were forming; great sensitiveness of the skin. Creeping chills in the back; profuse, sometimes cold perspiration all over; tonic and clonic spasms; delirium, like delirium tremens; sees cats and dogs etc. **Verat Vir**, during first stage with coldness of surface; loss of consciousness; laboured,

slow and irregular pulse. Later trembling as if frightened and on the verge of spasms ; convulsions ; retraction of head ; rolling of head ; rolling up eyes ; opisthotonus ; very frequent and feeble pulse ; **ArgNit** is recommended by Grauvogel and is undoubtedly of great importance. It has tremendous headache of all kinds ; vertigo ; photophobia ; clouds before eyes ; double vision ; eyeballs floating in mucus ; deafness ; pale and emaciated face ; lips and nails blue ; white coated tongue, or dry and hard tongue, like bark and black ; black-coated teeth ; cannot talk ; want to drink sweet things ; stool and urine involuntary ; oppressed breathing ; wants to be covered all the time yet wants fresh air ; cannot move himself ; soporous sleep with constant murmuring ; it is difficult to rouse him, and when half-roused, the eyes, scarcely opened, are shut again. The whole left side is weak. Emaciation ; constant trembling of hands ; jerking of single muscles. **Cann Ind** vertigo on rising with stunning pain in the back part of the head ; fixed gaze ; dilated pupils ; sensitive to sounds ; cold face, with drowsy and stupid look ; anguish in the chest with great oppression ; pain across shoulders and spine ; paralysis of lower extremities and the right arm ; convulsions ; emprosthotonus, with loss of consciousness, collapse ; stupor ; pale ; clammy and insensible skin ; feeble irregular pulse. **Cicuta**, insensibility ; double vision ; dilated pupils ; staring look ; jerking of eyeballs, muscles of face, arms and hands ; perfect dryness, dumb for several days ; face, ashy pale ; head retracted ; rigid

spine ; dysphagia ; first diarrhœa then constipation ; rapid pulse ; insensibility to touch and pinching ; paralysis all over. **Crotalus**, horrid headache ; delirium with open eyes ; pain in all the limbs ; ecchymosed spots everywhere, convulsions and paralysis. **Glon.** violent throbbing headache with sense of expansion ; blindness with faintness and nausea ; pale face ; pain through whole length of spine. **Rhus Tox.** stupefaction and vertigo ; various eruptions, eczema on face ; nose bleed ; dry cough, perhaps bloody sputa ; great aching pains all over with restlessness. **Lyco.** sopor, sinking of the lower jaw ; fan-like motion of nostrils ; feeling of tension in chest and abdomen as of a hoop ; does not want to be alone ; jerking of limbs and body. **Opium**, stupor ; spasms ; drawing the body backwards and rolling from side to side ; deep, slow breathing ; very quick or very slow pulse ; caused by violent emotions e. g. fear, grief, fright which acted like a blow, stunning the whole nervous system, (See also treatment under **Meningitis.**)

CHALAZION

Chalazion (Tarsal Tumor ; Tarsal Cyst ; Meibomian Cyst) is an enlargement of one of the Meibomian glands in consequence of stoppage of its duct, accompanied by a chronic inflammation in the surrounding tarsus. It occurs most frequently in adults. Uncorrected refractive error is believed to be a predisposing cause. Very often several are found at the same time.

The process develops slowly with insignificant or no symptoms until, after weeks or months, it has reached the size of a small or large pea. Then it presents a noticeable swelling, which feels hard, and is adherent to the tarsus (the cartilage of the eyelid), but not to the skin. On everting the lid, its situation is shown by discolouration of the conjunctiva, and sometimes by a small mass of granulation tissue. Sometimes Chalazia disappear spontaneously; they sometimes remain for years without alteration in size and without inflammatory symptoms; occasionally they suppurate, this change being accompanied by inflammatory symptoms.

Remedies in general—Baryta C; Baryta I; Calc C; Caust; Con; Graph; **Hep S**; Kali Iod; Lyco; Merc S; Nitr Ac; Puls; Sep; Sil; **Staph**; Sulph; **Thuja**; Zinc.

Excision, as a rule, is the most satisfactory treatment of tarsal tumours, provided there are only one or two. But as it is usually tedious and painful to remove entirely a small solid tumour, squeezing out its contents and stirring up the sac with the point of the knife.

Many cases have been *cured by internal medication alone* and remedies should always be employed, whether the knife is used or not, for they no doubt hasten the cure and serve to prevent recurrence. **Staphysagria** is an important remedy for tumours of the lid. Enlargement of the glands of the lids, which are red and accompanied by tensive tearing pains, specially in the evening. For little induration of the lids,

resulting from styes, or for successive crops of small tarsal tumours, the drug is specially indicated. Norton says "It is my custom to apply the tincture externally at the same time the medicine is being taken internally." **Thuja** is one of the most valuable remedies for tarsal tumours, whether single or multiple, specially if they appear like a condyloma, either of the internal or external surface of the lid. "We have seen them disappear by simply giving the drug internally, though it usually seems to act more speedily if we use, at the same time, the tincture externally." It is also recommended for the prevention of their return after removal by knife. **Hep S**, tarsal tumours that have become sensitive to touch. It also aids absorption after operation. **Calc C**, tarsal tumours in patients with Calcareo constitution. **Caust**, tumours specially warts, found on the lids and eyebrows. **Con**, induration of lids remaining after inflammation. **Puls**, tarsal tumours of recent origin that are subject to inflammation, or are accompanied by catarrhal conditions of the eye. The temperament and general symptoms will decide its choice. **Zinc**, tumours of the lids with soreness and itching in the internal canthi.

CHICKEN POX.

This disease is recognised by the appearance of vesicles during the first day of attack, usually coming on in successive crops. There are more vesicles on the trunk than on any part of the body. The eruptions

look like large vesicles and are accompanied by very little constitutional symptoms.

Remedies in general—*Ant T* ; *Apis* ; *Ars A* ; *Bry* ; *Puls* ; *Rhus T* ; *Sulph* ; *Variolinum*.

Generally no medical interference is necessary. In most cases a few doses of **Variolinum** with **Sulph** inter-current is often sufficient to cut short the disease. **Pulsatilla** is then suitable. **Bryonia** and **Sulph** are useful where the eruption is not well out. **Rhus T** will be useful where there is a tendency to successive eruptions. **Rhus T** and **Apis** will be useful where there is excessive skin irritation. **Ant T** has also a soothing effect on the skin ; as well as it is useful for the respiratory complications, if any, that comes during the course of the disease.

NOTE—**Rhus T** and **Apis** inimical. **Apis** given after **Rhus T**, in eruptive disease disagrees ; **Rhus T**, given after **Apis** has also disagreed.

CHILBLAIN.

It is inflammatory hyperæmia, usually involving the fingers, toes or ears, and determined by exposure to cold.

When the complaint is caused by the least cold weather **Phos** may be given. **Puls** is generally useful. It is often useful to moderate or extinguish the proclivity to this complaint. **Puls** may be given when the skin assumes a deep red, bluish or livid hue and is attended by violent burning and itching. **Nux V**,

when of bright red colour. **Cham**, for the acute pains of the parts. **Ars A**, for the acute burning pains and foul ulcers. If the **parts** are **very painful** try **Ars A**, **Bell**, **Cham**, **Nitr Ac**, **Petrol**, **Puls**. If the parts are **ulcerated** try **Ars A**, **Carbo V**, **Cham**, **Petrol**, **Puls**. If **gangrene** supervenes **Ars A**, **Carbo V**, **Lach**, **Secale** and **Silicea** may be useful. *Externally* **Aconite** mother tincture may be applied.

CHLOROSIS.

A disease of young women with characteristic changes in the blood. The blood is pale and thin. The red blood corpuscles are reduced in number; the hæmoglobin is much more reduced; the white blood corpuscles are not increased and the differential leucocyte count is almost normal. The skin may have a greenish tinge. Failing of strength; disturbances of digestion; headache; vertigo; irritability; depression of spirits; dyspnoea; palpitation; œdema of feet; amenorrhœa are important symptoms.

The main remedies are **Ferrum**, **Ars A**, **Cal C**, **Plumb**, **Sepia**, **Pulsatilla**, **Sulph**, **Graph**, **Phos**, **Natr Mur**.

If no special indications prevail **Jahr** commences the treatment with **Puls**; if this does not improve the look of the patients, he gives **Sulph** and after that **Calc C**. "In very many cases these three remedies are sufficient to bring about a blooming state of health. If they are not sufficient, or if some of the former

ailments remain after their use, I have recourse, according to circumstances, to **Sepia**, **Phos** or **Graph** and sometimes to **Plumb** or **Natr Mur.**" Hering says that **Puls** is particularly indicated when the disease has been produced by exposure to cold or dampness ; sallow complexion alternating with redness and flashes of heat ; difficulty of breathing and feeling of suffocation after the slightest exertion ; palpitation of the heart ; looseness of bowels, nausea and vomiting ; sensation of weight in the abdomen ; hunger and repugnance to food, and great fatigue, specially in the legs. Bæhr says "**Puls** has been long regarded as a remedy for Chlorosis ; however we are of opinion that most of the cures of Chlorosis that are attributed to the extensive use of **Puls**, are questionable. **Puls** is no remedy for primary Chlorosis, although we cheerfully admit that, like **Sepia**, it is very excellent for special symptoms, such as, pain in the stomach, headache, toothache. Chlorosis is scarcely ever acted upon by this medicine." **Sulph** is most suitable for irritable and passionate persons or those inclined to sadness and tears. It should have the preference where there is pressive pain in the back of the head ; extending to the neck ; congestion to the head ; humming in the head ; difficult breathing ; great depression and fatigue ; paleness of the face, with red spots on the cheeks ; pimples about the mouth and on the forehead ; voracious appetite ; sour eructations and irregularity of bowels. **Calc C** will frequently effect a cure after a failure of the other medicines , when the difficulty of

breathing is very great, with swelling of the extremities, excessive emaciation. Bæhr thinks that "**Calc C**, unaided by other remedies scarcely ever effects a cure of Chlorosis ; generally **Ferrum** has to be given afterwards." **Ferrum** will be serviceable after **Calc C**, when the sallowness continues, with great debility, want of appetite. nausea ; when the complexion is very pale, lips bloodless, heart irregular and there is palpitation. Bæhr says that the sooner the remedy is administered the more speedily it will act ; the longer its exhibition is delayed, the less reliable it becomes. He further says that beyond the third trituration the medicine has no effects and that it is very often necessary to resort to the crude drug. Jahr says that "small doses of **Ferrum** have not had the least effect in my hands in this disease, nor have I succeeded better with this agent than the allopathic physicians." Hempel says that **Aconite** may render efficient service if Chlorosis is complicated with Tuberculosis. **Arsenic A** is less frequently indicated. It is suitable in cases that have been mismanaged with **Ferrum** and have great debility, irritability, dyspnœa, œdema, disposition to fatness and irregular heart.

CHOLERA.

It is a highly infectious disease marked by vomiting, purging, cramp in hands, feet or stomach, intense prostration, collapse and suppression of urine. The stools are like rice-water. The voice sinks, becomes

husky and practically becomes inaudible. In very large number of cases many of the symptoms do not appear at first and the fell disease is often mistaken for a case of violent diarrhœa. Great care should be taken to check the disease at the very onset, before the symptoms are fully developed, and the patient is in the grip of the disease. In times of epidemic, diarrhœa should always be suspected as a precursor of cholera and it is generally wise to stop the diarrhœa, however simple it may appear, after 3 or 5 stools. If after one motion patient feels exhausted, cholera should at once be suspected.

Remedies in general—*Acon* ; *Ammon C* ; **Arsenic A** ; **Camph** ; *Cannabis I* ; *Cantharis* ; **Carbo V** ; *China* ; *Croton Tig* ; **Cuprum** ; *Digitalis* ; *Hydrocyanic Ac* ; **Ipecac** ; *Iris V* ; *Kali Bichrom* ; *Lach* ; *Laurocerasus* ; *Nux V* ; *Opium* ; *Phos* ; *Phos Ac* ; *Podo* ; **Secale** ; *Sulph* ; *Tabacum* ; **Verat A**.

1. PROPHYLACTIC—**Verat A**, one dose daily is an excellent prophylactic. "Not a single case of cholera," says Jahr, "occurred among those who took **Verat A**, as a prophylactic, even in several epidemics." Some physicians prescribe **Verat A**, and **Arsenic A**, in alternation. **Verat A** one does daily, is given for fifteen days, then **Arsenic A** is given in the same manner. All acids, act as prophylactic. Drink boiled water. Avoid indiscretions of diet, Take Spirit Camphor, from the first appearance of diarrhœa, during epidemics. Remember that Cholera is often mistaken

for, only as a case of severe diarrhœa. Cholera must be arrested early, otherwise it will often prove fatal.

2. SPECIFIC—**Spirit Camphor**, 8-10 drops on ordinary sugar, without water, every half an hour, up to 3 or 4 doses acts like magic. Repeat it every time after vomiting or purging, even if the interval is a minute. If there be no vomiting or purging during the interval, it should be repeated every half an hour in severe cases ; whereas in milder cases, the interval may be one hour. Given at the very commencement, this remedy has invariably aborted the fell disease.

3. PREMONITORY SYMPTOMS—If diarrhœa be very prominent, first give **Spirit Camphor** as stated above. If the diarrhœa persists inspite of this give a few doses of **Verat A**, followed by a dose of **Sulph**. This will be sufficient to cure most cases, except a few which will require **Ipecac**, **Phosphorus**, **Podo**; **Secale**, **Arsenic A**, and **Phos Ac**. If however nausea and vomiting prevails from the start, **Ipecac** is the best remedy ; if this fails **Pulsatilla**, **Nux V**, **Bryonia**, **Carbo V**, **Verat A**, **Ant Cr** may be tried. If lassitude and weakness are noted from the first **Verat A** is the best remedy, then comes **China**, **Ars A**, **Ipec**, **Carbo V** and **Ferrum Met**. In most dangerous cases where the system seems overwhelmed by the suddenness or violence of the poison, before there is any vomiting or diarrhœa, **Camph**, **Ars A**, **Carbo V** are most useful.

4. FULLY DEVELOPED CASES—

(a) DIARRHŒA—Even in this stage **Spirit Camphor** sometimes prove very useful. If this fails **Verat Alb**

will be the main remedy. It is useful during the stage of invasion and is the principal remedy of fully developed cholera. If **Verat A** cannot control the diarrhœa **Ars A** should be given. Violent thirst for large quantities of very cold water is a very characteristic symptom of **Verat A**; **Arsenic A**, drinks little at a time. If even **Arsenic A**, fails **Secale C** should be tried. **Secale** has painless diarrhœa; rice water stool ejected with great violence and collapse. The patient is pulseless and cold; though cold he cannot bear to be covered up (opposite of **Ars A**); spasmodic twitching, spasmodic retching without any vomiting; skin is harsh, hard, and shrivelled up as if there were no moisture; tingling all over and urine is suppressed.

(b) VOMITING—**Ipecac** is the best remedy, sometimes, it cures the whole case. **Verat A** will be useful where there is vomiting along with severe purging. **Carbo V** is for vomiting with symptoms of collapse. **Tabacum** and **Nux V** are useful for persistent nausea and vomiting. **Cupr**, when the vomiting spells come in spasms.

(c) CRAMPS—**Cuprum Met** is the best remedy. The patient is almost speechless; cramps most prominent and vomiting and purging are slight. **Verat A**, where cramps are present along with severe diarrhœa and vomiting. **Secale** and **Ars A** are sometimes useful for cramps.

(d) CONVULSIONS—The most useful remedies are **Cuprum M**, **Secale**, **Verat A**, **Ars A**, **Opium**.

(e) COLLAPSE—**Verat A** is the first and best remedy. Its collapse is due to the direct effect of the toxin. Profuse diarrhœa, severe colic, violent vomiting; cold perspiration on forehead; cold, pale, bluish lips; sunken eyes; contracted pupils; cold tongue and breath; skin cold, blue, remaining in folds when pinched; wrinkling of the skin of the hands and fingers; violent cramps of the extremities; thirst for large quantities of cold water. **Arsenic A**, for the pale death-like colour of the face; expression of great agony; distorted features; great internal heat, yet the patient wants to be covered up warmly; sudden deathly collapse with drowsiness, verging to stupefaction; lips and tongue dry; pulse, feeble, small and intermittent. **Hydrocyanic Ac**, marked collapse, sudden cessation of all discharges, pupils dilated, eyes protruded, sight weak or absent, breathing slow, deep, difficult and spasmodic, involuntary evacuation, fainting spells and tetanic spasms. **Carbo Veg**, body icy cold, collapse profound, lips bluish, cold breath and cold tongue; respiration weak and laboured, desires to be fanned; asphyxia advanced; the system is overwhelmed by the suddenness or violence of poison, before there is any vomiting or purging. **Secale**, pale sunken face; tongue dry; unquenchable thirst; severe anxiety and burning at the pit of stomach; icy coldness of extremities; body shrivelled as if there were no moisture; great aversion to heat or being covered; facial muscles specially affected, distortion of features. **Camphor**, system overwhelmed by

suddenness or violence of poison before there is any vomiting or purging ; collapse in the first stage ; no thirst ; marked nausea ; great anguish, as if he would suffocate.

(f) URÆMIA AND SUPPRESSION OF URINE—**VeratA** is the most useful remedy ; this is the principal remedy that corresponds to the anuria of Cholera. Then comes **Ars A**, it should be used in the lower attenuations, say 3x, and frequently repeated. **Ars A**, has retention of urine, as if the bladder were paralysed. **Hydrocyan Ac**, sudden cessation of all discharge ; the respiration is irregular ; there is distress about the heart and cyanosis ; long-standing faints. **Cupr Met**, useful in uræmic cramps and convulsions. **Cannabis Indica**, uræmia with severe headache ; sensation of vertex opening and closing ; delirium with delusions respecting time and space. **Cantharis**, for anuria and uræmia ; excessive sensitiveness of abdomen to touch. **Secale**, useful for suppressed urine. **Ammon C**, useful in uræmia ; somnolence or drowsiness with rattling in lungs ; tongue brownish ; bluish lips from lack of oxygen in the blood. **Laurocerasus**. absence of vomiting and stool ; coldness ; pulseless ; asphyxia ; sensation of constriction in throat when swallowing ; suppression or retention of urine ; cloudiness of brain, fainting ; tetanic spasms. Retention of urine from paralysis of bladder. **Arum Trip**, perfect picture of uræmia ; patient tosses in bed, unconscious, bed-picking, great irritation of the brain ; boring head into the pillow ; urine completely suppressed. **Ricinus**,

complete anuria, extremities moist and cold. **Digitalis**, **Terebinth** and **Kali Bichrom**, useful for anurira. **Opium** has paralysis or atony of bladder ; respiration difficult ; abdomen distended with flatus ; spasmodic movement of limbs ; stupor.

(g) **HICCOUGH**—The most useful remedies are **Ars A**, **Carbo V**, **Cupr M**, **Hydrocyan Ac**, **Hyosc**, **Ignatia**, **Laurocerasus**, **Nux V**, **Verat A**, **Zinc**.

NOTE—**Verat A**, is useful both before and after **Ars A**, **Cupr Met** and **Ipecac**, **Carbo V**, and **Cupr M** are complementary to **Ars A**. **Ipec** is followed well by **Ars A**. **Ars A**, is followed well by **Carbo V**.

CHOREA

It is a disorder of the nervous system occurring generally in childhood, characterised by irregular awkward movements of the limbs and a tendency to cardiac valvular diseases running a more or less definite course usually towards spontaneous cure.

Remedies in general—**Acon** ; **Agaricus** ; **Ars A** ; **Asafoetida** ; **Bell** ; **Calc C** ; **Caust** ; **Cicuta** ; **Cimicifuga** ; **Cina** ; **Chloral** ; **Cuprum** ; **Gels** ; **Hyosc** ; **Ign** ; **Iod** ; **Kali Brom** ; **Lauroc** ; **Lyc** ; **Mygale** ; **Natr M** ; **Nux V** ; **Opium** ; **Phos** ; **Phos Ac** ; **Puls** ; **Stram** ; **Sulph** ; **Tarentula Hisp** ; **Verat V** ; **Zinc**.

In all cases of Chorea Minor, Jahr commenced the treatment with **Ignatia** specially when the disease is caused by sudden fright. If **Ignatia** does not prove sufficient he gives **Caust** with great success. In cases of

Chorea Major, he begins the treatment with **Cuprum**, if the patient has ludicrous gestures or **Stram** if the patients are hunted by frightful phantasms. If all these failed he used to give **Sulph** and **Calc C**. By this method he is said to have obtained fine cures. **Ignatia** deserves mention, probably with more propriety than any other remedy. It is specially the remedy in Chorea of young girls, when of emotional origin, the marked impressionability of the nervous system is characteristic, specially in cases when fright or grief is the exciting cause. Hartmann recommends **Ignatia** in Chorea of recent origin. **Causticum** is specially adapted to rheumatic cases brought on from cold or exposure. The muscles of the face, tongue, arm, leg are all involved ; words are jerked out when talking, the child is unable to articulate because of excessive nervousness ; the patient continually changes position. **Calc C**, **Sulph** are indicated as constitutional remedies. **Calc C** has Chorea with difficult speech ; the patient bites his tongue when talking. **Cuprum** is one of the leading remedies in this disease. Bæhr says that "unless existing symptoms contraindicate its use very decidedly, this drug will generally deserve our first consideration. This agent has sufficed in our hands to cure most cases of Chorea." It is indicated where the choreic movements start in the muscles of the fingers and toes and extend to the limbs ; the patient is better or more quiet during sleep. **Stram** is specially the remedy when the brain is affected ; the whole body is involved in the spasm and the patient is compelled

to perform the most grotesque leaps, dancing motions, and utter peculiar sounds. **Bell** is for the hyperæsthesia, and much bodily inquietude. It is distinguished from all other remedies by the intensity of symptoms. **Tarentula** gave Jousset the most gratifying results in the common form of Chorea. The patient is restless and compelled to keep constantly in motion ; the spine is sensitive and there is trembling ; amelioration of the symptoms by means of rythmical music. **Zincum** is indicated when Chorea is brought on by suppressed emotion or by fright ; right side most affected. **Cimicifuga**, its affinity for belly of muscles, its rheumatic symptoms and symptoms of spinal irritation, its age incidence (puberty and menopause) ,its selection for females, make it a very good remedy. **Cicuta** has ludicrous movements of the eyes, face, limbs, head, upper portion of the body ; difficulty in speech and paresis of the muscles. Its results are clinically confirmed. **Verat Vir** has convulsions of the muscles of the face, neck, limbs. The convulsions often have the character of electric shock. **Ars A** is extensively used. Irritability, restlessness, weakness, complete exhaustion ; irritability both mental and physical ; prostration is rapid, and excessive and is always found with spasms, twitching, jerking.

CHYLURIA.

The passage of milky-looking urine due to the admixture with it of emulsified fat, is known as Chyluria.

As a rule the urine coagulates on standing and subsequently liquifies again. Chyluria is most commonly caused by Filarial infection. It may also arise in association with renal diseases or as the result of abdominal injury.

The main remedies are Carbo V, **China**, Colocynth, Conium, *Kali Bi*, **Lyc**, *Merc S*, Mur Ac, Nitr Ac, Phos, **Phos Ac**, Sulph, Uva Ursi.

CLIMACTERIC.

Cessation of the menses, usually coming on at about the age of 45. This change in the life of women is attended with more or less disturbance of general health. The common ailments accompanying this condition are headache, vertigo, neurasthenia, restlessness, irritability, melancholia and even insanity. Flushes of heat are common: a cold stage and sometimes a stage of perspiration may be present. Irregularity in the menstrual flow are common; sometimes there is flooding and sometimes there is only a streak. There may be palpitation and general debility. Frequently after the cessation of the menses these symptoms disappear and the patient recovers her former health.

Remedies in general—Acon; **Amyl Nit**; Apis; Arg Nit; **Bell**; Bry; Cact G; *Caulo*; Cham; *Cimicifuga*; Cocc; Coff; *Con*; Crocc; Cycl; *Gels*; **Glon**; Graph; *Hydrocyan Ac*; *Ignatia*; *Kali Bi*; **Lach**; *Lyc*; *Moschus*; Murex; Nitr Ac; Nux V;

Puls ; Sanguin ; *Sepia* ; Strontia Carb ; *Sulph* ; Sulph Ac ; Verat A ; **Verat Vir.**

1. **Lachesis** is the standard remedy—the patient is never well since that time. It is suitable for hæmorrhage, burning, vertigo, and flushes of heat. It specially suits women, worn out by frequent pregnancies with sudden cessation of the menses, trembling pulse, headache, flushing of heat, rush of blood to the head, cold feet and constrictions of the heart. **Caulophyllum**, has great nervous tension and unrest with propensity to work and worry over little things. **Conium**, for pain and nervous symptoms. **Sepia**, congestive symptoms and great nervous disturbance. **Cimicifuga** and **Verat Vir** for hyperæmia of brain. **Verat Vir**, controls the flushes more than any other remedy. **Sanguin**, has flushes, headache, with profuse menses. **Bellis Perennis**, patient tired, wants to lie down, has a backache. **Ustilago**, often rivals **Lachesis** in controlling the symptoms during climaxis ; the vertigo is characteristic. **Glonoine**, for intercranial disorders.

2. SPECIAL INDICATIONS

Flushes—**Amyl Nit**, **Arg Nit**, **Bell**, **Crotalus**, **Glon**, **Hydrocyan Ac**, **Lach**, **Sanguin**, **Sep**, **Stront C**, **Sulph Ac**, **Verat Vir.**

Hæmorrhage—**China**, **Con**, **Creosote**, **Lach**, **Puls**, **Sanguin**, **Sep**, **Sulph.**

Nervous irritability—**Acon**, **Caulo**, **Cham**, **Cimicifuga**, **Coffea**, **Conium**, **Ign**, **Puls**, **Sepia.**

COLD, CATARRH, CORYZA.

Remedies in general—**Acon** ; *All Cep* ; Ammon C ; Ant C ; *Ant T* ; Arg N ; Arn M ; **Ars A** ; **Bacillinum** ; Baryta C ; *Bell* ; *Bry* ; **Calc C** ; Camph ; Caps ; Carbo V ; Caust ; **Cham** ; *Chi* ; Coff ; Cyclamen ; **Dulc** ; **Euphras** ; *Fer Phos* ; **Geis** ; **Hep S** ; *Hydrast* ; Hyosc ; Ign ; **Ipec** ; Kali Bichrom ; Kali Carb ; *Kali Iod* ; Lach ; **Merc S** ; *Natr Mur* ; Nitr Ac ; **Nux V** ; *Phos* ; **Puls** ; Rhus T ; Sanguin C ; **Sil** ; Spig ; Spong ; *Sulph* ; Verat A.

1. GENERAL TREATMENT—When the attack is very severe **Acon**, **Camph**, **Gels**, **Allium Cepa**, **Arsenic A** are to be thought of. **Acon 3x** is the best and universal remedy ; it should be frequently repeated. **Camph**, comes in when **Acon** cannot relieve. **Camph** has inspired air cooler than usual, nose stopped up and dry ; paroxysmal coryza and sneezing. If it still persists **Allium Cepa** is to be thought of ; it has profuse thin acrid discharge, smarting in eyes and nose. But **Allium Cepa** has the great disadvantage of driving the cold into the chest. For such a condition **Phos** is the remedy ; it is the best antidote for such action of **Allium Cepa**. **Gels**, for the creeping chilliness ; patient wants to be near fire ; coryza with violent sneezing ; aching all through the body. **Ars A**, has watery, excoriating coryza, sneezing without relief, fluent coryza alternating with stoppage of nose.

2. If the coryza be of moderate violence **Ipecac**,

Belladonna and **Euphrasia**, are to be thought of. **Ipecac**, has coryza with stoppage of nose, sneezing, paroxysmal cough with expectoration. **Ipec** will sometimes help where **Ars A** or **Nux V** seemed indicated but does not help. **Bell**, has dull frontal headache and coryza from one nostril only. **Euphrasia** has profuse, bland fluent coryza with scalding tears. **Cham**, has coryza, fluent and watery or viscid.

3. For still less violent coryza **Nux V**, **Merc S**, and **Ammon C** are useful. **Nux V**, has profuse acid discharge, from obstructed nostrils; coryza, fluent during day and stopped at night. **Merc S**, has acid coryza with sneezing, mucus too thick to run down the lip; great deal of pain in the body; raw smarting sensation; worse in damp weather and from weather changes. **Ammon C**, has catarrh worse in winter; nose stopped up; cannot breathe through the nose; the patient is worse at night; long lasting coryza.

4. RIPE COLD—**Pulsatilla**, is the most appropriate remedy. The mucus assumes a thicker consistency instead of the watery discharge; the discharge is bland and the nose may be alternately stopped at running. **Bryonia**, will be useful to remove the remaining symptoms left by **Pulsatilla**. **Merc S** may be given when the cold is ripe and the discharge from the nose is mucopurulent or yellowish green. **Hep S**, is also useful for this condition, specially when the nose is swollen and sore to touch.

5. SUPPRESSED COLD—for a sudden suppression of cold with headache **Bell** and **Bryonia** should be

tried first, if they are of no avail **Puls**, **Nux V**, **Chi**, **Kali Iod**, **Hydrastis**, **Ignatia** should be tried. If however the suppression is followed by asthmatic dyspnoea, **Ipecac** generally helps speedily and if it should not, try **Ars A** and **Nitr Ac**.

6. CHRONIC CATARRH—**Sulph**, **Calc C**, **Sil** in the order given, one after another at the interval of a week is a useful method. **Cyclamen**, should be thought of where excessive sneezing is a very prominent symptom. **Pulsatilla** where there is thickening of the nasal mucous membrane. **Bacillinum** has constant disposition to take cold, specially with a tubercular constitution. **Hep S**, when the patient gets cold from the slightest exposure.

7. SPECIAL INDICATIONS.

Alternately dry and fluent coryza—**Ant T**, **Ars A**, **Kali Iod**, **Nux V**, **Sanguin Can**, **Silicea**.

Fluent burning coryza—**All Cep**, **Ars A**, **Hydrast**, **Sulph**.

Excoriating coryza with bland lachrymation—**All Cep**, **Spig**.

Bland coryza with scalding tears—**Euphras**.

Fluent coryza with loss of smell and taste—**Ant T**, **Ipec**, **Puls**.

Fluent out of doors and scanty in room—**Arg Nit**, **Hydrast**.

Spasmodic sneezing—**Acon**, **Ars A**, **Bell**, **Chi**, **Gels**, **Ipec**, **Kali Bichrom**, **Kali Iod**, **Lach**, **Merc S**, **Rhus T**.

Sneezing with coryza—**Acon**, **Anacard O**, **Ant T**.

Bell, Caps, Chi, Gels, Ipec, Merc S, Natr M, Sil, Spong.

Flow from one nostril and the other is stopped—Ant T, Ars A, Bell, Gels, Ignatia, Kali Iod, Natr Mur, Nux V, Puls, Spong.

Thick yellow mucus—Ars Iod (honey like), Calc C, Baryta C, Kali Carb, Puls, Rhus T.

Takes cold at every change of weather—Calc C, Carbo V, Gels, Merc S, Rhus T, Sulph, Verat A.

8. CONSEQUENCES OF TAKING COLD.

Headache—Acon, Ant Cr, Bell, Bry, Cham, Chi, Dulc, Nux V, Puls.

Eye troubles, specially conjunctivitis—Acon, Bell, Dulc, Hep S, Sulph.

Earache—Acon, Bell, Cham, Merc S, Puls, Sulph.

Toothache—Acon, Bell, Caust, Calc C, Cham, China, Dulc, Hyosc, Nux V, Phos, Puls, Rhus T, Sulph.

Sore throat—Arg Nit, Bell, Dulc, Hep S.

Diarrhoea—Acon, Bry, Cham, Dulc, Merc S, Nux V, Puls, Sulph.

Cough—Acon, Bry, Ant T, Cham, Chi, Dulc, Ipec, Nux V, Phos, Puls, Sulph.

Pain in limbs—Acon, Arn M, Bry, Calc C, Caust, Cham, Coff, Dulc, Hep S, Merc S, Phos Ac, Rhus T, Sil, Sulph.

Fever—Acon, Ars A, Bell, Bry, Chi, Dulc, Gels, Ipec, Mesr S, Nux V, Puls, Rhus T, Sulph. (*See Fever*).

COLIC.

(INTESTINAL)

Remedies in general—*Acon* ; *Aethusa* ; *Alum* ; *Ant T* ; *Ars A* ; *Bell* ; *Bov* ; *Bry* ; *Carbo V* ; *Caust* ; **Cham** ; *Chi* ; *Cocc* ; *Colchicum* ; **Colocynth** ; *Croton Tig* ; **Cupr** ; *Cyclamen* ; **Diosc** ; *Dule* ; **Hyosc** ; *Ipec* ; *Iris V* ; **Lyco** ; *Mag C* ; **Nux V** ; *Opium* ; *Platina* ; **Plumbum** ; *Podophyllum* ; **Puls** ; *Rhus T* ; *Staphys* ; *Sulph* ; **Verat A** ; *Zinc*.

1. **Colocynth** is the first remedy ; the pain is excruciating, and there is relief from bending double. **Causticum**, sometimes helps where **Colocynth** fails. It has pains of griping character, relieved by bending double ; all sufferings cease entirely at night. **Bell** has pain worse at the level of umbilicus, there is relief from sitting up. **Bell** is complementary to **Cham**, specially in the colic of children. **Dioscoria**, has constant pain about umbilical region, relieved by stretching the body, the patient wants to bend double, but there is no relief from it. **Nux V**, has colic from deitetic errors. **Puls**, has great rumbling, and sensation of weight on abdomen. **Mag C**, has griping, colicky pains usually after eating fruit or vegetables. **Cocculus**, has nervous, hysterical and menstrual colic ; there is flatulence but no relief from passing wind. **Cuprum** will be useful for inflammatory colic ; the spasms are violent and there is great aggravation from drinking cold water. **Bovista** has colic like **Colocynth**, causing

the patient to bend double, but it differs from Colocynth in that the colic is better by eating and is sometimes accompanied by voiding red urine. **Plumbum, Opium, Zincum**, will be useful for colic with constipation. For colic with flatulence **China, Nux V, Verat A** and **Lycopodium** will be useful. **Carbo Veg** has abdomen distended to bursting. **Chamomilla** has incarcerated flatulence. It has pain in the belly from side to side, just above the navel, corresponding to the transverse colon, commencing in the right and going over to the left. **Lycopodium**, has incarcerated flatulence, pressure under ribs, smallest quantity of light food causes wind. **Verat A** colic as if the bowels were twisted ; abdomen tense ; abdominal pains force him to bend double, but he must walk about for relief. **Opium**, is specific for lead colic. The other remedies for lead colic are **Alumen, Alumina, Ars A, Bell, Colocynth, Nux V, Platina, Sulph Ac, Zinc Met.**

COMA.

It is a state of unnatural, heavy, deep and prolonged sleep, often accompanied by slow stertorous or irregular breathing and frequently ending in death. The patient is deprived of all power of movement and sensation. He is neither able to hear nor understand anything. The eyelids are closed and the conjunctival reflexes absent. The pulse and the respiration are the only signs of life. Coma may supervene in certain diseases. The chief of which are the following :—

Certain fevers specially Typhoid fever ; Blackwater fever ; Malignant Malaria ; Cholera ; Meningitis ; certain brain lesions specially, Cerebral Tumour, Cerebral Abscess, Post-epileptic state, Apoplexy, Embolisms, Thrombosis ; Uræmia ; Diabetes ; Head injury ; Heat stroke ; effects of certain poisons e.g. Alcohol, Opium, Morphia, Carbon Monoxide.

The indicated remedies are Acon, Ant Cr, Ant T, Baryta C, **Bell**, *Bry*, Camph, *Cann Ind*, Cicuta, *Conium*, **Croccus**, Helleborus, *Hydrocyan Ac*, Hyosc, *Lach*, *Lauroc*, **Nux M**, Nux V, **Opium**, *Phos Ac*, Puls, Rhus Rad, Secale, **Stram**. Verat A, **Zinc**. (See also **Apoplexy** and **Uræmia**.)

CONJUNCTIVITIS : OPHTHALMIA.

Remedies in general—**Acon** ; Apis ; Arg Nit ; Arn M ; *Ars A* ; Baryta C ; **Bell** : *Calc C* ; Calc Iod ; Conium ; *Euphras* ; *Graph* ; *Hep S* ; Ipec ; Lach ; **Merc S** ; Natrum Mur ; Nux Vom ; Phyto ; Psorin ; **Puls** ; *Rhus T* ; Sanguinaria ; *Sepia* ; **Sulph** ; *Zinc Sulph* ; *Thuja*.

1. **Acon** is indicated in the first stage of inflammation ; it has profuse purulent discharge, swelling and redness of lids, excessive pain and photophobia. If there still remains some inflammation, **Sulph** will cure it. **Bell** is for the red inflamed eyes ; extreme photophobia ; eyes feel dry ; thickened red lids and burning pain. **Merc S** is usually useful after **Bell** ; the discharges are muco-purulent, thin, acrid ; burning

and itching pains in eyes ; lids closed. red and swollen worse from cold, heat, glare of fire and at night. **Pulsatilla** will be indicated, where the discharge is thick, yellow, bland, profuse, gluing the lids together ; the patients are worse in the evening and better in open air. **Sulph**, is an excellent intercurrent remedy ; the discharges are acrid, corrosive or tenacious, lids swollen, burn and smart, are red and agglutinated in the morning ; sensation as if sand were in the eyes and sharp darting pains, like pins sticking into the eye. **Arg Nit**, has profuse purulent discharges, the bulging lids form a collection of pus underneath ; the commencing hazines of cornea with a tendency to slough, subside rapidly under the remedy, when given internally. **Zinc Sulph**, profuse lachrymation, photophobia, pricking and itching sensation ; the inner side of the eye is the most affected part ; worse in the evening and in cold air. **Rhus T** for œdematous swelling, acrid discharge and very great photophobia. **Apis Mel**, in ophthalmia following eruptive diseases ; violent cases of ophthalmia ; great swelling of lids and the adjacent cellular tissue ; hot lachrymation gushing out on opening the eyes ; photophobia ; sensation of a foreign body in the eyes ; worse in the evening and at night. **Phyto**, catarrhal ophthalmia ; burning, smarting, tingling pain in eyes ; itching worse by night ; abundant flow of tears.

2. SPECIAL INDICATIONS.

Ophthalmia neonatorum—**Merc, S, Puls, Cham, Lyco.**

Purulent discharge—**Arg Nit**, **Hep S**, **Merc S**, **Sulph**.

Intense photophobia—**Aconite**, **Bell**, **Graph**, **Hepar S**, **Merc S**, **Sulph**.

Acrid discharge with excoriation—**Ars A**, **Calc C**, **Graph**, **Merc S**.

After abuse of Silver Nitrate—**Ars A**, **Natr Mur**.

Gonorrhœal—**Merc S**, **Nitr Ac**, **Puls**, **Sulph**, **Thuja**, **Acon**, **Chi**, **Apis**.

Rheumatic ophthalmia—**Acon**, **Bry**, **Euphras**, **Merc S**, **Rhus T**, **Spig**, **Sulph**, **Verat A**.

Scrofulous ophthalmia—**Bell**, **Calc C**, **Hep S**, **Graph**, **Merc S**, **Nitr Ac**, **Puls**, **Sulph**.

NOTE—**Apis** and **Rhus T** are *inimical*. **Natr Mur** is the complementary of **Apis**. **Puls** follows **Arg Nit** well in purulent ophthalmia.

CONSTIPATION.

Remedies in general—**Aloe** ; *Antim Cr* ; **Alumen** ; *Alumina* ; **Bell** ; **Bry** ; **Calc C** ; *Caust* ; **China** ; **Graph** ; **Kali C** ; **Lach** ; **Lyco** ; *Natr Mur* ; **Nux V** ; **Opium** ; **Phos** ; **Plat** ; **Plumb** ; **Podo** ; *Puls* ; **Sepia** ; **Sil** ; **Sulph** ; **Thuja** ; **Verat A** ; *Zinc*.

1. **Nux V**, in higher potencies, is often most successful ; if it does not move the bowels **Sulph**, given the next morning will bring out the desired effect. Both **Nux V** and **Sulph**, have good deal of ineffectual urging. **Sulph** will be very useful for habitual constipation. **Bryonia**, has large hard stool, passed with difficulty, due to atony of intestines and lack of

secretion. **Opium** is useful, usually in the 200th potency. It has absolute constipation, with no desire for stool, due to decided torpor and inertia of the rectum; the stool may be hard, black, round balls, due to dryness of intestinal canal. **Alumina**, has no desire for and no ability to pass stool, till there is a large accumulation; great torpor and inactivity of rectum, even soft stool requires great straining, the patient often despairs of effecting a discharge; it is specially useful for the old and infants. Clarke says, "I have removed with it constipation of the most aggravated kind, as in cases of cancer of uterus and rectum." **Aloes** is somewhat opposite to it, there is constant urging to stool, but passes small quantities and even hard stool is passed involuntarily. **Lycopodium**, has ineffectual urging, owing to contraction of rectum, sensation after stool as if something remained behind; bad liver; flatulence. **Causticum**, fruitless urging with great contraction of sphincter ani and pains in rectum during stool, so that the child cries; knotty, difficult stool, shining as if greased. **Graphites**, has no urging for days; stools like little round balls knotted together with shreds of mucus; specially useful when due to neglect to attend promptly to nature's call. **Plumbum**, stool passed with greatest difficulty: dry, black, hard; little round balls; spasm of sphincter ani. **Natrum Mur**, crumbly stool, stool hard to expel cause bleeding, smarting and soreness of rectum. **Verat Alb**, for chronic constipation, due to inertia of rectum.

SPECIAL INDICATIONS.

Habitual constipation—**Alumina**, **Calc C**, **Graph**, **Kali C**, **Lyco**, **Sulph**, **Verat A**.

Constipation without the least desire—**Alum**, **Bry**, **Graph**, **Lyco**, **Natr Mur**, **Nux V**, **Opium**, **Sepia**, **Sulph**, **Verat A**.

Changing with diarrhœa—**Ant Cr**, **Ant T**, **Bry**, **Lach**, **Phos**.

Caused by travelling—**Alumina**, **Platina**.

Remaining after purgatives—**Lach**, **Nux V**, **Opium**.

Constipation of old people—**Aloe**, **Alum**, **Ant Cr**, **Bry**, **Opium**

Pregnant females—**Alumina**, **Bry**, **Nux V**, **Sepia**.

Lying-in females—**Ant Cr**, **Platina**, **Opium**.

COVULSIONS

Remedies in general—**Acon**; **Angust**; **Ars A**; **Aur Met**; **Bell**; **Calc C**; *Camph*; **Caust**; **Cham**; **Chi**; *Cicuta*; *Cina*; *Coff*; **Con**; **Cupr**; *Gels*; **Hyosc**; **Ign**; *Ipec*; **Lach**; **Merc S**; **Nux V**; **Opium**; **Platina**; *Plumb*; **Secale**; **Silicea**; **Stram**; **Sulph**; *Verat A*; **Zinc**.

1. **INFANTILE CONVULSIONS**—During dentition, **Ignatia** is the first remedy, specially if the attacks are not very severe. But if the child cries a good deal **Cham**, should be given. If these do not help give **Bell**. When the trouble persists even after this, **Sulph** and **Calc C** are generally useful. (See *Infantile convulsions* under Disorders of Infants and Newborn children.)

2. **GENERAL TREATMENT**—Ordinarily the following

remedies may be useful—**Bell**, sudden starting, stiffness, slightest touch provokes a new fit; rush of blood to the head. **Cham**, convulsive jerking of limbs, twitching of muscles of face, and eyelids; constant motion of head from side to side, followed by drowsiness and lack of consciousness; the child moans a great deal. **Cina** useful in delicate children with worms. **Coff**, frequently serviceable in weak and nervous children who are subject to convulsions without any apparent cause, other than weakness. **Hyosc**, convulsions from sudden fright: twitching of muscles of face and foaming at mouth. **Ign**, the chief remedy in infantile convulsions, specially when the cause is unknown; sudden starting in sleep with loud screaming. **Ipecac**, when there is much vomiting along with convulsions. **Merc Sol**, spasms caused by worms with distension and hardness of abdomen; stiffness. It precedes or follows **Cina** well. **Opium**, its convulsions are caused by fright: trembling, tossing of limbs; loud screaming; lies unconscious as if stunned; breathing heavy and difficult. **Stram**, sudden convulsions from fright or when occurring in fevers from repelled eruptions; tossing of limbs, and involuntary stool and urine. **Sulph** and **Zincum**, specially serviceable in convulsions arising from repelled eruptions.

3. CONVULSIONS OF PREGNANT OR LYING-IN WOMEN—**Bell**, **Hyosc**, **Ign**, **Platina**, **Stram**.

4. CONVULSIONS DURING LABOUR—**Cham**, **Ign**, **Ipec**, **Secale**.

NOTE—Convulsions in connection with pregnancy are given more fully under Eclampsia; other forms of convulsions are given under Hysteria and Epilepsy.

CORNEAL ULCER.

An infiltration followed by suppuration and loss of substance of the cornea. The affection is of very common occurrence. Pain, photophobia and lachrymation are prominent symptoms. The ulcer begins with a dull, grayish infiltration of a circumscribed portion of the cornea, where suppuration takes place. The superficial layers are cast off and thus there is loss of substance. If the ulcer is small and superficial it may cleanse itself in the course of a few days. But when some of the proper substance of the cornea has been destroyed it leaves a scar which is more or less opaque. When the ulcer is deeper still the symptoms are more pronounced and the complications and sequelæ are more serious. The chief among those are, conjunctivitis, iritis and hypopyon (collection of pus in the anterior chamber). Such an ulcer may heal with no other permanent injury except marked corneal opacity, but very frequently there is perforation of the cornea, which, in healing affects the usefulness and safety of the eye in various ways.

Ulcers of the cornea are more usually found in adults than in aged individuals, and are more frequent in people whose general health is poor. The main exciting causes are (1) Traumatism (foreign bodies, injury)

(2) conjunctival inflammation (gonorrhœal ophthalmia, ophthalmia neonatorum, trachoma); (3) disturbance in nutrition of the cornea (4) smallpox (5) herpes (6) infection during operation.

The **detection** of the extent of infiltration and ulceration is indicated by the instillation of a few drops of a 2 per cent solution of fluorescein, which stains green all such ulcerated or infiltrated parts.

Remedies in general—Acon; Alumina; Apis; *Arnica*; Arg N; Ars A; Asaf; *Aurum*; Baryta C; Baryta Iod; Bell; Calc C; *Calc Hypophos*; Calc Iod; Cann Ind; Canth; Cham; Chin Ars; Cimicifuga; Cinnabaris; Conium; Croton Tig; Condurango; Duboisin; *Eserine*; *Euphrasia*; **Graph**; Ham V; **Hep S**; Ipec; *Kali Bichrom*; Kali Carb; Kali Iod; Kreosote; *Merc C*; *Merc Dulc*; *Merc Nit*; **Merc S**; *Merc Prot*; Natr Mur; Nitr Ac; Nux V; Petrol; Puls; **Rhus T**; *Sil*; Spig; **Sulph**; Thuja.

Local Treatment—Atropine, bandage, hot compresses, antiseptic lotions, scraping, cauterisation and paracentesis of the cornea. Of these the last three should be left for specialists.

Atropine 1 drop of a one per cent solution or a 1 per cent ointment made with veseline may be used thrice daily.

Protection of the eyes is of very great importance and this may be done by smoked glasses or by a bandage. Hot compresses several times a day favour the healing of the ulcer. Antiseptic lotions such as solutions of Boric Acid, Sodium chloride, or Bichloride

of Mercury (1 in 6,000) act as a cleansing agent and are specially useful when there is much discharge.

Since ulcers usually occur in persons in whom the general condition is below the per, it is necessary to tone the system by attention to diet, fresh air and hygienic surroundings.

Acon, for superficial ulceration of traumatic origin. Ulcers caused by exposure to open air. **Apis** has corneal ulceration with hot lachrymation, burning, stinging pains, œdematous condition of the lids. **Arnica** for traumatic ulceration with much hæmorrhage into the anterior chamber. **Arg Nit**, corneal ulcer in new-born infants; ulcer from purulent ophthalmia with profuse discharge from the eyes. The lids are red, thick, swollen; conjunctiva œdematous and there is profuse discharge of yellowish-white pus. Pains are better in cold and worse in warmth. **Arsenic A**, specially useful for scrofulous and anæmic cases. The ulcer is usually superficial and has a tendency to recur first in one eye and then in the other. Photophobia is usually excessive; lachrymation hot; lids excoriated by acrid discharges. **Aurum**, corneal ulcer during the course of scrofulcus ophthalmia; photophobia, marked lachrymation, profuse and scalding and the eyes are very sensitive to touch. **Bell** for superficial corneal ulcer with intense photophobia and throbbing pain. **Calc C** particularly valuable for cases with the peculiar constitution. The pain, redness photophobia and lachrymation are variable, and, though it is a prominent remedy for this disorder

there are no characteristic eye symptoms and we are guided in its selection chiefly by concomitant indications." **Calc Hypophos** is called for in deep sloughing ulcer : specially indicated in crescentic ulcers following purulent conjunctivitis. **Canth** for superficial ulceration caused by burning. **Cimicifuga**, ulcers with sharp neuralgic pains. **Conium**, important remedy in superficial ulceration of the cornea : intense photophobia with very little redness ; much lachrymation. **Croton Tig**, ulceration with marked pain in the superciliary region at night. **Eserine**, sloughing ulceration of the cornea, with tendency to increased intraocular tension. **Euphrasia**, a good palliative in the first stage. **Graph**, a valuable remedy specially with constitutional symptoms ; specially adapted to superficial ulceration resulting from pustules ; photophobia ; profuse, acrid, burning lachrymation ; profuse, acrid, yellowish-white, muco-purulent discharge from the eyes ; conjunctiva red and eyes smart and burn ; blurring of vision relieved by winking. **Ham V**, when caused by blow or burn. **Hep S** is one of the most frequently indicated remedies, specially for deep sloughing form and when hypopyon is present. For absorption of pus in the anterior chamber (hypopyon) there is no better remedy than **Hep S**. Cases found in strumous, outrageously cross children, should suggest this drug. Intense photophobia ; profuse lachrymation ; great redness of the cornea and conjunctiva ; severe throbbing, aching, stinging pains better by warmth and worse by cold ; great sensitiveness to

touch ; lids spasmodically closed and bleed easily on opening them. **Kali Bi**, specially for the indolent ulcers ; cases in which there is no active inflammatory process only a low grade of chronic inflammation ; ulcers have a tendency to bore in, without extending laterally. **Merc Cor**, particularly useful when the iris is involved. **Merc Nit**, has been used empirically with excellent success in acute and chronic, superficial and deep forms. "In fact, it has been successfully employed in all imaginable forms of the disease, but it seems to act better in those cases in which there is tendency to the formation of pustules." **Merc S**, specially for strumous or syphylitic cases. Cornea at the point of ulceration quite vascular ; photophobia specially to artificial light ; lachrymation, profuse and burning ; lids red, swollen, excoriated by acrid discharge ; sensitive to extreme heat or cold. **Merc Prot**, for ser-piginous ulcer of the cornea that commences at the margin and extends over the whole cornea or portion of it. **Nux V**, for superficial ulceration of the cornea with excessive photophobia, especially in the morning ; during the day the patient is comparatively free from it. **Rhus T**, superficial ulcers with excessive photophobia and lachrymation, so that tears gush out upon the spasmodically closed lids. **Silicea**, adapted to sloughing and crescentic ulcers ; also small, round ulcers which have a tendency to perforate. **Sulph** both acute and chronic cases have been relieved by it ; ulceration dependent upon scrofulous diathesis ; sharp and sticking pain as from a needle into the

eyes ; great intolerance of light and profuse lachrymation.

COUGH.

Remedies in general—**Acon** ; **Alumen** ; Alum ; **Ammon Carb** ; **Antim C** ; **Antim T** ; **Ars A** ; **Baryta C** ; **Bell** ; **Bry** ; **Cact G** ; **Calcarea C** ; **Calc P** ; **Carbo V** ; **Caut** ; **Cham** ; **China** ; **Coffea** ; **Conium** ; **Cuprum** ; **Dros** ; **Gels** ; **Hep S** ; **Hyosc** ; **Ign** ; **Iod** ; **Ipec** ; **Kali Bi** ; **Kali Br** ; **Kali C** ; **Kali Iod** ; **Lyco** ; **Merc S** ; **Natr Mur** ; **Nitr Ac** ; **Nux V** ; **Phos** ; **Phos Ac** ; **Phyto** ; **Puls** ; **Rhus T** ; **Rumex** ; **Senega** ; **Sepia** ; **Silicea** ; **Spigelia** ; **Spongia** ; **Sticta** ; **Sulph** ; **Verat A** ; **Zincum**.

1. **Acon**, dry spasmodic cough ; sputum absent or thick, gelatinous, more in the morning. **Alumen**, chronic, morning cough of old people ; cough immediately after rising, excited by tickling in the throat. **Ammon C**, chronic cough of old people with bronchial irritation, tendency to asthma or emphysema. **Antim T**, catarrh full to the brim ; rattling with feeble expectoration ; cough with suffocative attack. **Bell**, paroxysmal dry cough. **Bryonia**, dry cough worse from talking ; pressure on chest. **China**, violent hacking cough after every meal ; suffocative fits ; oppression of chest ; cough excited by laughing, talking and drinking. **Cuprum** nervous, spasmodic, dry, suffocative, uninterrupted cough ; relieved by drinking cold water. **Hep S**, hoarse croupy cough ; suffocative

paroxysms of coughing; rattling; moist catarrhal cough; cough excited when any part of the body is uncovered. **Hyosc**, dry, spasmodic cough, worse from lying down, continual tickling in throat; nervous cough; scanty expectoration. **Ignatia**, dry, spasmodic cough in quick successive shocks; the longer he coughs, the more is the irritation to cough; sensation of fumes of sulphur or of dust in the throat. **Ipecac**, severe suffocative cough; chest full of phlegm, but does not yield to coughing. **Kali Bi**, wheezing; cough painful with difficult expectoration; expectoration gelatinous and sticky, and coming out in long strings. **Lyco**, chronic, persistent catarrh of the air-passages; dry, teasing cough; sputum is thick-yellow, purulent, dirty. **Phos**, short dry cough, rawness of the entire respiratory tract. **Puls**, cough dry at night and loose during day; cough shaking the whole body; spasmodic; greenish, purulent expectoration. **Spong**, dry, barking cough; relieved by eating a little; chronic cough with profuse secretion of mucus. **Sulph**, short violent dry cough; rawness in larynx. **Verat A**, loud, barking stomach cough, followed by eructation; worse from drinking cold water. **Zinc**, cough spasmodic, as if chest would fly to pieces; putrid tenacious mucus.

2. SPECIAL INDICATIONS,

Moist—**Acon**, **Ammon C**, **Ant T**, **Bell**, **Ipec**, **Kali Bi**, **Nux V**, **Phos**.

Rattling—**Ant T**, **Chi**, **Ipec**, **Hep S**.

Bry—**Bell, Bry, Con M, Zinc**, best ; then **Chi, Ign, Lyco, Puls, Verat A** ; lastly **Kali C**.

Spasmodic—**Bell, Chi, Con M, Cupr, Hyosc, Ign, Ipec, Verat A, Zinc**,

Expectoration scanty—**Caust, Ign, Puls, Spongia**.

Expectoration, sticky, tenacious—**Bell, Kali Bi, Puls, Spong**.

Expectoration, blood streaked—**Chi, Ipec, Lyco, Phos**.

Chronic cough—**Calc C, Hep S, Phos, Sulph**.

CRAMPS IN CALVES OF LEGS.

Remedies in general—**Alumina ; Cham ; China ; Cimicifuga ; Coloc ; Con ; Cupr ; Ign ; Lyco ; Nux V ; Puls ; Rhus T ; Sep ; Sil ; Spig ; Staph ; Sulph ; Verat A**.

Cramps yield very speedily to **Cham, Verat A**, taken at night, before going to bed, for two or three nights will generally overcome the predisposition to cramps. If this be insufficient, **Sulph** should be taken as an inter-current remedy and followed next day by **Verat A** again as before. Should this be of no use, **Colocynth** taken in the same manner is sometimes very useful. The other useful remedies are **Cimicifuga, Cupr, Lyco, Rhus T** and **Spig**.

CRETINISM.

It is a condition of dwarfism and deformity attended by mental imbecility, due to an absence or

perversion of the thyroid secretion. In advanced and typical cases the face is characteristically broad and flat, the tongue protudes from the mouth, the eyes are wide apart and the head is broad transversely. The skin and hair are dry and coarse and the mental condition is extremely backward. In severe cases the body may be so dwarfed that a person of twenty is of the size of a child of five. The limbs are shortened, the neck stunted ; pads of fat are present above the clavicles ; the hands are short and square, the abdomen prominent and an umbilical hernia may be present.

The remedies that are likely to be useful are Absinth ; Agaricus ; Ant C ; Baryta C ; Calc Ph ; Carbo V ; Con ; Croc ; Hyosc ; Iod ; Kali Iod ; Lach ; Merc S ; Nux M ; Op ; Phos ; Plumb ; Sulph.

CROUP.

Croup may be spasmodic or membranous. *Spasmodic Croup* is an inflammation of the larynx, associated with spasm of the vocal cords. Suddenly, usually at night, the child awakens with a dry, ringing, suffocative cough and embarrassed respiration. This soon abates and the child falls off to sleep, and in the next morning feels quiet well. There may be two or more such paroxysms during the same night and the paroxysms are apt to recur on succeeding nights. *Membranous Croup* is an inflammation of the larynx and sometimes of the trachea, characterised by the development of false membranes. The onset is very insidious or it

may develop as an ordinary catarrh or laryngitis. Hoarseness is followed by difficult respiration and extreme dyspnœa. The membrane has a greyish-white appearance; it covers the larynx, sometimes the trachea and seldom the fauces. Soon the respiration becomes easier; hoarseness ceases; cough becomes loose; with expectoration of shreds of membrane. If the case is going to prove fatal, the respiration becomes more embarrassed, the face becomes cyanosed and the patient dies from non-æration of the blood. From Diphtheria it is differentiated by the absence of any contagion, little constitutional prodromal symptoms and swelling of glands.

Remedies in general—*Acetic Ac*; *Acon*; *Ammon Caust*; *Antim T*; *Ars A*; *Bell*; *Brom*; *Bry*; *Calc C*; *Carbo V*; *Caust*; *Cubeb*s; *Hep S*; *Iod*; *Ipec*; *Kaolin*; *Kali Bichrom*; *Kali Brom*; *KaliMur*; *Kali Phos*; *Lach*; *Lobelia*; *Lyc*o; *Naja*; *Phos*; *Sambu-*cus; *Sanguin*; *Spong*; *Verat V*.

Bœnninghausen treated croup almost exclusively with *Acon*, *Spong* and *Hep S*. His method was to give 5 powders. First he gave a power No. 1 (*Aconite*) in water so as not to make the patient cough; he waited two hours and if necessary gave powder No. 2 (*Aconite*) and followed after two or three hours, if necessary, with No. 3 (*Spongia*). The others No. 4 (*Spongia*) and No. 5 (*Hep S*), were given if necessary, but he always waited two or four hours between the doses. Hardly one in a hundred received all five powders, and he treated, it is said, over 400 cases

without losing one. Jahr however warns us against using such remedies at the onset. He and most authors recommended **Aconite**. Jahr gave **Acon 30**, three globules in a few spoonfuls of water, a tea-spoonful every three hours until the fever and the croupy, ringing cough have disappeared and the cough has assumed a catarrhal form. Even in this stage he continued **Acon**, for the disease sometimes breaks out again all on a sudden, with every symptom of exudation. He continued **Acon** at longer intervals, until the cough is quite loose, and has been transformed into a loose mucous cough or a free catarrhal discharge from the nose has made its appearance and there are no more suffocative paroxysms. **Acon** is always the remedy in the beginning of croup, be it spasmodic or membranous in character. Its cough is of the driest nature, loud and barking with no expectoration. Cough and loud breathing during expiration, but not during inspiration; every expiration ends with a course hacking cough. If **Acon** be not sufficient, **Spongia** should be the next remedy. The breathing is harsh and sawing; hard, barking cough with scanty expectoration. After **Spongia** give **Hep S**. There must be some looseness of the cough to indicate **Hep S**: rattling, choking cough coming on or getting worse in the early hours of the morning; choking fits with the cough; great sensitiveness to the least exposure. Jahr says that if **Hep S** cannot relieve the patient, **Arsenic A** should be given and after that **Phos** to complete the cure. **Phos** produced splendid

results in Jahr's hand and the warns against the use of large doses of the drug. *Large doses instead of promoting the cure by absorption will cause detachment of the false membrane, which may lead to disastrous results.* Dewey says that **Bromine**, will be useful after **Hep S**. Its indications are a deep hoarse voice, every attempt at inspiration produces coughing; the breathing is hoarse, rasping and whistling, and there is rattling in the larynx and when the child coughs the larynx sounds full of mucus; the child is suddenly roused out of sleep as if choking and a drink of cold water often relieves the spasmodic condition; sensation as if some of the membranes were loose in the larynx; great prostration. **Iodine** follows **Bromine** well. It comes in usually after **Hep S**, when in spite of that remedy the exudation forms into membrane. Dewey proposes to use the IX dilution, three drops every fifteen minutes. It is less indicated for mucous than for membranous formations. It may be used in all stages of croup. Given in the beginning, it will cut short the attack, and after the exudation has taken place it diminishes this either directly by absorption or by rendering it more fluid and thus making it more easy to expectorate; and when the exudation has existed for some time and the patient is exhausted, it has the effect of rousing the general reaction. The special symptoms are—dry, short, barking cough with wheezing, sawing respiration, dyspnoea and imminent suffocation; constant desire to change position. According to Teste, milk and farinaceous food neutralise

the action of **Brom** and **Iodine**. Clinically, **Kali Mur** has been found very useful, specially for croupus exudations. **Kaolin** is useful for membranous croup when it extends downwards and there is intense soreness along the trachea and upper part of the chest. Cowperthwaite recommends **Kali Bi** as the best remedy for removing the false membrane. The cough is metallic; fauces and tonsils red and swollen; smothering spells; violent wheezing; expectoration of tough stringy mucus; tendency of the disease to extend downwards. **Sanguinaria** for the membranous croup with burning and dryness. **Ant T** for the severe forms of catarrhal croup; the rattling of mucous as if the child would suffocate; the rattling comes from low down the air passages. **Kali Brom, Sambucus, Naja, Lobelia**, useful for spasmodic croup. For the hoarseness continuing for a long time after croup, try **Phos, Hep S, Bell, Carbo V, Caust**. For the disposition to the return of Croup, use **Sulph, Calc C, Phos**.

CYSTITIS.

Inflammation of the bladder. It is recognised by pus and sometimes blood in the urine, frequent and burning urination and alkaline urine. Fever and marked constitutional disturbance accompany it. Cystitis may arise from gonorrhœa; sepsis after the use of a catheter; after diabetes; after certain drugs *e.g.*, cantharis, turpentine; after decomposition of

urine in conditions where there is retention ; injury, stone or other foreign bodies in the bladder.

Remedies in general—Aconite ; Ammon C ; **Apis** ; Ars A ; **Bell** ; Cact G ; Calc C ; **Can I** ; *Can Sat* ; **Canth** ; Carbo V ; Caust ; Con ; *Chimaphila* ; *Copaiba* ; Cubebs ; Dulc ; **Equisetum** ; Hep S ; Hyosc ; Lach ; *Lyco* ; **Merc C** ; **Nux V** ; Petrol ; Phos ; Phos Ac ; *Puls* ; Sarsap ; Sepia ; **Sulph** ; Trent H ; *Terebinth* ; Uva Ursi.

1. ACUTE CYSTITIS—**Bell**, should be given in the beginning ; urine is increased and frequently voided ; there is hyperæmia of the neck of bladder ; the region of bladder is very sensitive to touch ; urine is hot and red. After **Bell**, give **Canth**. **Cantharis** is specially useful in cases arising from Gonorrhœa or Nephritis. It has violent burning and cutting pains, worse before and after urination. It must not be given in large doses. After **Canth** give **Cann I** ; it has scalding pain, before, during and after urination ; there is much straining. **Nux V** is for cystitis with painful urging and scanty urine ; it has violent straining ; dark urine ; red brickdust sediment and bloody urine. **Equisetum**, will be useful for cystitis of old people with constant desire to urinate. **Merc C**, has great soreness to touch in the bladder region ; violent urging ; urine flows drop by drop ; urine contains, blood, mucus, pus ; has pungent odour. **Apis**, has great irritation of the neck of the bladder ; the urine is fetid and there is strangury. **Chimaphila**, has hectic fever ; urging after voiding ; inability to

micturate without standing ; scanty urine containing large quantity of mucopurulent sediment. **Puls** and **Lyco** are useful when the catarrh persists. **Tarentula**, is for cystitis with high fever, excruciating pains and ischuria are present ; bladder swollen and hard ; great tenesmus and weakness ; nervous symptoms are prominent. **Lach**, has putrid discharge, dull pain in the bladder ; urine almost black and foaming, burning as it passes. **Canth**, **Copaiba**, and **Terebinth**, have purulent urine containing blood, and there is great strangury.

2. CHRONIC CASES—**Ars A**, **Calc C**, **Carbo V**, **Coloc**, **Con**, **Cubeb**, **Dulc**, **Lyco**, **Phos**, **Petrol**, **Sarsap**, **Sep**, **Sulph**, **Uva Ursi**.

DEBILITY.

Remedies in general—**Anacard O** ; **Arn** ; **Ars A** ; **Bell** ; **Bry** ; **Calc C** ; **Carbo V** ; **Chi** ; **Cocc** ; **Coff** ; **Con** ; **Fer Met** ; **Hep S** ; **Ipec** ; **Lach** ; **Merc S** ; **Mur Ac** ; **Natr C** ; **Natr M** ; **Nitr Ac** ; **Nux V** ; **Op** ; **Phos** ; **Phos Ac** ; **Puls** ; **Rhus T** ; **Sil** ; **Sulph** ; **Verat A** ; **Zinc**.

1. AFTER SEVERE DISEASES.

Least exertion prostrates—**Cocc**, **Natr M**.

No regular appetite—**Carbo V**, **Hep S**, **Lach**, **Sulph**.

Legs ache from the least exertion—**Ars A**, **Natr M**.

Sleeplessness—**Bell**, **Coff**, **Lach**, **Sulph**.

Profuse night sweats—**Chi**, **Merc S**, **Verat A**.

2. AFTER MENTAL LABOUR.

Exhaustion—**Nux V**, best,—then **Sulph**,—then **Calc C**, **Lach**, **Natr M**, **Puls**, **Sil**.

Headache—**Nux V** best,—then **Sulph**—**Bell**, **Calc C**, **Natr M**, **Sil**.

Dizziness—**Bry**, **Lach**, **Nux V**, **Puls**, **Rhus T**, **Sil**.

3. FROM NIGHTWATCHING.

Exhaustion—**Nux V**, and **Cocc** best—then **China**, **Phos Ac**, **Puls**—then **Arn**, **Carbo V**, **Ipec**.

Headache—**Bry**, **Cocc**, **Nux V**, **Puls**.

Nausea and gastric difficulties—**Carbo V**, **Cocc**, **Ipec**, **Puls**.

Uneasy sleep—**Chi**, **Cocc**, **Coff**, **Lach**.

4. FROM SEXUAL EXCESSES.

Phos Ac, **Chi**, best—then comes **Conium**, then **Calc C**, **Carbo V**, **Cocc**, **Nux V**, **Sulph**.

5. FROM PROTRACTED LACTATION.

Chi, **Carbo V**, **Phos Ac**, best—then comes **Ipec** and **Puls**.

6. FROM HEAT.

See Sunstroke.

7. FROM EXCESSIVE BODILY EXERTIONS.

Arn, **Bry**, **Calc C**, **Rhus T**, **Sil**.

DELIRIUM.

Remedies in general—**Agar** ; **Arn** ; **Ars A** ; **Aur Met** ; **Bapt** ; **Bell** ; **Bry** ; **Calc C** ; **Cham** ; **Cicuta** ; **Cimici** ; **Cina** ; **Coff** ; **Cupr** ; **Gels** ; **Hellebore** ; **Hyosc** ; **Ign** ; **Kali Br** ; **Lach** ; **Lyco** ; **Mur Ac** ;

Nux V ; **Op** ; *Phos* ; *Phos Ac* ; **Plat** ; **Rhus T** ; **Stram** ; **Sulph** ; **Verat A** ; *Zinc*.

1. **Bell**, has violent delirium ; desire to escape ; grinding of teeth ; congestive symptoms ; high fever. **Hyosc**, has low muttering ; tries to escape from imaginary foes ; picking at bed clothes ; talks of his daily avocations ; aversion to light. **Stram**, is more furious than **Bell**, has a terrified expression. These three are the most useful remedies in delirium.

2. **Agaricus**, is highly praised in delirium of typhoid fever where there are constant attempts to get out of bed and tremor to the whole body. **Arnica**, low muttering delirium or complete stupor ; forgets the word he is about to speak. **Bapt**, muttering delirium ; falls asleep while being spoken to ; thinks he is broken ; tosses about the bed trying to get the pieces together. **Bry**, moderate delirium talks of his daily avocations ; great irritability. **Cina**, ill-humoured, rejects everything offered to ; piteous crying out. **Cuprum**, delirium with wild look ; disconnected talking ; restless tossing about. **Cicuta**, delirium with singing, dancing and funny gestures ; mental torpor and confusion of ideas. **Helleborus**, picks up bed clothes ; rolls head day and night ; bores head into pillow ; automatic movement of one arm and leg ; chewing motion of the mouth ; complete unconsciousness. **Kali Brom**, delirium with delusions ; thinks he is pursued or will be poisoned, and other horrid illusions ; night terrors in children with shrieks in sleep, followed by trembling. **Lach**, talkativeness ;

memory weak ; confusion as to time ; sees frightful images ; dropping of lower jaw. **Lyco**, confusion about everyday things, but rational talking on abstract subjects. **Opium**, delirious ; eyes wide open ; face red and puffed up ; distressing vision ; vivid imaginations, exaltation of mind ; complete loss of consciousness. **Phos**, low muttering delirium ; forgetfulness ; stupor. **Phos Ac**, quite delirium with stupefaction and dullness of head. **Verat A**, desire to cut and tear, frightened at imaginary things ; state of frenzy. **Zinc**, delirium with attempts to get out of bed ; staring eyes ; constant trembling of hands and coldness of extremities. **Crot**, muttering delirium of typhoid. Delirium with wide open eyes. Delirium tremens, nearly constant drowsiness but with inability to sleep ; also in broken down constitution.

3. SPECIAL INDICATIONS.

Hypersensitive—**Bell, Bry, Cham, Cina, Coff, Ign, Kali Br, Lach, Rhus T, Op, Valerian.**

Hallucinations—**Acon, Bell, Calc C, Cicuta, Crot, Hellebor, Hyosc, Ign, Kali Br, Nux V, Op, Phos Ac, Rhus T, Stram, Verat A, Zinc.**

Loquacious—**Coff, Caust, Hyosc, Lach, Op, Stram, Verat A.**

Muttering—**Agar, Bapt, Bell, Hellebor, Hyosc, Lach, Mur Ac, Phos, Phos Ac, Rhus T, Verat A.**

Wild—**Agar, Bell, Cupr, Hyosc, Stram, Op, Verat A, Zinc.**

Quiet—**Arn, Bapt, Bry, Hyosc, Lyco, Op, Phos, Phos Ac, Zinc.**

Apathetic—**Arn, Bapt, Carbo V, Hyosc, Phos Ac, Rhus T.**

Stupor—**Ars A, Bapt, Hellebore, Hyosc, Lach, Op, Phos Ac, Phos, Rhus T, Verat A.**

Sleeplessness—**Bry, Bell, Coff, Nux V, Phos, Rhus T.**

Cerebral paralysis—**Hyosc, Lach.**

Talks of his daily avocation—**Bry, Hyosc.**

Disposition to escape—**Ars A, Bell, Bry, Hyosc, Stram, Op, Zinc.**

Wild delirium alternating with stupor—**Lach, Op.**

Falls asleep when answering a question—**Arn, Bapt, Hyosc.**

Picking at bed clothes—**Agar, Bell, Hyosc, Mur Ac, Op, Stram, Verat, A, Zinc.**

Squinting—**Agar, Bell, Cicuta, Gels, Hyosc, Nux V, Stram, Sulph.**

Loss of memory—**Anacard O.**

DELIRIUM TREMENS.

Delirium Tremens is due to the sudden reduction in the amount of circulating alcohol in a chronic heavy drinker. Incoherent mutterings or ravings, characterised by hallucinations of vision (insects, spiders, or rats), accompanied by muscular tremor, intractable sleeplessness, and in bad cases two or three degrees of fever, are the leading features of this malady, which usually runs its course in two to five days.

TREATMENT—Jahr says, “If the mania has reached its highest degree, **Bell**, is always my first remedy, to which I prefer **Opium**, only if the delirium occurs alternately with a stupefying sopor, is of an anxious kind and mingled with visions of ghosts, demons and pursuing enemies ; it is also indicated in old sinners who have delirium tremens over and over again. Specially indicated in cases simulating apoplexy. If the visions are of *frightening order*, such as animals starting out of the ground sideways, the best remedy I know of is **Stram**.” The prevailing mental characteristic of **Stram** is terror, all hallucinations and illusion are fright and terror producing. It has vision of animals coming at him from every corner and he tries to escape ; imagines one half of his body being cut off. Glistening, staring eyes with dilated pupils. **Calc C**, comes in as last resort after **Bell** and **Stram** have ceased to do good. **Calc C** has hallucinations of fire, murder, rats, mice etc. ; red face, dilated pupils ; hallooing, screaming, restlessness ; pulse soft, full and frequent ; skin moist, tongue coated whitish ; constipation ; the phantasms haunt the patient more particularly in the evening and in the dark. When the mania is accompanied by fever **Acon** should be given, which may remove the whole trouble, when given at the onset of the disease ; the prevailing mental attitude of **Acon** is fear. **Nux Vom** a great anti-alcoholic remedy. Indescribable anxiety ; finds no rest in any place ; sees different images ; congestion to the head ; face pale and bloated ; tongue coated

white or brown, dry and thirsty ; nausea and bitter vomiting ; vomiting in the morning ; passing pain in stomach and region of liver ; trembling, cannot bring the glass to his lips without spilling its contents ; constipation. The following case by Dr. Hartmann may be given here—

A young man came to me on the verge of delirium tremens. He was trembling so that he could hardly stand ; his face was pale and swollen, and he could not answer questions intelligently ; his stomach rejected everything taken. I gave him medicine which he failed to take. A few hours after he was found running about the streets in a violent delirium ; at this time he had developed a diarrhœa. He was brought home and I found him in a drenching sweat, and all the symptoms much augmented. I gave him **Nux V**, **24**. In three hours the vomiting and diarrhœa were relieved ; four hours later his head was relieved. Next morning he was well enough to rise from his bed.

Arsenic A should be given if the patient is tormented by anguish that drives him from place to place finally attempt to destroy himself (suicidal tendency). **Arsenic** has great vision of ghosts ; constantly annoyed by bugs and vermin that he sees upon his person and unceasingly tries to brush them off ; trembling of the hand. Jahr proposes to give **Sulph** ; he likewise gives **Sulph** in cases where **Nux V**, fails to remove the retching. Jahr says "if the attacks are not very violent, I often commence the treatment at once with **Sulph** and **Nux V**, after which I give **Calc C**. In all

these cases, *I never give more than two globules of the 30th attenuation, which I repeat if necessary; this treatment has effected speedy cures in my hands.* **Hyosc** is often indicated in Delirium Tremens. It is indicated where the delirium is constant, loquacious, rarely inflammatory enough for **Bell** or maniacal enough for **Stram**; marked sexual excitement; desire to expose person; fear of poison; constant insomnia; outburst of laughter alternating with weeping. Dr. Butler says that for the production of sleep no remedy compares with **Hyosc** the tincture, five or ten drops in a half glass of water and teaspoonful doses given half hourly. Dewey says "**Ranunculus Bulbosus** given in tincture has been found to be most calming in Delirium Tremens. It is undoubtedly one of our best remedies." **Cimicifuga** is useful in cases that are mentally depressed and tremor is a prominent symptom; delirium is mild and the hallucination of sight relate to small objects; persistent sleeplessness and physical restlessness. **Sulph Ac** suits patient whose stomach will not tolerate the slightest amount of food; cannot drink water unless it is whiskied; great and constant desire for brandy (C. F.—**Sulph**, **Nux V**, **Ars A**, **Caps**); it suits sour breath and vomiting of Alcoholic Dyspepsia. **Ant T** may be useful when mucous gastric derangement predominates. **Caps** useful for the morning vomiting sinking at the pit of the stomach; intense craving for alcohol in dipsomania; loss of appetite. Dewey says that it will reduce agitation and tremor and induces

calm sleep. He uses it in ten drop doses of the tincture.

DENGUE.

An epidemic infectious disease, much like influenza. It differs from influenza by the facts that Dengue has a roseolar eruption, in Influenza there is no eruption ; secondly Dengue has no or very little coryza which is so common in Influenza. The onset is sudden, with headache and bone-breaking pain all over the body and sometimes an initial rash. But after an interval of a day or two a slight or severe relapse occurs, with pains as before, fever and a secondary roseolar rash. The relapse is soon over ; but convalescence may be slow, with persistence of the general pains the limbs.

The mainly useful remedies are Bryonia, Rhus Tox, Eupatorium Perfoliatum. In the first stage give repeated doses of **Aconite** to be followed by **Bryonia**. If the pains are severe from the start, **Eupatorium Per** should be given. If there is much vomiting, give **Ipec** or **Bry**. For the gastric symptoms give **Rhus T**, **Nux V**, **Puls** and **Ars A**. When the eruption is out **Bry** and **Rhus T**, are indicated.

DENTITION.

Remedies in general—**Aethusa** ; Ant C ; **Bell** ; Brom ; **Calc C** ; Calc P ; Caust ; **Cham** ; Cicuta ; **Cina** ; Coff ; Coloh ; Coloc ; **Cupr** ; Dolichos ; Hell-

bor ; Hep S ; Hyosc ; Ign ; Ipec ; **Kreosote** ; *Lact Ac* ; Lach ; Lyco ; *Merc S* ; Nux V ; Phos Ac ; *Podo* ; *Rhus T* ; Sil ; Stram ; **Sulph** ; Verat A ; *Zinc*.

1. GENERAL TREATMENT—**Cham**, **Bell** and **Calc C** are the three main remedies. **Cham** is usually sufficient. Where **Cham** fails give **Bell** ; the more advanced the case is the more is **Bell** suited. If the trouble still persists give **Calc C**, it will be more specially indicated if the teeth cut slowly, and there is great gastric disorder. Next comes **Calc P**, **Ferrum**, **Kreosote** and **Zinc**. **Calc P** has emaciation, the child learns to walk and stand rather late ; greenish thin stool with flatulence. **Ferrum**, for slow dentition ; persistent diarrhoea ; stools of mucus and undigested food. **Kreosote** will be useful where there will be cachexia, extreme agitation and wakefulness ; very painful and difficult dentition ; teeth decay almost as soon as they appear ; offensive exhausting stools. **Zinc**, teeth cannot come out owing to lack of vitality ; child cross and irritable with very great nervous disturbance. **Dolichos**, soreness and tenderness of gums in teething children. Gums swollen, constipation ; neuralgic pains in them, worse at night. Hering says "in teething affections, if feverish symptoms exist, always give a dose of **Acon** before **Dolichos** ; where this precaution has been neglected, convulsions have followed the use of even high potencies."

2. FEVER—**Acon**, **Bell**, **Cham**, **Gels** are the most useful remedies.

3. DIARRHŒA AND OTHER GASTRIC TROUBLES—

Cham, is the best remedy. If after three or four doses of **Cham**, there is no improvement give a dose of **Sulph** and wait for five or six hours, then again give **Cham**. If there is no improvement give **Bell**. **Bell** will be specially indicated if there are green, thin, sour smelling stool with mucus. If **Bell** cannot do anything give **Calc C**. It will be very useful for persistent diarrhœa. It has thin whitish stool often looking like lumps of chalk ; may be of sour smell and may contain undigested substances. The other remedies for *diarrhœa* are,—**Æthusa**, has great gastro-intestinal catarrh ; intolerance of milk ; sudden violent vomiting immediately after nursing ; vomiting in curds ; abdomen bloated ; convulsions and great nervous disturbance and stupor. **Calc P**, flatulent diarrhœa, greenish watery stool ; child refuse to nurse. **Coloc**, colic with watery stool. **Cina**, colic, watery diarrhœa with white or green mucus ; excessive peevishness. **Ferrum**, for persistent diarrhœa. **Ipec**, greenish fermented, slimy stool. **Kreosote**, constipation or undigested diarrhœic stool. **Lact Ac**, green slimy stool with flatus. **Merc S**, copious diarrhœa with mucus. **Podo**, profuse, painless gushing, frequent diarrhœa ; blood and green mucus.

For other details see Diarrhœa.

4. CONVULSION AND NERVOUS DISTURBANCES—
Again **Cham** is the best remedy, but if this cannot do any good **Bell** should be given. If this too fails **Coff**, **Ignatia**, **Æthusa**, **Cuprum** and **Kreosote** should be tried. If all these fail and the convulsions persist in spite of the above treatment **Calc C** should be given.

The other remedies useful for this condition are **Calc P**, **Cicuta**, **Colch**, **Hellebore**, **Hyosc**, **Zinc**.

For other details see Convulsions.

DIABETES.

It is essentially a disease of defective metabolism. The patient passes plenty of urine with great amount of sugar ; there is great thirst and wasting, even with voracious appetite. Diabetic patients are prone to various skin troubles, specially eczema, boils and carbuncles. Phthisis very commonly follows diabetes. Cataract, sudden blindness, various neuralgias are common complications. Acidosis is its most dangerous complication. Acidosis may be defined as the toxæmia produced by formation within the body toxic products due to perverted metabolism (acetone. etc.) and deficient elimination. Acidosis may come on as what is known as diabetic coma. It is characterised by dyspnœa; loud, deep inspiration; the breath having fruity odour. The pulse grows weak and the patient gradually fails and dies. Sometimes instead of dyspnœa, the patient has headache, feeling of intoxication, thick speech, staggering gait and gradually falls into deep coma. Sometimes after slight exertion the patient is attacked suddenly with weakness ; collapse comes on, pulse is small, respiration rapid, and death occurs in a few hours.

Remedies in general—Acet Ac; Arg N; Ars A; Berb V; Calc P; Cupr; *Cupr Ars*; Curare; Hep S;

Kali Mur; Lach; *Lact Ac*; *Lyco*; Nux V; *Op*; Phos; **Phos Ac**; *Pier Ac*; *Secale*; **Syzygium**; *Terebinth*; *Thuja*; **Uranium Nitrate**.

1. GENERAL TREATMENT—**Uranium Nit IX** is undoubtedly the best remedy; it is useful where the disease is caused by derangement of assimilation. Next comes **Syzygium Jambolanum 3x**, it will be more useful when alternated with **Ars A**. The next remedies are **Cupr Ars**, it has profuse urine, suddenly becoming scanty; tendency to gangrene and coma. **Phos Ac**, specially useful in cases of nervous origin; the nervous system bearing the brunt of the disease; worse from worry and mental overwork, sexual excesses; passes large amount of urine with sugar, phosphate and oxalate; great loss of weight; apathy. It may be curative in the early stage and should be given in low potency, frequently repeated. **Arg Nit**. has profuse urine, but the percentage of sugar is not large; ravenous appetite with marked craving for sweets; mental depression and apprehensions; nausea and vomiting with painful distension of stomach with gas. **Lyco** urine is dark and scanty with heavy uric acid deposit; general dryness, specially mouth and skin; digestive troubles; pain in liver region. **Lact Ac**, for the gastro-hepatic variety of diabetes with great debility. **Opium** occasionally useful as a palliative. **Acet Ac**, passes large quantity of pale urine in Diabetes Mellitus; has great thirst (Hr)

1. COMPLICATIONS.

Liver trouble—**Lyco, Podo, Plumb, Plumb lod.**

Tuberculosis—**Bry**, **Kreosote**, **Phos**, **Stan Iod**.

Acidosis—**Sodi Bicarb**, **Lithia Carb**.

Gangrene—*See* **Gangrene**.

DIARRHŒA.

Remedies in general—**Acon** ; **Aloes** ; *Ant Cr* ; **Apis** ; **Apocyn** ; **Arg Nit** ; *Arn M* ; **Ars A** ; *Bell* ; **Bry** ; **Calc C** ; *Calc P* ; **Carbo V** ; **Cham** ; **Chi** ; **Coff** ; **Colocynth** ; **Dioscoria** ; **Dulc** ; **Fer M** ; **Gels** ; *Hep S* ; **Ipec** ; **Iris V** ; **Lyco** ; *Merc C* ; **Merc S** ; **Natr S** ; *Nitr Ac* ; **Nux V** ; **Op** ; **Petrol** ; **Phos** ; **Phos Ac** ; **Podo** ; **Puls** ; *Rheum* ; **Rhus T** ; *Secale* ; **Staphis** ; **Sil** ; **Sulph** ; *Verat A*.

1. SIMPLE ACUTE DIARRHŒA—**Acon**, should first of all be given. If two or three doses of **Acon** can do no good, **Ipecac** should be tried. If **Ipecac** fails, **Pulsatilla** and **Nux V**, should be tried. If still the diarrhœa remains unchecked **Phos** should be tried. **Phos** has constant oozing from the anus ; or there may be pouring out as from a hydrant. **Phos Ac** has whitish grey, involuntary diarrhœa, though not debilitating. **Podo** has frequent, painless watery diarrhœa, though not debilitating ; frequent painless watery diarrhœa ; stool gushing out. **China** has painless debilitating stool gushing out ; watery diarrhœa ; stool containing, undigested food particles. When all these fail **Ars A** should be tried and then **Verat A**.

NOTE—**Nux V** and **Puls** follow each other well. **Ipecac** and **Ars A** are complementary of **Phos**. Both

Nux V and **Ipec** follow **Podo** well. **Phos** and **Ars A** are complementary to each other.

2. DIARRHŒA FROM DERANGED STOMACH—**Puls** is the first remedy. The stools are watery, bilious greenish ; changeable ; worse at night ; there is rumbling and cutting colic ; diarrhœa caused after cold drink and fatty food. The next best remedy is **Nux V**, it has thin brownish stool, usually coming on after too much spiced or irritating food, night-watching and hot medicine. Next comes **Ipecac** ; it has constant nausea and vomiting ; the stools are watery, fetid, fermented and green. If **Ipecac** does not relieve give **Ars A**. It will be specially useful when arising from tainted food ; diarrhœa in connection with ptomaine poisoning. **Bryonia** will be useful when the diarrhœa is caused by eating fruit, taking cold, and in summer diarrhœa. **Ant Cr** will be useful for summer diarrhœa—the stools are watery, the tongue is white, there is nausea and eructation tasting of the food taken. **Rhus T**, has fecal diarrhœa ; dark, yellow, watery, offensive stool ; colic ceasing after evacuation. **Aloes** has involuntary stool even when passing flatus ; stools are offensive yellow ; there is much flatus ; and loud gurgling in the abdomen. **Chi**, has painless, profuse watery diarrhœa, containing undigested food particles ; there is tympanitis and fermentation of bowels. **Podo**, has profuse frequent gushing watery stool : the stools may be offensive and involuntary. Each stool seems to dry the patient, but he is full again. There is great exhaustion and

violent colic and cramp. **Phos Ac** has stool with undigested, yellow, watery, meal like sediment; involuntary while passing flatus. **Carbo V**, has putrid, slimy, involuntary stool, and there is flatulence. **Secale**, has sudden, gushing, watery diarrhœa; unquenchable thirst; aversion to heat; sudden great exhaustion; skin shrivelled as if all moisture is gone. **Bapt** has very offensive, thin, fecal involuntary stool accompanied with great prostration and constitutional symptoms. **Fer Met** has undigested, painless rice-water stool.

3. MUCOUS DIARRHŒA (*see* Dysentery).—**Puls** helps most, then **Ipec**, **Merc S** and **Sulph**. The other useful remedies are **Ars A**, **Calc C**, **Fer Met** and **Petrol**.

4. BILIOUS DIARRHŒA—**Cham** is the best remedy. It has green, slimy stool, like chopped eggs. **Bry** is the next best remedy. The other useful remedies are **Ipec**, **Iris V**, **Merc S**, **Podo**, **Puls**, **Sulph**,

NOTE—**Cham** should be followed by **Merc S** and **Sulph**,

5. CHRONIC DIARRHŒA—**Sulph** is undoubtedly the best remedy. It is specially useful when there is early morning diarrhœa; stools are green, watery, mucus, fetid, frothy and changeable. The next remedy is **Calc C**—it has diarrhœa of undigested food; ravenous appetite; acidity; whitish stool; patient worse usually in the afternoon. **Phos**, has green mucus, white watery undigested stool, like washing of meat; profuse diarrhœa and diarrhœa alternating with constipation.

Phos will act better when a dose of **Nux V** 200 is given a few hours before taking it. The other remedies useful for *chronic diarrhœa* are—**Ant Cr, Arn M, Ars A, China, Dulc, Fer Met, Hep S, Lach, Kali C, Lyco, Natr S, Nitr Ac, Petrol, Phos Ac, Podo, Puls, Rhus T, Sil, Verat A.**

6. SPECIAL INDICATIONS.

After fright—**Acon, Verat A.**

After cold—**Acon, Ant Cr, Chi, Ipec, Merc S, Nux V.**

After milk—**Ars Iod, Bry, Lyco, Sulph.**

After fruit—**Ars A, Bry, Puls.**

Alternate with constipation—**Act Rac (Her), Ant Cr, Bry, Nux V, Phos, Sulph.**

Changeable stool—**Cham, Puls, Podo, Sulph.**

Involuntary—**Aloes, Arn M, Bapt, Carbo V, Chi, Hyosc, Opium, Podo, Rhus T, Sulph, Verat A.**

Early morning—**Bry, Nux V, Secale, Sulph.**

Immediately after meals—**Aloes, Ars A, Bry, Chi, Secale, Sulph.**

Spirting out—**Ars A, Bry, Fer Met, Phos, Ac, Podo, Secale, Verat A.**

White—**Bell, Calc C, Cham, Lyco, Phos, Phos Ac, Podo, Sulph.**

Green—**Ars A, Cham, Ipec, Iris V, Merc S, Puls, Rheum, Sulph.**

Like stirred eggs—**Calc C, Merc S, Puls, Rhus T.**

Sour—**Calc C, Cham, Rheum, Sulph.**

Fetid—**Ars A, Bry, Carbo V, Cham, Chi, Ipec, Merc S, Psorinum, Puls, Sulph.**

DIPHTHERIA.

A specific infectious and highly contagious disease characterised by membranous patches within the fauces accompanied by several constitutional symptoms. The membrane first appears on the tonsils; in 2 or 3 days it covers them up, the pillars of the fauces and sometimes the uvula. In very severe cases it may fill up completely the space between the tonsils. The disease mostly come on in childhood. At first there is difficulty in swallowing and fever. When along with this hoarseness, swelling of the neck-glands and difficult breathing are noticed, diphtheria should at once be suspected. The chief dangers apart from asphyxia are cardiac dilatation and heart failure. The heart and pulse should be carefully watched throughout, specially during the second week. Of the numerous after-effects, the most important is what is known as post-diphtheritic paralysis. It is recognised by regurgitation of food through the nose, difficult swallowing and nasal voice.

REMEDIES IN GENERAL—Ammon C ; **Apis** ; Arg Nit ; **Ars A** ; Arum T ; *Bapt* ; Bell ; *Carbol Ac* ; Caust ; Croc ; Cupr ; **Gels** ; Helon ; Kali Bi ; Kreosote ; *Lac Can* ; **Lach** ; **Lyc** ; Merc Cyan ; Merc S ; Mur Ac ; Natr Ars ; Nitr Ac ; Phos ; *Physo* ; Plumb ; Sulph ; *Zinc*.

1. GENERAL TREATMENT—**Apis** should be the first remedy, it is almost specific. There is intense in-

inflammation and œdema of the throat; dirty-grey membrane; painful swallowing; sense of suffocation; hoarse voice. After **Apis**, always think of **Ars A.** It is indicated late in the disease; specially to save the heart from the effects of the Diphtheria toxin, **Carbolic Ac.**, has sometimes been very useful in Diphtheria—it has low fever; great prostration though there is abundant formation of the membrane, and great danger of septic poisoning and foul odour, yet there is absence of severe inflammation and pain in throat. **Kali Bi**, membrane like wash leather; disease spreading upwards into the nostrils; exudation tough and deeply adhering; deep eating ulcers in the fauces. **Lac Can**, the diphtheritic patch constantly changes sides; fauces and tonsils covered with yellowish grey, curdy, shining deposit; diphtheria beginning in larynx and spreading upwards. **Lach** intense pain with apparently small amount of inflammation; painful difficult swallowing; right side affected; debility from the very beginning; inflammation of the neckglands; constitutional symptoms greater than local manifestations. **Lach** puts out the trembling tongue with great difficulty. Pain and soreness begin on the left side of throat. Diphtheritic patches in the throat spreading from left to right; fetid breath; worse after sleep; great debility, feeble pulse; clammy sweat; headache and faintness. Excessive tenderness of throat to external pressure. Aggravation by hot drinks; liquids pain more than solids when swallowing. Spitting large quantities of

ropy mucus. **Merc S**, though recommended by some as useful, must not be given as it sometimes produces bad effect. **Nitr Ac**, useful for nasal diphtheria. For corrosive yellow nasal discharge with raw nostrils give **Arum Trip** (Hr). For Epistaxis specially during Diphtheria give **Crotalus** (Hr). **Lyco**, pain and soreness begin on right side of throat. Swelling and suppuration of tonsils going from right to left. Tongue distended giving patient a silly appearance. Nose stopped up specially at the root: breathes with open mouth and protruding tongue. Ichorous discharge from nose. **Natr Ars**, in Diphtheria; oppression about the heart on least exertion. Tonsils, fauces and pharynx purplish and œdematous: patched with yellow mucus. **Phyto**, constant moaning and gasping for air.

2. POST-DIPHTHERITIC PARALYSIS—**Gels** is the most reliable remedy; next comes **Caust** and **Lac Can**. The other useful remedies for post-diphtheritic paralysis are—**Apis**, **Arg Nit**, **Helon**, **Lach**, **Lyco**, **Phos**, **Plumb**, **Rhus T**, **Zinc**, **Arum Trip**.

NOTE—After **Apis** follow **Ars A**, **Phos**, **Lyco** and **Zinc**. **Apis** and **Rhus T** are *inimical*. **Phos** and **Caust** should not be used after each other. **Lach** and **Carbolic Ac** are *inimical*.

DIPLOPIA.

Double vision. It may be either monocular or binocular. An object may be seen double with one eye, or single with each eye separately, and only double when both eyes are open.

Remedies in general—Arg Nit; Aurum Met; Bell; Caust; Chelid; Cicuta; Con; Cupr Acet; Cyclamen; Dig; Dros; Gels; Hyosc; Lyco; Natr M; Nitr Ac; Nux V; Phos; Puls; Stram; Sulph.

Arg Nit, paralysis of internal rectus. **Aurum**, diplopia from overwork. **Bell**, when reading, lines appear crooked; sees things right side up. **Caust**, paralysis resulting from exposure to cold; general peripheral paralysis of any of the ocular muscles. **Gels**, paralysis following diphtheria.

DUODENAL ULCER; GASTRIC ULCER.

Duodenal ulcer is recognised by symptoms of hyperchlorhydria (excess of acid in the gastric juice); extreme pain, reaching its acme about three or four hours after a meal, and it may at first be relieved by taking food (hunger pain); tenderness just above and to the right of the umbilicus, sudden intestinal hæmorrhage; evidenced by melæna (tar-like black stool), preceded or accompanied by hæmatemesis. *Duodenal ulcer* is more common in men. *Gastric ulcer* is more common in women. In addition to the symptoms of chronic Dyspepsia, it has the following characteristics. Pain of an intense boring character usually limited to one spot; the pain is aggravated by food and usually arises within one hour after meals and is relieved by vomiting. The vomited matter contains an excess of acid. A small, very tender

area, pressure on which even by the bed-clothes cannot be borne, is sometimes present and very characteristic. Profuse hæmatemesis is common. The appetite is usually normal or increased. There is generally constipation. In acute cases there may be no symptoms until profuse hæmorrhage or perforation occurs.

Jahr says that **Phos** afforded him the most essential aid. It has regurgitation of food by the mouthfuls, no nausea. Vomiting of food and mucus, mixed with bile and blood. Vomiting as soon as food or drinks become warm in the stomach. Sense of great weakness and emptiness in the abdomen. **Argentum Nit** has small spot between xyphoid cartilage and the navel, sensitive to the slightest pressure, the pains radiate in all directions. Bæhr says "we know from experience that no medicine is better calculated to subdue the frightful cardialgic pain of ulcer of stomach." **Arsenic A**, deserves to be classed in the foremost rank; great prostration; vomiting immediately after eating or drinking; great burning in stomach. Dr. Pope recommends **Kali Bi**, when the ulcer is at the cardiac end of the stomach. **Uranium Nitr** is said to arrest the tendency to formation of ulcers. *See also Dyspepsia.*

DYSENTERY.

Remedies in general—**Acon**; **Aloes**; **Alumen**; **Arn M**; **Ars A**; **Bapt**; **Bell**; **Canth**; **Caps**;

Carbo V ; *China* ; *Colch* ; *Coloc* ; *Crot* ; *Echin* ; *Fer Phos* ; *Ipec* ; *Kali Bichrom* ; *Kreosote* ; *Lach* ; *Lyc* ; **Merc C** ; **Merc S** ; *Nitr Ac* ; **Nux V** ; *Petrol* ; *Phos* ; *Podo* ; **Puls** ; *Rhus T* ; *Rheum* ; **Sulph** ; *Zinc*.

1. SIMPLE CASES—Whenever fever is present **Acon**, four or five doses, should be given. It should then be followed by a dose of **Sulph**. After five or six hours of taking **Sulph**, **Acon** should again be repeated in the same manner. If mucus still persists **Merc S** should be given. **Merc S** will suit cases where mucous stool is prominent, and blood is slight ; violent urging, colicky pains and feeling that more stool remains to be expelled. **Merc Cor** on the other hand will be suitable where blood is prominent, tenesmus is marked, great thirst with chilliness, and severe constitutional symptoms appear, the more is **Merc C** suitable. **Merc S** differs from **Merc C** only in intensity. The former is for the milder forms, while the latter is for the severer cases. The tenesmus of **Merc S** is not so violent as that under **Merc C**. The stools of **Merc S**, are more frothy, more watery, more green, more bilious and more offensive. **Ipecac** has white or green mucus with copious discharge of blood. **Nux V**, for inflammatory dysentery or when the griping persists even after the use of **Colocynth**. **Canth**, for mucous stool resembling the scrapings from intestines ; violent colic before stool, but the colic ceases after stool, and there is suppression of urine. When **Canth** changes the character of stool to jelly-like, give **Kali Bichrom** to complete the cure.

Sulph will be useful to remove any particular symptom, persisting even after the use of all these remedies.

The next group of remedies for Dysentery are—**Aloes**, the peculiar gurgling in the abdomen; shooting, boring pains in the navel, worse from pressure; stools bloody or with jelly-like mucus; involuntary stool when passing flatus. **Arsenic A**, scanty stool; burning in rectum; blackish brown and horribly offensive stool; malignant grave cases. **Bapt**, prostration out of proportion to the disease, it is always more profound; great offensiveness; tenesmus, but no pain probably due to vital depression; specially useful in dysentery of old people with low fever. **Bell**, severe tenesmus causing shuddering, dysenteric diarrhoea; dysentery of children and plethoric persons. **Phos** in advanced and grave cases; great prostration, cold extremities and loss of strength; extremely frequent dysenteric stool; rectum prolapse and anus is wide open. **Podo** jelly-like mucus; bloody and green mucus; offensive, involuntary; sudden urging; prolapse of rectum. **Rhus T**, in badly managed cases; dysentery with typhoid-like symptoms; tearing pains down the thighs along with gripping; jelly-like mucus; bloody; like washing of meat; involuntary; fetid. **Secale**, in advanced and grave cases; excellent during the stage of collapse; its action is similar to that of **Carbo V**. Sometimes good results were obtained by alternating **Secale** with **China**,

2. MALIGNANT CASES—**Merc Cor**, should be given

at the outset. If this can do no good, **Phos** should be tried. **Phos** is indicated in advanced and grave cases, specially when there is a weak pulse, cold extremities and paralysis of sphincters. If **Phos** too fails, **Ars A**, should be given. **Secale** and **Carbo V** are very good for the state of collapse. **Echinacea** may be tried when all the above fail. **Crotalus**, dysenteric discharge of dark, fluid blood; involuntary; great debility and faintness. The other possible remedies are **Aloes**, **Colch**, **Nux V**, **Podo**, **Rhus T**.

3. **BADLY MANAGED CASES**—It is well to begin the treatment with a dose of **Sulph**. Sometimes the whole thing is removed as if by magic. **Rhus T** should be given when the case shows signs of malignancy or assumes a typhoid type. If **Rhus T** does no good, **Ars A** should be given.

4. **CHRONIC CASES**—The chief remedies are **Sulph** and **Ars A**, when these fail **Rheum** and **China** may be tried. **Aloes** will be useful specially when tenesmus follows liquid stool. **Nitr Ac** is occasionally a useful remedy. When the patient is troubled with various single symptoms, which persist, as for example—tenesmus, slimy discharges with or without pain, bloody stool, there is no better remedy than **Sulph**. **Arn** is useful for Dysentery with ischuria or tenesmus of neck of bladder, with fruitless urging (Hr).

EARACHE : OTALGIA.

Remedies in general—**Acon**; **Arn**; **Bell**; **Borax**; **Calc C**; **Caps**; **Cham**; **China**; **Dulc**; **Fer Phos**;

Hep S ; *Kali Bi* ; *Mag Phos* ; *Merc S* ; Phos ; *Plantago* ; Platina ; **Puls** ; Rhus T ; Sanguin ; *Sil* ; Sulph.

1. This term is usually applied to the pain experienced in acute inflammation of the middle ear. This is most acute when suppuration ensues. There are other causes of pain in the ear, namely—chronic otitis media ; mastoid abscess ; foreign body in the ears ; boil in the ears ; caried tooth ; tonsillitis ; neuralgia ; rheumatism. The cause of pain should first of all be determined and the treatment pursued accordingly. But where no definite cause can be traced, generally the best results are obtained from **Cham**, **Puls**, **Merc S**. **Cham** is usually the first remedy to be tried. It may be said to be almost specific in infantile earache. **Cham** has violent pains in the ears and worse from the least noise, and the pains extend to the lobules of the ears. If **Cham** can do no good **Puls** should be given. **Puls** is specially useful if the patient complains of a pressing sensation in the ear from within outwards ; the pains are darting, tearing, and are relieved by cold ; the pains are worse in the evening. If **Puls** fail **Bell** may be tried ; it is useful where the pains are too violent for **Puls** ; the pains come and go suddenly ; there is otorrhœa, stitches and tearing pains penetrate in the fauces ; digging pains like tenesmus ; symptoms are worse at night and are relieved by warmth. Jousset says that a few drops of **Bell** mother tincture in glycerine, if injected into the ears will stop earache. As earache is often associated with pus in

the ears, **Merc S** is generally useful. **Merc S** has stitches deep in the ears ; boring, digging pains, worse at night ; burning in the outer parts. Bays recommends **Acon IX**, in maddening earache and he claims it to be superior to **Cham** or **Puls** : it is useful for earache from sudden change of temperature and is worse from warmth and at night. **Plantago Major** is for the earache associated with toothache ; the pains go through the head from ear to ear. **Plantago Major**, mother tincture, may be used both externally and internally. If neither of these remedies help **Sulph** and **Calc C** afford most relief. **Silicea** is useful as an excellent intercurrent remedy. **Arnica** is helpful, if the patient complains of long stitches and jerks in the ears with sensitiveness to loud sounds. **Platina** will be useful for the crampy pains, formication and numbness. **Dulcamara** will be useful for earache in damp weather ; the earache returns with every change of weather and is relieved by applying dry heat. Copeland claims that for earache after exposure to wet there is no better remedy than **Fer Phos** ; its pains are hard throbbing and sharp stitches coming in paroxysms. **Mag Phos** is for the purely nervous earache ; its pains are worse in cold air and relieved by warmth. **Kali Bi** will be useful for earache from inflammation of middle ear. The pains are of a sharp, stitching nature, which shoot up into the head and down into the neck ; the parotid and other glands of the neck are swollen. **Capsicum** is for the earache associated with mastoid inflammation.

NOTE—**Merc S** and **Sil** and **Puls** are complementary.
Calc C must not be used before **Sulph**.

ECLAMPSIA : PUREPERAL CONVULSIONS.

PUERPERAL CONVULSIONS—Convulsions, before, during or after labour, almost always associated with albumin in urine. Eclampsia is toxic in origin.

Remedies in General—**Acon** ; **Arg N** ; **Bell** ; **Bry** ; **Canth** ; **Cham** ; **China** ; **Cicuta** ; **Coff** ; **Gels** ; **Glon** ; **Hellebor** ; **Helon** ; **Hyosc** ; **Ign** ; **Ipec** ; **Kali Br** ; **Kali C** ; **Lach** ; **Lact Ac** ; **Lyc** ; **Op** ; **Platina** ; **Rhus T** ; **Secale** ; **Sepia** ; **Verat A** ; **Zinc**.

The best remedies are **Gels** and **Verat V**. **Opium** is only useful as a palliative remedy. For the congestive states **Cicuta**, **Bell** and **Glon** are useful.

For puerperal convulsions **Gels** is an admirable remedy specially in the premonitory stage. Albumen may be present in the urine ; the convulsions are preceded by drowsiness and twitching in different parts of the body ; a drowsy state of mind ; pulse, though full is soft and flowing. Dr. J. S. Douglas reports the following case of Eclampsia in *Homœopathic Journal of Obstetrics*, May 1891 :—

Violent convulsions in a young woman of highly nervous temperament, seven months' pregnant with her first child ; spasms frequently repeated and soon followed by complete unconsciousness and the wildest delirium. After continuing in this state for about two

days she was delivered of a dead foetus. The convulsions now ceased, but she remained in a state of wild delirium : incessantly talking and without a moment's sleep for three days and nights. **Aconite** successfully controlled the arterial action, which was inclined to be excessive, but **Gels** 3rd dilution, three drops in half-a-tumbler of water, was the only remedy found capable of subduing delirium and procuring sleep. **Thyroid gland extracts** in very small doses show marked benefit but only as long as the medicine is continued and when stopped the patient gradually lapses into its old state. **Verat V** has profound-cerebral congestion, the patient lies in condition like that of stupor : the face is red, the eyes are injected and there is violent convulsive twitching ; between the convulsions the patient is not conscious, but lies in a deep sleep ; the pulse is full and bounding. **Helonius**, Albuminuria during pregnancy, great weakness and drowsiness(Hr). **Glonoine**, is one of the best remedies for puerperal convulsions, specially when there is great congestion and rush of blood to the head and albuminuria ; the face is bright red and puffed ; pulse full and hard ; the patient froths at the mouth and is unconscious ; the hands are clenched, the thumb being in the palms of the hand or the hands may be stretched out. **Bell** should be thought of where there is unconsciousness, each pain re-excites the spasms between the attacks ; there is tossing about, moaning and crying and the patient lies in a deep sleep. **Cicuta V** has congestion at the base of the brain and medulla. The patient is

rigid, has fixed staring eyes, frothing at the mouth and unconsciousness ; shocks or series of shocks from the head through the body ; jaws are locked and there is biting of the tongue ; spasmodic condition is followed by profound exhaustion. **Canth** is useful in puerperal convulsions ; eyes are bright, pupils dilated ; face pale or yellowish, and bears an expression of deep-seated agony. **Kali C** has no loss of consciousness during the convulsions, the spasms seem to pass off with eructation of wind. **Kali Brom** should be thought of when the spasm is of a reflex nature. **Cham, Coffea, Hellebor, Hyosc, Ign, Platina, Secale, Zinc** are also occasionally useful.

EMOTION, BAD EFFECTS OF.

1. FEAR AND FRIGHT—Jahr says “For the consequences of fright and fear I have always employed with best success, Acon, Ign, Bell, Opium, Verat Alb, Hyosc, Lach.” Farrington says “We find **Opium** sometimes indicated in spasms, specially when they occur as the immediate result of fright or anger ; or when a nursing infant has a convulsion after its wet-nurse has been frightened ; the body is in a condition of tonic rigidity ; opisthotonus ; the spasm is ushered in with a loud shriek ; there is foaming at the mouth ; the face becomes dark red, or even purple and the body is often bathed in a hot sweat ; deep, snoring follows spasm. For the remote consequences of fright **Opium** does not always suffice ; you should then

remember **Natrum Muriaticum**, **Silicea** and **Phosphoric Acid**; the first named specially for chorea or paralytic weakness of this origin."

FEAR IN THE DARK—Berb V, Calc C, Caust, Lyco, Puls, Rhus T; Valerian. **Fear of ghost and visions**—Bell, Lyco, Phos, Puls, Ran Bulb, Stram, Zinc. **Fear of thunder**—Borax, Gels, Natr M, Phos. **Fear of losing senses**—Acon, Alum, Ambr G, Merc S, Plat, Stram. **Fear of having committed crime**—Alum, Carbo V, Ruta, Stram. **Fear of being poisoned**—Allium Sat, Dros, Glon, Hyosc, Lach, Lillium, Rhus T. **Fear of not recovering**—Acon, Allum, Anacard O, Ars A, Bry, Cactus, Calc C, Caust, Dig, Kali Carb, Lach, Lillium, Plat, Puls. **Fear of death**—Acon, Ars A, Bell, Calc C, Dig, Moschus, Natr M, Nitr Ac, Raph, Scilla, Zinc. **Fear of death during fever**—Acon, Calc C, Cocc, Ipec, Mosch, Nitr Ac, Ruta. **Afraid of society**—Ars A, Cicuta. **Place fear—fear of crossing streets, to be in church, halls**—Acon, Arg N, Arn, Hydrocyn Ac, Kali Bi, Nux V, Phos. **Fear of being run over**—Phos.

GENERAL INDICATIONS—

ACONITE—Great fear and anxiety with nervous excitability; agoraphobia, afraid to go out of doors, to cross the streets, specially a narrow one or to be in a crowd; anxiety and fear about recovery, predicts the day of death; afraid in the dark; remote effects of fright.

ALUMINA—Fear of losing mind, of not recovering,

of impending evils ; anguish as if he had committed a crime.

AMBRA GRIS—Fear of getting crazy.

ANACARDIUM—Fear of impending misfortune and paralysis, approaching death ; anxious and hypochondriac ; despairs of getting well ; loss of all will power.

APIS—Fear of being poisoned ; dread of death with sensation as if he would not be able to breathe again.

ARGENT NIT—Hardly dare remain alone lest he would harm himself ; fear and anxiety compel him to move about ; fear to go upon a high bridge or lofty place lest he throws himself down.

ARSENIC A—Dread of death when alone or going to bed ; excessive anxiety and restlessness.

BISMUTH—Great fear and forgetfulness when alone.

BORAX—Starts from any sudden sound (sneezing or coughing) ; excessive fear of thunder.

BRYONIA—Dread and uneasiness on account of the future ; worse in room and in fresh air ; fears not to have the wherewithal to live ; despair of recovery.

CALC C—Fears those about her perceive her distraction of mind ; concerns herself about imaginary things which might happen to her ; apprehension about the present and future ; worse as evenings come on.

CARBO VEG—Anxiety causes him to tremble all over, as if he had committed a crime ; feels oppressed,

with heat of face, evenings after lying down, when awaking.

CAUSTICUM—Child fears to go to bed alone ; fear of death ; anxious and uneasy mood, unfitting him for every work, feels worried about heart ; anxiety after night-watching, cares and troubles.

CICUTA—Great fearfulness whenever the door is opened and at every word though not loudly spoken ; she feels, from fright, shooting pains in left side of the head ; afraid of society, wants to be alone ; old men fear a long spell of sickness before dying.

COLCHICUM—Fear of being unable to bear suffering ; external impressions, light, noise, strong smells, contact etc. disturb his temper.

CUPRUM—A kind of fear of vigorously walking, he must tread lightly in order to avoid doing harm or disturbing those in the room with him ; child afraid of falling, shrinking away from every one who approach him, clinging tightly to the nurse ; will not stay in bed, but in lap ; restless tossing about.

DIGITALIS—Fear of death ; great anxiety, like from troubled conscience.

DROSER A—Fear of being poisoned ; of being persecuted on all sides ; dream of ghosts, worse when alone in the evening or when awaking in the night.

GELSEMIUM—Fear of lightning ; incessant screaming after a heavy thunderclap ; nervous dread of appearing in public, of singers and speakers ; bad effects from fright and fear ; great want of courage ; diarrhoea and abortion after fright.

GRAPH—Full of fear in the morning, as if his end were near or the greatest misfortune were impending, with inclination to weep.

HYOSCYAMUS—Fear of being bitten by animals, of being poisoned ; restless, jumps out of bed ; fright, followed by convulsions.

IGNATIA—Fears every trifle.

KALI CARB—Fear of being alone and that she will die ; starts with a loud cry at any imaginary object, as if a bird flew towards the window.

LACHESIS—Dread of death, fears to go to bed fears she will be damned ; thinks herself pursued by enemies or robbers ; fears the medicine as poison ; fears insanity.

LEDUM—Fears death and fears to go to sleep lest she will die.

LILIUM TIG—Fear and apprehension of having some incurable disease ; of becoming insane ; low-spirited, can hardly keep from crying.

LYCOPodium—Fear of imaginary phantoms, of terrifying images ; dread of men, wants to be alone ; dread of solitude with irritability and melancholy ; fear about one's salvation ; forgetfulness, anguish and excitement when alone, with restless moving about.

MERC SOL—Fear and weakness, timidity and nightly complaints ; sleep prevented by fearful vision ; fear of losing his mind.

NATRUM MUR—Chronic affects of fright.

OPIUM—Immediate effects of fright.

Phos—Fear of terrifying image. Fear of thunderstorms.

PLATINA—Fear of approach of death ; fear of losing his mind.

PULSATILLA—Diarrhœa after fright ; fear of ghosts in the evening.

RANUNCULUS BULB—Fear of electricity ; fear of being alone, of spirits in the evening ; oppression of breathing after fright.

RHUS TOX—Often cries without cause ; imagines people find fault with her.

Ruta—Fear of being captured and imprisoned.

SAMBUCUS—Children have frightful hallucinations.

STRAMONIUM—Fear of terrifying images, of being bitten by animals ; of insanity ; of losing eternal salvation ; of death. Nervous disorders after fright.

SULPHUR—Great fear on being called by his name.

VERAT ALB—Fear remaining after fright.

ZINCUM—Fear of thieves, of horrid phantoms ; stares as if frightened on waking and rolls from side to side.

2. CONSEQUENCES OF EXTREME, SUDDEN JOY—
Coff, Acon, Crocus, Opium.

3. CONSEQUENCES OF CHAGRIN—Cham, Staphis, Ign, Bry, Cocc, Colocynth, Nux V, Phos. If *accompanied by a violent ebullition of anger*, Bry, Acon, Cham, Nux V, Phos, If *accompanied by internal mortification* Ign, Puls, Plat.

4. BAD EFFECTS OF MORTIFICATION AND INSULTS—
Lilienthal gives the following medicines :—

ACON—Annoyances which fret and worry, causing fear and anxiety, even after reproaches from trifling causes ; congestions, palpitations, fever.

ANACARDIUM ORIENT—Melancholy and loss of memory in consequence of fright or mortification ; takes everything in bad part and becomes violent, uses profane language ; continual babbling of nonsense.

BRYONIA—Bad effects from mortification, violence and anger ; morose ; everything puts him out of humour ; after getting angry, chilly or a red face and heat in head.

CHAM—Deeply-felt mortification, with irresistible, impatient, feverish mood ; cross against others ; faintness and prostration ; bitter taste ; hot, bilious diarrhoea.

COLOCYNTH—Disposition to cry and weep ; anger with indignation ; extreme irritability ; violent abdominal pains, diarrhoea and vomiting every time food is taken ; pain in hips, extending from renal region to upper part of thighs ; cramps in calves ; sleeplessness.

IGNATIA—Brooding over imaginary troubles, prefers to be alone, sits quietly and gazes into vacancy ; weak memory ; face distorted, deathly pale and sunken ; no desire for nourishment ; voice trembling ; staggering walk ; pain in left hypochondrium, worse from pressure ; late sleep and restlessness ; cold feet, more in the evening.

LYCO—Hepatic troubles after mortification, with relief from weeping ; dread of people, wants to be alone and still irritable and melancholy when alone ;

vehement, angry, headstrong; constipated; oversensitiveness of senses.

MERC S—Grief with fear at night, disposition to quarrel, complaining of his relations and surroundings; sleep prevented by seeing frightful faces.

NATR MUR—Sad, weeping; consolation aggravates; with palpitation and intermittent pulse; gets angry at trifles; hateful and vindictive; weariness in head, dull, heavy aching and distension of abdomen.

NUX V—Oversensitiveness to emotional and external impressions; sedentary habits: hypochondriac mood of those who dissipate and keep late hours, with abdominal troubles and constipation; easily bewildered; everything he attempts goes wrong; pain in small of back, cannot sit up.

PALLADIUM—After wounded pride, not getting the praise of others she expected, is greatly inclined to use strong language and violent expressions, and feels next day headache, and worse from the excitement.

PLATINA—After trying to speak in company, anxious heart-beating; pride and overestimation of one's self; fault finding.

PULSATILLA—Sad, bursting into tears, anxious, weary of life, thinks with pleasure of drowning; dissatisfied; with everything; easily enraged and easily pacified again; frequent profuse nosebleed; earthy colour of the face with dark rings around eyes; flat taste, nausea and bitter slimy vomiting; laboured breathing; heavy legs; anxious dreams; hard, scanty stools.

STAPHISAGRIA—Ailments from indignation over unjust charges, with vexation or reserved displeasure ; fretful peevishness. with excessive ill humour ; great dread of the future ; sleepy in daytime and sleepless at night ; feeble and faint voice ; falling off of the hair.

5. For the **consequences of insulted feeling**, Jahr, recommends—Puls, Plat, Staphis, Colocynth.

6. **GRIEF, SORROW AND CARE**—Jahr recommends Phos Ac, Caust, Ign, Lach, Graph, Ars A, Lyco, Farrington says "**Ignatia** is indicated in nervous women who are burdened with grief, when they dwell upon their troubles in secret. Such cases find relief in **Ignatia**, *specially when of recent origin*. For the *chronic and long-lasting effects of grief*, we have **Phos Ac** and **Natr Mur**. Often when the former remedy is indicated, the patient complains of night-sweats, not from organic diseases, but from sheer exhaustion. She has little or no appetite, and complains of a sensation as of heavy pressure on the top of the head, as though a great load lay there. Emaciation, ennui, and night sweats are characteristic symptoms **Ignatia suits the acute symptom while Phos Ac the chronic. Natrum Mur** is very similar to **Ignatia** in its mental state but shows more of irascibility with its melancholy. Consolation aggravates and elicits an angry rebuff. There is headache in the vertex, emaciation and tremulous palpitation from every strange noise. When **Ign** fails to remove the symptoms entirely, **Natr Mur** frequently comes in to complete the cure."

Lilienthal recommends the following :—

AMMON MUR—Melancholy and anxious as if labouring under some grief or sorrow ; consequences of grief ; full of grief but cannot weep.

ARS A—Sad, tearful anxious mood ; mental derangement, averse to meeting acquaintances.

AURUM MET—Ailment from grief. Disappointed love ; looks at the dark side, weeps, prays and considers herself unfit for the world.

CALC PHOS—Ailments from grief and disappointed love .

CAUSTICUM—Mental and other ailments ; chronic headache ; neuralgia ; chorea from long-lasting grief and sorrow.

COLOCYNTH—Depressed and joyless, disposition to cry and weep.

IGNATIA—Grief and sorrow with shame ; broods over imaginary trouble.

LACH—Chronic complaints from long-lasting grief and sorrow ; great sadness and anxiety.

MERC S—Grief with fear at night, sleep prevented, be seeing frightful face.

NAJA TRIP—Anxiety with draggnig at præcordia occuring in cases of great grief.

NATRUM MUR—Chronic effects of grief.

NUX MOSCHATA—Palpitation from sadness ; weeping mood, gloomy, fear to go to sleep, sleepy from mental overexertion ; gastric ailments ; hysteria ; staggers in walking—often falls.

PHOS AC—Long-lasting cases ; chornic effects of

grief and sorrow ; sweat towards evening ; crushing weight on vertex ; mental and bodily depression ; weakening pollutions, diarrhœa ; great weakness ; emaciation ; epilepsy.

STAPHISAGRIA—Apprehension for the future ; grieves about the consequences ; apathetic with weak memory caused by unmerited insults or by persistently dwelling on sexual subjects ; great indignation about things done to others or by himself.

7. UNHAPPY LOVE :

For the bad effects of **unhappy love** give Phos Ac. Ign, Hyosc, Staphys, Aur Met, Puls. If accompanied by a **good deal of jealousy** give Hyosc, Lach, Puls.

8. ANGER.

For ailments from **violent anger**, Acon, Bry, Cham, Colocynth, Nux V, Staphys. For **long-lasting ailments from anger** Agar, Zinc. For **anger with vexation**, Cham, Plat, Staph.

9. VEXATION.

For bad effect of **vexation**, give Ars A, Bell, Caust, Cistus, Kali Carb, Lyco, Mezer, Natr M, Nux V, Petrol, Phos, Phos Ac, Rhus T, Sep, Sulph. For **long-lasting complaints after vexation**, Alum, Cham, Lyco, Natr M, Petrol, Puls, Sep. For **vexation with indignation**, give Colchicum, Ipec, Nux V, Plat, Staph.

10. ACCORDING TO CONSEQUENCES OF EMOTION,

If succeeded by **mental derangement**, Bell, Hyosc, Lach, Opium, Stram, Verat A. With constant **anxiety and fear**, Bell, Acon, Merc S, Cham, Plat, Verat A.

If attended with **continual screams**, Bell, Opium. With **constant crying**, Puls, Bell, Plat, Hep S, Natr M, Sulph. With constant **weeping and lamenting**, Bell, Hep S. With extreme **fretfulness and impatience**, Staphys, Coloc. With **melancholy and sadness**, Aur Met, Ign, Puls, Phos Ac, Plat, Cocc, Caust, Lyco, Staphys. With **indifference, dullness and apathy**, Helleborus, Hyosc, Phos Ac. With **constant indignation**, Colocynth, Staphys. With **nervous excitement**, Acon, Coff, Nux V, Merc S. With **suicidal disposition**, life being a burden, Berb V, Caps, China. Hep S, Lach, Plat, Podo, Psorin, Puls, Spig. Want to **end life by shooting**, Aurum Ars, Aurum Met, Alum, Ant C, Natr S. If wants to **end life by drowning**, Bell, Helleborus, Rhus T, Sil. If wants to **end life by suicide** with great mental depression, Cimicifuga. If succeeded by **loss of consciousness, stupefaction**, Opium, Hyosc, Bell, Nux V. If accompanied with **sopor, drowsiness**, Opium, Puls, Croc, Bell, Samb, Phos Ac. If attended by **sleeplessness**, Sulph, Coff, Acon, Staphys, Merc S, Caps, Colocynth. For the **spasmodic pains**, Colocynth. For **spasm and convulsions** Ign, Cham, Bell, Hyosc, Opium. **Headache** from rush of blood to the head, Bell, Opium, Nux V, Acon, Merc S, Coff, Ign, Sulph. For **fainting fits** Coff, Opium, Verat A. For **epilepsy**, Ign, Caust, Bell, Lach, Opium. For **debility with trembling**, Verat Alb, Coff, Opium, Ignatia, Gels, Merc S. For **rush of blood**, Acon, Coff, Merc S. With **flushes on the cheeks**, Acon, Caps, Ign. With

chills and **shuddering**, Puls, Merc S, Bry. With **coldness of body and limbs**, Verat A, Puls Opium, Sambucus. With **heat**, Acon, Bry, Cham, Nux V. With **fever**, Acon, Bry, Cham, Merc S, Puls, Nux V, Ign, Phos Ac, Staphys. With **hectic fever**, Phos Ac, Ign, Cocc, Staphys, Caps. For **profuse night-sweats**, Phos Ac, Merc S. For **gastric complaints** (loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting etc), Cham, Puls, Bry, Ign, Colocynth, Nux V. **Pain in stomach**, Cham, Nux V, Puls, Ign. For **colic** and **diarrhœa**, Acon, Cham, Puls, Verat A, Hyosc, Opium. For **involuntary stools**, Verat A, Hyosc, Opium. For **bilious complaints**, Cham, Bry, Acon, Colocynth, Staphys, Ignatia. For **jaundice**, Merc S, Cham, China, Acon. For **respiratory difficulties**, Sambucus, Opium, Bell, Nux V, Cham, Ars A. **Pain in chest**, **Asthma**, Aur, Bell, Cham, Nux V, Opium, Sambucus. Violent **palpitation of the heart**, Acon, Cham, Hep S, Opium, Puls, Bell, Gels, Nux V, Ars A. For **falling off the hair** or when the hair turns gray, Phos Ac, Staphys.

11. **EXCESSIVE SENSITIVENESS OF THE FEELINGS, EMOTIONS ARE TOO EASILY EXCITED.** The best remedies for an extreme **tendency to start** even at the least trifle are, Ign, Bell, Nux V, Borax, Caust, Lach, Sulph, Sep. For **irritable temper** and a disposition to take everything in bad part, Acon, Bry, Calc C, Caust, Carbo Veg, Staphys, Ars A, Caps, Lyco, Nux V, Phos, Sulph. For an **irascible mood** Bry, Ars A, Ipecac, Cham, Caust, Aurum, Carbo Veg, Nux V, Petrol, Phos, Sulph. For a **quarrelsome, irritable,**

ensorious mood, Ars A. Caust, Bell, Cham, China, Hyosc, Lach, Lyco, Merc S, Verat A, Nux V, Arnica, Sepia. For **excessive sensitiveness to pain** Acon, Cham, Coff, Nux V, Puls, Verat A, Ign, Lyco, Phos Ac, Sil, Graph, Ars A, Merc S, China.

Jahr says "If, in chronic diseases, we can find among the above list of remedies, one or the other corresponding with the patient's other ailments, such a remedy, in chronic as well as in acute diseases, will not only prove an efficient means of relief for the present complaint, but, if the continued improvement of the patient should permit of its being allowed to act for some weeks without being interfered with by some other medicinal agent, will not indeed transform a lively character into a phlegmatic one, or a coward into a bold and brave champion, but will diminish the liability of the characterial weakness to being excited into manifestations by the most trifling circumstances".

EMPHYSEMA

A chronic disease of the lungs in which the air vesicles become hyper-distended, the walls separating each vesicle become atrophied, inelastic, and ruptured, and the lungs deficient in their elastic recoil. The onset is imperceptible and generally after repeated attacks of bronchitis; the patient becoming more and more breathless after each attack. Breathlessness is the most prominent symptom. Certain degree of cyanosis is generally present. Symptoms of bronchitis

are always constant. The chest remains premanently in the inspiratory position and the patient finds it more difficult to expire than inspire. The chest is hyper-resonant to percussion and it obscures the dullness of the neighbouring organs—heart, liver, spleen; these organs are also displaced downwards.

Remedies in general—*Amon Carb*; **Ant T**; **Ars A**; *Baryta C*; *Bell*; **Brom**; *Bry*; *Camph*; *Cann I*; **Carbo V**; *China Ars*; *Chlorine*; *Cocculus*; *Cuprum*; **Digitalis**; *Ipec*; *Lach*; *Lobelia*; *Lyco*; *Merc S*; *Naphthal*; *Natr M*; *Nitr Ac*; *Nux V*; *Opium*; *Phos*; *Seneg*; *Sulph*; **Tereb**.

Bæhr says that **Carbo Veg**, **Ars A** and **Ant T**, are the three best remedies for this condition. **Carbo Veg** has great dyspnœa, cough in violent spell; neglected chronic bronchitis with emphysema; profuse watery expectoration; threatened paralysis of lungs. It usually comes after **Ars A**. **Ars A** has highest degree of dyspnœa; tightness of the chest; bronchorrhœa with glairy, white-of-egg-like expectoration. **Ant T** has great dyspnœa, must be supported in a sitting posture; expiration are difficult; great drinking, walking fast; feels as if there is no air in the chest. **Lobelia**, extreme dyspnœa, deep inspiration impossible; dry catarrh. **Naphthalin**, dyspnœa with great oppression of chest; thorax fixed in inspiration. **Opium**, suffocative attacks during sleep; short inspiration, long slow expiration; constant cough; great anguish and fear of suffocation. **Senega**, feels as if the chest were too narrow, with desire to enlarge

it by taking deep breath ; chest symptoms worse during rest. **Sulph**, nightly suffocating fits ; wants doors and windows open ; rattling in chest, worse after expectoration. **Terebinth**, emphysema of the highest degree ; heart and liver pushed out of place ; frightful dyspnœa, lungs seem unable to work ; loss of breath from the least exertion.

ENTERITIS

A catarrhal inflammation of the mucous membranes of the intestines, usually characterised by general malaise, fever, loose evacuations, colicky pain and rumbling in the abdomen.

Remedies in general—**Acon** ; **Aloes** ; *Ant Cr* ; **Apis** ; **Ars A** ; **Baptisia** ; **Bell** ; **Benzoic Ac** ; **Bry** ; **Calc C** ; **Cham** ; *China* ; **Colchicum** ; **Colocynth** ; **Cornus Cir** ; **Dulc** ; **Hyosc** ; *Ipecac* ; **Irs V** ; **Merc C** ; **Merc S** ; **Nux V** ; **Podo** ; *Puls* ; **Rheum** ; *Rhus T* ; **Sulph** ; **Verat A**.

Acon, **Bell**, **Bry**, **Colocynth** are the *four main remedies* which will be found sufficient in all cases of enteritis that run a somewhat regular course and have no dangerous complications. Sometimes **Merc S** ; is more appropriate than **Bell** ; **Nux V** will be useful in the latest stages. If the disease reaches its climax, **Arsenic A** should be given. **Sulph** is a good inter-current remedy. *See also Diarrhœa.*

EPIDIDYMITIS.

Inflammation of the epididymis. The epididymis is a narrow flattened body attached to the posterior border of the testis. Epididymitis may be due to extension of an inflammatory process from the urethra which may be septic, gonorrhœal or tubercular. It is characterised by pain in the inguinal and hypogastric regions along the course of the vas deferens (the excretory duct of the testis) which soon extends to the scrotum. The testicle becomes enlarged. The scrotum is red, œdematous, tender and adherent to the testis.

The remedies generally useful are *Agnus Cast* ; *Aurm* ; *Bell* ; *Brom* ; *Clematris* ; *Ham V* ; **Mercurius** ; *Nitr Ac* ; *Nux V* ; **Phyto** ; **Puls** ; *Rhod* ; *Rhus T* ; *Sulph* ; **Thuja**.

EPILEPSY.

The disease consists of sudden loss of consciousness with or without convulsions. It occurs in two forms—minor epilepsy (*petit mal*) in which there are convulsions with loss of consciousness. The disease has the following characters. (1) Some prodromal symptoms (headache, giddiness, malaise or alteration of mood) during the previous 12 to 24 hours. (2) Fits in many cases immediately preceded by an aura or warning. (3) Loss of consciousness. (4) Convulsion—usually ushered in with a scream followed by tonic

convulsions of a few seconds and then by clonic convulsions lasting for a few minutes. In the tonic stage the breath is held, hands clenched, back rigid, the legs extended, the pulse quick and becomes imperceptible and the patient becomes blue in face. The clonic movements involve the whole body, consisting of rapid extension and flexion of limbs, opening and shutting of eyes and jaws; the tongue is often bitten; the pupils dilated and the conjunctive insensitive; frothy foam from the mouth; urine, fæces may be voided; the respiration becomes snoring as the convulsions pass off. (5) Stage of stupor or drowsiness and gradually passes into a deep sleep. The intervals between the fits may be from a few days to many years. The frequency of the fits is the leading factor in the prognosis; when more frequent, mental deterioration results. Death may occur from an accident during the fit, but rarely or never from the disease.

Remedies in general—Absinth; Aethusa; Agar Musc; Alumina; Amm Brom; Amm Carb; Amyl Nit; Arg Met; *Arg Nit*; Arnica; *Ars A*; Artem V; Asaf; Aurum; **Bell**; Bufo; Calc Ars; **Calc C**; Camph; Cann I; **Caust**; Cedron; *Cicuta*; Cimicifuga; Cocc; **Cupr Met**; Cypripedium; Glon; Helleborus; Hydrocyan Ac; Hypericum; *Hyosc*; **Ign**; Indigo; *Kali Brom*; Kali Iod; **Lach**; **Lyco**; Nux M; Nux V; Oenanthe Crocata; Opium; Platina; *Plumbum*; Puls; Psorin; Secale; **Sil**; Stannum; Staphis; Stramon; **Sulph**; Tarentula; Verat A; Zinc Met.

1. PROPHYLACTIC—**Kali Brom** is recognised as

the best prophylactic by most authors ; next comes **Glon**.

2. MAIN REMEDIES—Most authors agree in the splendid curative virtue of **Cupr**, in epilepsy, specially when occurring in childhood. It has an excellent clinical record. Bæhr says that **Cuprum** acts best in the higher dilutions and in less repeated doses. Dr. Schwart gives the following clinical case with Cuprum :—

A youngman had been subject to ascarides since the age of 7 years, otherwise he was well. After a fright he became subject to attacks of epilepsy every four to six weeks; this had continued for three years. Afterwards various remedies for the worms were administered without relief. He would fall suddenly, utter a sharp cry, followed by general clonic convulsions involving the face, then froth at mouth, sigh and groan, his face being deeply flushed and swollen. After the spasm had continued for 8 or 10 minutes, he would sleep for an hour or two and awake with a headache. I gave Cuprum and no further spasm occurred.

Bœninghausen is said to have got very good results with **Calc C**. In the Medical Investigator Vol X, p. 104, Dr. W. D. Stillmann, reports the following case :—

Miss J. aged 14, light complexion ; tendency to obesity; intellect dull, memory weak and unable to make progress in her studies ; very difficult to awake in the morning; appetite for sweets and pastry; face

pale, upper lip swollen in the morning ; has had epileptic spasms at night during sleep since she was five years old ; attacks several months apart ; she appears to be lapsing into complete imbecility. Her abdomen is bloated ; her menses irregular, every five months since she was twelve years old. She took *Calc C 5* for a month, when she improved immediately ; the second month she took no medicine ; the third and fourth months **Calc C** as before. Recovery was perfect.

In the absence of any positive indication Jahr advises to give *Ignatia*. Jahr's favourite epilepsy tric are **Lach**, **Lyco** and **Sil**. In his hands **Sil**, given before **Lyco** and **Lach** has given very excellent results. **Caust** is also a favourite remedy of Jahr, but Dewey says that it is good in cases originating from troubles of menstruation. Hughes recommends **Hydrocyan Ac** to be specific. **Bell** is suitable at all stages and mitigates the severity of the disease. In the Medical Investigator March 1874, Dr. J. Martin Kershaw reports the following case :—

M. A. a girl of fourteen, dark hair and complexion was first affected with epilepsy at the age of twelve years. She was usually attacked during the afternoon, the attacks being preceded by sleepiness and dullness of disposition. There was no aura epileptica, but she gave the usual shriek and fell to the floor convulsed, with great tossing about, rolling of the eyes and snapping of the teeth, so that the tongue was frequently lacerated. One symptom was constantly present. The right hand persistently clutched at the throat.

I commenced giving the patient **Belladonna 3**, twice a day and continued for a month. I then changed to **Belladonna 30**, once every three days; after three months' treatment with these potencies I gave her **Bell 200** after every severe attack. The improvement under this remedy was marked from the beginning. The attacks first began to diminish in severity, then in frequency, and in one year they had ceased altogether.

Sulph and **Psorinum** are used as intercurrent remedies by almost all. Dr. Schubert reports the following case of Epilepsy which was cured by **Hyoscyamus**.

A boy aged 12, was seriously frightened when a young child and has had since then two epileptic attacks each day. The boy falls suddenly with a scream without warning; strikes convulsively with his hands and feet. The countenance is dark, bloated and livid. The eyes protrude and move spasmodically. Frothing at the mouth and gritting of the teeth. Slow respiration with rattling in chest. Involuntary emission of urine. The attack lasts about 15 minutes and terminates in profound sleep. After the attack, exhaustion and forgetfulness of all that has happened. Weakness of memory has gradually developed. Prescribed **Hyosc 3x** one drop after each attack. He had only one more attack and then remained well. Three years later there had been no return of the spasms.

In the New England Medical Gazette, May 1878. Dr. Spalding reports the following case of Epilepsy which he treated with **Opium**.

Miss—aged 15 had been subject to Epilepsy for three years. She had fits only after going to sleep. She would not sleep 10 minutes during the day or night; she would, with a sudden spring, become violently convulsed; foaming at the mouth and bleeding from her bitten tongue; her face was puffed, and so congested as to look almost purple; her eyes were dull and turned upwards; lids half closed; head hot; severe opisthotonos. The convulsion would last from 10 to 30 minutes, when she would sink into a deep, heavy sleep with loud snoring and rattling in the chest. This respite would seldom last more than half an hour, sometimes not even five minutes, when she would suddenly go into another convulsion as at first, Thus she would pass the entire night. In the morning she would awaken feeling lame and tired, but wholly unconscious of not having had a quiet night's sleep. During the day she seemed listless and drowsy; she complained of itching of the skin, but there was no appearance of an eruption; she was indifferent to her surroundings and preferred to be let alone. I gave her **Opium 6**, one powder half an hour before going to bed. The patient, for the first time in two months passed a night without convulsion, and was eventually cured.

3, DURING ATTACK—**Cupr** (blueness, spasm of glottis; collapsed state) **Bell** and **Calc C** (where the convulsions persist); **Cicuta V** (excessively violent convulsions; both tonic and clonic convulsions; frothing at mouth; involuntary micturition; convulsi-

ons followed by utter prostration); **Hyosc** (patient seems to be wild); **Œuanthe Crocata** (convulsions with locked jaws and cold extremities); **Sulph** (with great exhaustion).

4. FREQUENT REPETITION OF SPASMS—**Bell** followed by **Calc C**; **Cicuta V**; **Amyl Nit**; **Kali Brom**; **Secale** (with great sinking of strength); **Arg Nit** (uterine causes; restlessness and trembling of hands after attack).

It will be interesting here to note the following case of Dr. Badely ;

Stephen Martin always had good health until he was attacked by fits at 15 years of age. His physician thought they originated in the stomach which was very acid. The fits occurred about once in three or four weeks. They left a violent pain in the head and eyes. Between the fits and on their approach he had flashes behind the eyes, followed by a bewildered feeling, attended by a temporary loss of sight and violent pulsations in the head. These sensations were removed together with the fits, by the use of **Nitrate of Silver** alone, after many other remedies had failed. This drug was taken in doses of $1\frac{1}{2}$ grains, three times a day. The fits gradually lessened in frequency until they entirely left him. Three months after, his face had assumed the leaden character peculiar to this drug. **Artem V**; **Ars A**, **Nux Mosch** (Hystero-epilepsy); **Plumbum** (chronic cases) **Absinthium** for epileptic attacks occurring in rapid succession (Hering).

5. CAUSES.

Reflex irritation—**Cupr, Nux V, Stannum.**

Worms - **Indigo** (superior to Bromides), **Stannum**

Fright—**Arg Nit, Artem V, Bufo, Calc C, Caust, Hyosc, Ign.**

Alcohol—**Arn, Asaf, Camph, Nux V.**

Trauma—**Arn, Cicuta, Hypericum, Natr S,**

Opium.

Overstrain—**Sil.**

Suppressed eruption—**Ars, Calc C, Caust, Cupr.**

Indigestion—**Nux V.**

Sexual excess—**Bufo, Calc C, Kali Brom.**

Epileptic spasm during menses—**Act Rac (Hr)**

Onanism (masturbation)—**Bufo, Calc C, Nux V,**

Platina, Plumb, Sep, Sulph.

Menstruation (during; irregularitis of) **Arg N, Calc C, Caust, Cedron, Cimicifuga, Cupr, Ign, Zinc.**

Uterine—**Arg N, Cimici, Ign, Nux V, Platina, Puls, Sulph.**

6. PERIODICAL ATTACKS—**Agar Musc** (every 7 days), **Ign; Cedron; Cimicifuga** and **Cuprum** (menstrual); **Ars A; Caust; Ign; Lach; Nux V; Plumb; Secale; Silicea** (new moon).

7. NOCTURNAL ATTACKS—**Ars A, Artem V, Calc C, Caust, Cupr, Nitr Ac, Sil.**

CHRONIC CASES—**Bufo, Caust, Oenanthe Crecata, Tarentula.**

EPISTAXIS.

Epistaxis is bleeding from the nose. It may be due to general or local causes or to a combination of

both. In many cases it occurs spontaneously and no cause can be indicated. Among the local causes may be mentioned—(1) Injury (2) Ulceration (3) New growth (adenoid growths, polyps, fibroma etc.) (4) Ulcerations (traumatic, syphilitic, tubercular and malignant) (5) Varicose Veins (6) Acute infective inflammations. Of the general causes—high blood pressure; altered conditions of blood e.g., hæmophilia, pernicious anæmia, purpura, scurvy, chlorosis; jaundice and the onset of acute specific fevers particularly typhoid fever and measles; alterations in atmospheric pressure—mountaineerings, diving etc. are most important. Epistaxis of obscure origin are seen in childhood and at puberty, specially in girls; vicarious menstruation; in women at menopause.

Remedies in general—**Arn**; **Ars A**; **Bry**; **Bov**; **Carbo V**; **Chi**; **Crocus**; **Ham V**; **Ipec**; **Lach**; **Nux V**; **Phos Ac**; **Puls**; **Rhus T**; **Sepia**.

Bry is usually the best remedy. If **Bry** does not help **Puls** should be given. If this even fails **Ham V** should be tried, then give **Arnica**. For uncontrollable epistaxis **Carbo V**, **Chi** and **Croccus** are most useful. For habitual epistaxis **Ars A** and **Chi** are best. For cases from trauma **Arn** is best, then comes **Sepia** and after that **Bovista**. For hæmorrhage due to suppressed menses **Bry**, **Lach**, **Nux V** and **Puls** are useful. When the epistaxis is found to be the precursor of a specific infectious disease, **Bry**, **Ipec**, **Phos Ac**, **Rhus T** may be tried.

For other details see Hæmorrhage.

EPULIS.

This is a tumour of fibrous character springing from the periosteum and edge of the alveolus and implicating the osseous walls, growing up between and loosening the neighbouring teeth, which it displaces and envelopes in its structure. It is most frequently met with in the lower-jaw, and commonly about the molar teeth. This tumour is red, smooth and lobulated, at first hard and semi-elastic, like the ordinary structure of the gum, but after a time softening by disintegration, and ulceration on the surface, with a purulent or sanious discharge ; it appears to be simply a circumscribed hypertrophy of gum. This is known as simple Epulis and generally due to irritation of diseased teeth, and although most masked on the outer aspect, it burrows between the teeth, and is also found on the inner side.

There is another variety known as *Myeloid Epulis*. This term is applied to a Myeloma developing from the interior of the alveolar process. It forms a soft, rapidly increasing mass of a dusky purple colour, which runs on to ulceration or fungation ; the deeper portions may contain an ossific deposit. As with all forms of myeloid growth, it is only locally malignant.

The remedies that are found to be successful are—
Ars A ; Calc C ; Carbo V ; Cham ; Clematris ; Graph ;
Hep S ; Lach ; Merc Iod ; Natr M ; Nitr Ac ; Phos ;
Sep ; Sil ; Staphis ; Sulph ; Thuja.

ERUPTIONS AND SECRETIONS SUPPRESSED.

The **principal remedies** for suppressions are Ant Cr, Ars A, Bry, Calc C, Carbo V, Caust, Cupr, Dulc, Graph, Hep S, Lach, Lyco, Merc S, Sil, Sulph, Thuja, Zinc. For diseases caused by suppression of *exanthemata* try, Apis, Ars A, Bell, Bry, Cupr, Ipec, Puls, Sulph, Zinc. For the suppression of *Measles* see under *Measles*. For the suppression of *smallpox* see *Smallpox*. For the suppressed *Erysipelas* try Apis, Bell, Bry, Cupr, Rhus T. For suppression of the *menses* see *Menstruation*. For suppression of *catarrh* Bell, Bry, Chi, Nux V, Puls, Sulph, Hydrastis. For suppression of *Gonorrhœa* Aur, Merc S, Puls, Thuja, Sulph. For suppression of *Hæmorrhoidal hæmorrhage* Acon, Ars A, Calc C, Carbo V, Chi, Nux V, Puls, Sulph. For suppression of *perspiration*, Acon, Bry, Cham, Rhus T, Sulph. For suppression of *Milk*, Bell, Bry, Puls are best; next comes Calc C, Cham, Merc S, Rhus T, Sulph. When there is rush of blood to the head, brain feels too large for the cranium, after suppressed *uterine discharge* or suddenly ceasing pains give Act Rac. (Hr).

ERYSIPELAS.

An acute inflammation affecting the skin only, never going to pus formation. The inflamed skin is higher than the surrounding healthy skin. As the inflammation extends, this raised edge extends daily.

even almost hourly and blebs are formed on old inflamed areas. The peculiar mode of extension together with fairly high temperature and great burning of the parts are very characteristic of the disease. Erysipelas generally occurs in debilitated subjects.

Remedies in general—**Acon** ; Amm Carb; Anacard O; Anthracin; **Apis**; Arnica; Ars A; Aurum; Atropine ; Baryta C ; **Bell** ; *Bry* ; Borax ; Calendula ; Camph ; Canth ; Carbo A; *Carbo V*; Cbi; Crotalus ; Cuprum ; Echinacea; **Euphrasia** ; Fer Phos ; **Graph** ; Hep S ; **Lach** ; Lyco ; Merc S ; Opium ; Phos ; **Rhus T** ; Secale ; Silicea ; Sodi Sulph ; *Staphis* ; Stannum ; **Sulph** ; *Verat V*.

1. GENERAL TREATMENT—Homœopaths unani- mously agree in the fact that **Bell**, **Apis**, **Rhus T** and sometimes **Lach** and **Graph** are the most useful remedies. Whether simple erysipelas or phlegmonous erysipelas, **Bell** should be given repeatedly at first. If the parts affected become œdematous **Apis** should be tried ; and if vesicles appear in abundance **Rhus T** should be given; if the parts affected become bluish in colour **Lach** should be used. **Graph** should be given where the erysipelas constantly changes site.

For **smooth erysipelas**. Jahr says that he scarcely used any other medicine than **Bell**; but when it invades the hairy parts he invariably took resort to **Rhus T**, Bæhr advises to give **Bell** as long as the fever is high. **Rhus T**, according to Bæhr, should be given where there are brain complications. **Rhus T**, says Bæhr, is

more adapted to the higher grades of the disease and more specially if there are copious vesicles on the inflamed skin, **Rhus T** has special affinity for scalp, skin of face, hairy part, genital organs. But where both these remedies fail, Jahr gives **Apis**, specially when the parts are rather pale instead of being red; or **Lach** where the parts are dark bluish. Should œdema be the prominent feature of the local inflammation, **Apis** should be given. **Apis** stands between **Bell** and **Rhus T**, but it does not control the intense inflammation as well as **Bell** or the tendency to vesicles as **Rhus T**, Bæhr says that **Apis** is said to be a specific, not only for the smooth erysipelas, but likewise for the vesicular erysipelas; it is also suitable even if the brain is affected. For **vesicular erysipelas**, **Rhus T** is the chief remedy; if this has no effect **Apis**, **Graph** and **Lach** may be used. **Canth** is particularly useful when gangrene is threatened. **Canth** is very useful for vesicular erysipelas; the vesicle discharge excoriating fluid. In **grave forms** which show a typhoid tendency or go on to suppuration **Rhus T** is a good remedy. In **malignant forms**, Jousset speaks very highly of **China**. If the skin burns very much **Ars A** should be given instead of **Chi**.

Where the disease runs an **irregular course with shifting** from place to place **Ars A** has done œst good; if this fails, **Graph** will be useful,

LOCALLY—Bæhr says that weak watery solution of **Sodi Sulph.** alleviates the itching and burning and in conjunction with internal treatment, will shorten and

moderate the course of the disease. Dr. Garth Wilkinson is said to have obtained excellent results from application of tincture of **Verat Vir** and Bays testifies to the same success with a strong lotion of the drug. **Calendula** says Dewey, is a valuable local application for phlegmonous erysipelas.

2. **PHLEGMONOUS ERYSIPELAS**—**Bell** is a picture of phlegmonous erysipelas. **Verat V** is a remedy in the first stage of phlegmonous erysipelas. when there is intense inflammation. But even inspite of this, if suppuration is threatened, give **Hep S** to promote the suppuration. **Silicea** should be used to limit the course of suppuration. If gangrene supervenes, **Lach** and **Ars A** may be used.

3. **WANDERING ERYSIPELAS**—**Bæhr** says that **Graph**, has furnished practical evidence of its curative powers, whereas **Puls**, **Lyco**, **Cocculus** are unreliable. **Jahr** advises to give **Ars A** first and if it fails, **Graph** will be useful. Dewey says that **Sulph** is useful for protracted migrating erysipelas.

4. **RECURRENT ERYSIPELAS**—The main remedy to prevent the return of erysipelas is **Graph**; specially is it useful when the disease becomes constitutional in nature. Dewey says that **Graph** is useful for the recurrent cases when the slightest irritation of the skin brings on the attack.

5. **TRAUMATIC ERYSIPELAS**—The most useful remedies are **Rhus T** and **Apis**; when these fail **Phos**, **Carbo V** and **Ars A** may be tried.

6. **ERRSIPELAS NEONATORUM**—**Jahr** recommends

Bell, **Rhus T** and **Sulph**, but Bæhr doubts whether **Bell** can arrest the mischief. He recommends **Merc S** or **Hep S** and if icterus supervenes, **Phos** and **Bry** may be useful. **Apis** is useful for umbilical erysipelas in children.

7. ERYSIPELAS OF OLD PEOPLE—Bæhr says that here **Lach** is superior to **Bell** or **Rhus T**. The other useful remedies are **Ammon C** and **Ars A**; when brain symptoms appear, **Ammon C** is specially useful; debility and soreness of the whole body and tendency to gangrenous destruction.

8. ERYSIPELAS WITHOUT FEVER—Though Hughes says that **Lyco** and **Hep S** take the place of **Bell** and **Rhus T**, Bæhr says, "We cannot recommend with sufficient emphasis **Lyco** or **Hep S** and we never found **Bell** or **Rhus T** suitable in such cases. **Borax** may be a reliable remedy.

9. FEVER OF ERYSIPELAS—At the very outset **Acon** is recommended by all; the next remedy is **Bell**. If **Bell** cannot reduce the temperature, **Apis** should be given; it has high fever, dry skin and usually no thirst. For high fever of vesicular erysipelas **Euphorbia** is a very useful remedy; but when there is shivering along with high fever, **Rhus T** should be used. **Rhus T** should also be thought of when the fever takes a typhoid type.

10. CEREBRAL COMPLICATIONS DURING ERYSIPELAS—The best remedy is **Bell**; when this fails, Kafka recommends **Atropine** and Hughes recommends **Lach**. **Lach** is specially useful when the excitement gives

rise to muttering delirium and stupor. The other remedies useful for brain complication are **Ammon C**, **Camph**, **Opium**, **Rhus T** and **Stramon**.

11. GANGRENE FOLLOWING ERYSIPELAS—Farrington thinks that **Bell** may be useful when gangrene is threatened. **Secale** has rendered excellent service in Bæhr's hands when gangrene is apprehended from Erysipelas due to debility. Bæhr says, "An incipient suppuration cannot be cut short by **Merc S**; it is much better to give at once **Hep S** and thus promote the suppurative process." If the pus formation be excessive **Sil** should be used to control it. When gangrene has actually set in **Lach** is almost specific. The other useful remedies are **Ars A**, **Carbo V** and **Apis**.

Dr. Woodward cites the following case.—Corpulent woman aged 53. She had suffered from this complaint at various times since puberty: has always had an irritable stomach, and more or less tendency to nasal catarrh. The attacks of Erysipelas seem to follow one of Rhinitis. She complains of much thirst and inactive bowels. At times her hands and abdomen are greatly swollen, as if dropsical; and she is exceedingly annoyed by frequent calls to urinate, specially at night. This had been worse since her menopause. For some years she has had wandering pains of a rheumatic character. After the use of **Kali Bichrom 30** for one week, she reported less annoyance from her kidneys, rheumatic pains relieved and swelling and redness of face reduced, but that she had been troubled for the last two days by a

violent headache, *Kali Bichrom* was discontinued and *Belladonna* 30 given, by which the headache was quickly relieved, while the Erysipelas and renal symptoms returned in a severe form. *Kali Bichrom* was again resorted to and steadily maintained for a month though various acute symptoms calling for different remedies were developed. Her progress towards recovery was steady, and in six weeks she was discharged.

EXCRESCENCE.

See Cancer and Warts.

EXOPHTHALMIC GOITRE

(Grave's disease ; Basedow's disease)

A disease characterised by goitre, exophthalmos, tachycardia and tremor, associated with hyperactive state of the thyroid gland.

The onset of the disease is insidious. The symptoms may be divided under the following five main headings—

(c) **Cardiovascular** disturbances are among the earliest. They are never absent and may exist for months before any other evidence appears. (1) Palpitation. (2) Increased frequency and tumultuous action of heart accompanied by a rapid and sometimes feeble pulse (3) Paroxysmal dyspnoea. (4) Evidences of cardiac disease, e.g. dilatation murmur ; the common-

nest murmur is a systolic one, heard loudest over the second costal cartilage and sometimes transmitted to the vessels of the neck. (5) Sometimes slight dropsy and occasionally albuminuria.

(b) **Nervous disturbances** are always present. (1) There may be nervousness, irritability, insomnia, depression alternating with excitement, hysterical attacks, melancholy, mania. (2) Hyperæsthesia, perverted sensations, neuralgic headache, vertigo, hallucinations of sight and hearing. Tremors of hands and lips. (4) Various vaso-motor disturbances, intolerance of heat, sudden perspiration, loss of hair.

(c) **Thyroid enlargement.**

(d) **Exophthalmos**—Protrusion of the eyeballs.

(c) **The general health** of the patient is always **disturbed**. Anæmia and progressive weakness is always present.

TREATMENT—Jousset says "**Belladonna** is almost specific in Exophthalmic Goitre. I generally prescribe it from the 6th up to the 30th dilution, in periods of 6 days : two tablespoonfuls daily, with an interval of six days rest between each period. I change the dilution according to the effect produced increasing the intervals of rest as soon as amelioration begins." The dose used by Dr. Royal is rather peculiar. He uses five drops of the 30th every three hours during the day. Belladonna is moreover sufficiently indicated by its paralysing action upon the vasomotor nerves, shown by the quick pulse, violent cardiac palpitation, and by arterial throbbing in the neck and the head :

by the bulging of the eyeballs, and the dilatation of the pupils: by the redness of the face, which is confined to one cheek. In one of Dr. Jousset's cases **Stramonium**, rendered good services to abate the symptoms of exophthalmia, where Belladonna failed to act. **Tarentula** 12th potency, is sometimes very useful for the nervous symptoms, specially the palpitations. **Iodine**, is a classical remedy; in this we have the exophthalmos, the thyroid enlargement, the tachycardia, and the tremor. Protrusion of the eyeballs; rapid falling of strength, emaciation; face pale and distressed; violent palpitation worse from the least exertion; sensation as if the heart were squeezed together; pulse accelerated by very slight exertion; constant heavy oppressive pain in the region of the heart; soft, vascular goitre; swelling and hardness of the cervical glands; coldness of hands. **Spongia**, very suitable; cardiac tremor is characteristic. Dewey says "the heart symptoms of Spongia are quite similar to those of the many cases of Grave's Disease." Eyes protruding, staring; thyroid gland swollen. **Lycopus Virginicus**, many observers speak highly of this remedy. Dewey says "Its chief indications seem to be constriction of chest, weak pulse, which is remittent, tremulous and rapid. Cyanosis. Sometimes the heart's action is tremulous and forcible," Raue says **Lycopus** has relieved the protrusion of the eyes and the cyanosis, but had no effect upon the glandular enlargement, which yielded to Iodine." **Natrum Mur.** Dewey says, "It is likely to be a very useful remedy

to finish and fix the cure begun by some other remedy. Vision not clear, the eyes seem misty all day ; cervical glands swollen and painful, chokes easily when swallowing ; changed voice ; dilatation of heart ; difficult breathing ; sensation of violent constriction of the heart ; palpitation and the heart seems to shake the entire body ; intermittent pulse. The other remedies to be thought of are—Ars A, Aurum, Badiaga. Baryta C, Bromium, Cactus, Calc Ars, Calc C, Conium, Digitalis, Ferrum Iod, Fer Met, Phos, Pilocarpus.

EXOSTOSIS.

These are innocent tumours of bones which may occur in any bone.

Angustura, exostosis of lower jaw. **Argentum**, exostosis of the skull. **Aurum** for syphilitic exostosis of the skull bones ; feel painful ; **Calc C**, exostosis of the bones of the extremities. **Hekla Lava**, exostosis mostly affecting bones of the head, jaws, teeth and legs. **Kali Iod** exostosis and swelling of bones in general. **Lactic Acid**, exostosis specially of the thighs. **Phos**, exostosis specially of the skull with tearing pains, worse at night and from least touch.

See also Caries of Bones.

FEVER.

GENERAL REMARKS—Fever is an accompaniment of most diseases and indeed in many conditions it is

the only or the most important symptom present, demanding a special treatment. Diseases like Plague, Pneumonia, Tuberculosis, Smallpox, Chickenpox, Measles, Erysipelas, Diphtheria, Mumps, Rheumatic fever, Septicæmia, etc., though always accompanied with fever, of more or less intensity, are given under their different headings. The severity of other symptoms in the above diseases put fever in the background and from the therapeutic viewpoint the 'fever' is given a secondary place. The fever comes down as a matter of course, in most cases, as the general infection subsides. In treating such cases more stress is laid on the fight against the general infection and less on the one particular symptom 'fever'. Whereas in Malaria, Kala Azar, Heat fever, Hectic fever, Gastric fever, Bilious fever, Catarrhal fever etc., just reverse is the case. In these cases the 'fever' is the main factor for consideration, the other accompaniments of the diseases have a secondary or minor importance. Under the term "fever" therefore we shall only consider this second group of diseases, where fever is not merely an accompaniment but the most important symptom demanding special attention.

FEVER—GENERAL TREATMENT

Remedies in general—Acon ; Ant C ; Arn M ;
Ars A ; Bapt ; Bell ; Bry ; Calc C ; Caps ; Carbo V ;
Cedron ; Cham ; China ; China S ; Cina ; Cocc ;
Coffea ; Dulc ; Eupato P ; Fer met ; Gels ; Glon ;

Hep S ; Hyosc ; *Ign* ; **Ipec** ; Lach ; Lyco ; Merc S ; *Mur Ac* ; **Natr M** ; *Nitr Ac* ; **Nux V** ; *Phos Ac* ; Phos ; *Psorin* ; *Puls* ; *Pyrogen* ; **Rhus T** ; Sabad ; *Sil* ; Stram ; **Sulph** ; Thuja ; Tuberculinum ; *Verat A* ; *Verat V*.

ACON—Dry heat with thirst and quick, hard full pulse. Chilly if uncovered or touched. With chill there is internal heat. Plethoric persons with great anguish of mind and body and restlessness during attack. Fever caused by exposure to dry, cold winds, draughts of air, effects of checked perspiration, getting wet when heated. Profuse sweat over the whole body, specially in the covered parts.

ANT C—It will often relieve where *Puls* or *Ipec* seem indicated and fail. It is one of the few remedies where sweat follows chill and is followed by heat. Gastric symptoms are usually present. There is great aversion to food and drink with craving for acids only; the tongue is thickly coated, milk-white. Frequent relapses from gastric derangement in all types of fever, specially from overeating during typhoid convalescence. Paroxysms are mixed; chill predominates, followed by sweat, then heat.

ARN M—Intermittent, typhoid and traumatic fever. Chilliness with external heat. Chilly with heat and redness of one cheek. Head alone or face alone hot, body cold. Bruised feeling throughout the body. Continually changing position, feels bed hard.

ARS A—Excessive heat with small feeble pulse. Dry heat or thirst, drinking little at a time. Internal

burning with inclination to uncover. Yawning, stretching, malaise and sleepiness before paroxysms. Chill without thirst, followed by heat with much thirst and no sweat; blue nails and lips during chill. Sweat very little. Anticipating. Marked periodicity. Fever after abuse of Quinine. Malarial fevers. Septic fevers. Dr. Wurmb says, "Arsenic is indicated in cases which are distinguished not only by weakness in the vital power and deterioration of the organic substance, but also and at the same time by symptoms of excitation of the circulation or of the nervous system alone or of both together. In marsh-miasm, Arsenic is often the only remedy. The longer the disease has lasted, the more is Arsenic generally indicated, because the more deeply have the organs and tissues been affected, the more nearly has the patient's condition approached that, known as the intermittent cachexia and which so nearly resembles arsenical cachexia. Especially is this the case when the liver and spleen are enlarged."

"The intermittents which find their homœopathic remedy in Arsenic, present in the paroxysms the following peculiarities. The paroxysms are generally violent and of long duration; the stages are either distinctly developed and equally proportioned to each other or else, as is most frequently the case one of the stages is absent or is very feebly present; if the latter be the case, it is generally the cold stage which fails, and the hot stage is all the more violent. The more intense the heat, the longer it continues the higher

the degree of development of the accompanying excitement in the vascular system, the more burning and insatiable the thirst, the better is Arsenic indicated. The sweating stage may be altogether wanting or the perspiration may be very copious; it breaks out generally several hours after the hot stage and lasts a long time."

BAPTISIA—Typhoid fever. Specially in the early stage with the peculiar nervous symptoms, great prostration with disposition to decomposition of fluids—all discharges are fetid. Excellent in phthisis; chills at 10 A.M. and 3 P.M.; high fever. Fever originating from confinement on shipboard, without good care or food. Low types of fever with decomposition and marked early prostration. In whatever position the patient lies, the parts rested upon feel sore and bruised. Dark red flushed face, with stupid, besotted expression.

BRELLADONNA—Continued high temperature; dry, burning heat. Intense burning heat within and without. Internal chill, with external burning heat, Chill and heat alternately. Sweat on covered parts. Symptoms of congestion. Pulse full and bounding. Hyperpyrexia. Heat fever. Sunstroke. Scarlet fever.

BRYONIA—Dry, burning heat, mostly only internal. The blood seems to burn in the veins. All the symptoms are aggravated during heat. Chill and coldness predominate; profuse and easily excited sweat; profuse sweat night and morning. Violent thirst in

all the stages. Before fever, stretching and drawing of the limbs; violent headache; vertigo; pain all over the body and general malaise. Typhoid fever. Milk fever. Intermittent fever. Rheumatic fever. Relapsing fever. Catarrhal fever.

CALCAREA CARB—Severe heat in the head and great orgasm of blood. Fever at 11 A. M. without thirst and without previous chill. Frequent attacks of sudden universal heat, as if the patient had been drenched with hot water. Profuse sweat on slightest exertion. Hectic fever. Tubercular fever. Fever from working while standing in cold water.

CAPSICUM—A valuable remedy in intermittents occurring in midsummer. The chill beginning in the back between the scapulæ; relieved by heat. The patient knows that the chill is coming, because he wants to drink.

CARRO VEG—Suitable for persons who have never recovered from the effects of some previous illness; suppression by quinine or drugging; typhoid fever. In patients who have been exhausted by some deep-seated cachexia or exhausting disease, abuse of mercury, salt, quinine, vital powers, great prostration. Heat without thirst; flushed face, loquacity; desire to be fanned. Chilliness mostly in the evening. Sweat profuse and offensive. Hectic fever. Septic fever. Typhoid fever.

CEDRON—Fever originating in damp, warm, marshy climates, or in tropical countries, and when accompanied by an enlarged spleen and liver, general

anæmia and dropsy. In intermittents of an obstinate character, accompanied by violent cerebral disturbances and which continually recur inspite of other treatment. Clock-like periodicity of the paroxysms. Profuse perspiration. Craves warm drinks.

CHAMOMILLA—Longlasting heat, with violent thirst and frequent startings in sleep. One cheek red and hot, the other pale and cold. Alternation of heat and cold of various parts. Chilliness of the whole body with burning heat of face and eyes. Profuse sweat on covered parts. Continued fever. Typhoid fever. Fever from anger, care, grief. Chamomilla vies with China and Arsenic in treatment of intermittents of children.

CHINA—Where periodicity is marked ; specially in intermittent, remittent, bilious, gastric and other fevers. The paroxysm returns every seven or fourteen days. The paroxysm anticipate from two to three hours each attack. Shivering and shaking chill over the whole body, increased by drinking. Thirst before and after but not during chill. Internal violent chill, with icy-cold hands and feet, and congestion of blood to the head. Heat with dryness of mouth and lips which are burning. No thirst during chill or heat; violent thirst after heat ; thirst increased during sweat. Perspiration very profuse and debilitating. The patient perspires profusely at night, during sleep and on being covered up. Liver and spleen are enlarged and painful. China is very useful in hectic fever accompanying long-lasting suppurative processes,

anywhere in the body ; the patient is very weak and anæmic with night sweats.

CHININUM SULPH—Useful in intermittent fever when the paroxysms recur at the same hour every day or every other day or else occur a little earlier each day ; distinct stages, apyrexia perfect. It should be considered in all remittent and pernicious fevers, specially with congestive chills, enlarged spleen, enlarged and congested liver, anæmia and jaundice. Where the indications for any remedy are not very clear, the paroxysms incomplete but regular, Chin S. may clear up or cure the case. Chill with thirst, pale face, lips and nails blue. Heat with excessive thirst, hot, dry skin, dry mouth and fauces ; flushed face. Sweat with great thirst, which gradually breaks out while perfectly quiet and becomes profuse ; morning sweat. Apyrexia with great thirst, is short when chill begins again. Spleen swollen and painful and there is jaundice. Clear intermissions, regular paroxysms, nearly clean tongue and profuse sweats, are the key-notes of Chin S. It is contra-indicated where there is no thirst during cold or hot stages and where the perspiration does not succeed heat.

CINA—Periodicity well marked. Chill daily at the same hour, then heat without thirst. Chill with shivering and shaking, even near warm stove, with hot cheeks, no thirst. Heat more severe over head and face. Burning heat of face, glowing redness of cheeks ; thirst for cold drinks. Cold sweat on forehead ; no thirst ; followed by vomiting of food, canine hunger ;

the tongue is always clean. Apyrexia has worm symptoms; the patient is irritable, peevish and obstinate. Mc Neil says, "Cina is frequently the epidemic remedy for children when adults require other drugs; it is always to be thought of in patients between two and ten years of age."

COCULUS—Typhoid fever, when there is great slowness of comprehension. Nervous forms of low fever. Bilious and gastric fevers specially when produced by fits of anger. Chill with flatulent colic. Heat alternating with chill. Flushes of heat with hot cheeks and cold feet.

COFFEA—Intermittent fever. Chilliness increased by every movement. Internal chilliness, with external heat of face and body. Chills run down the back. Great oversensitiveness.

DULCAMARA—For fevers caused by rheumatic exposure, living in damp rooms, sleeping in a damp bed; during cold, rainy, changeable weather.

EUPATO PERF—Dengue. Influenza. Bilious fever. Catarrhal fever. Remittent fever. Hectic fever from suppressed quotidian, tertian or quartan, the paroxysms being characterised by violent bone pains, great pain and soreness in the muscles; violent headache and vomiting, specially from taking cold water; vomiting of bile after the chill passes off. Thirst begins several hours before chill and continues during chill and heat. The sweating stage is almost or entirely wanting. Cowperthwaite says "This is not invariable and the presence of a profuse sweating stage

does not contra-indicate the use of this drug if it is otherwise well indicated." The prodrome is very peculiar. There is insatiable thirst. Drinking hastens chill and causes vomiting. The patient knows that the chill is coming because he cannot drink enough. Yawning, stretching, backache and bone pains are present in the extremities. Hempel says "Eupatorium Perf has been a favourite remedy with the most successful practitioners where remittent and intermittent fevers have prevailed epidemically in miasmatic districts, along rivers, marshes, and their neighbourhood.

FERRUM MET—In intermittents with symptoms of prostration ; profuse, clammy debilitating sweats ; after abuse of quinine with enlarged spleen, anæmia and dropsy.

GELSEMIUM—Indicated in the first stage of many forms of fever—Catarrhal, Bilious, High fever, Remittent, Malarial, Typhoid, Eruptive. Chilliness, languid aching in back and limbs ; sense of fatigue, desires to avoid all muscular exertion ; worse every afternoon. Chill runs up the back and there is headache. Sweat comes gradually and moderately, always relieving the pains. It differs from Aconite, by the absence of great restlessness and from Belladonna, by less violence and less cerebral congestion. There is intense fever heat. Suitable in eruptive fevers specially in children, when there is tendency to convulsions at the time of eruption. In typhoid fever when the so called nervous symptoms predominate.

In catarrhal fever it is useful where there are febrile chilliness, cold extremities, dull headache, fullness at the root of the nose, pain all over the body. Allen says, "Gelsemium is one of the few remedies that have the regular periodic fever without chill. It divides the honours equally with Arsenic in the treatment of children's intermittents, from which it is distinguished by the regularity of the paroxysm, absence of thirst, and the burning fever and restlessness." "Gelsemium is always to be thought of in recent uncomplicated cases, where chill begins in extremities also where a remittent takes on the intermittent type, or vice versa."

GLONOINE—High fever from sunstroke. General warm flushes. Waves of heat upwards. Symptoms of congestion. Sweat relieves the symptoms.

HEPAR S—Great chilliness in open air; great sensitiveness to open air, violent fever with flushing heat. Fever blisters around mouth. Sweats profusely day and night without relief. Constitutional symptoms should be the guiding factor.

HYOSCYAMUS—Burning heat all over, skin hot and dry to touch. Chill from feet upwards. The mental symptoms and the delirium are the peculiar guides.

IGNATIA—The attacks are irregular both in periodicity and evolution of stages. Fever returns each spring after suppression by quinine. Violent yawning and stretching before fever; sometimes there may be severe shuddering. Febrile coldness is relieved by external warmth. Heat without thirst. In malarial

fever useful when Ipecac has failed. Allen says, that Ignatia is adapted to recent mild cases, or long-standing and complicated ones, particularly those coming among women and young people of a highly nervous organisation. No remedy has thirsh during chill and in no other stage, chill relieved by external heat and heat aggravated by external covering, so prominently marked as Ignatia. The Ignatia patient is able to resume his occupation as soon as paroxysm is over. Ignatia is indicated if the tertian type has become quartan after taking large doses of quinine.

IPECAC—It is specially indicated, if large doses of quinine had been given; if the attack can be traced to dietetic irregularities or if the fever commences with an internal chill which gets worse in warmth and is attended with oppression of chest, nausea and vomiting between and during the attack. Both Jahr and Miller begin the treatment of intermittent fever with Ipecac, unless they do not clearly see the indications for other remedies. It serves to clear up the case and prepare the way for some other remedy to complete the cure, even if Ipecac cannot cure the whole thing. Persistent nausea is an important guiding symptom. Chill is not marked and distinct, being either a chilliness up and down the back or a mingling of chills and heat, last for a short time. Chill is usually followed by nausea and vomiting, specially bilious vomiting. Great lassitude and weariness during chill. Hot stage lasts long, usually five or six hours. Heat is usually accompanied with thirst, headache, nausea

and vomiting. Sweat—light, partial and over single parts. Profuse sweats after quinine.

LACHESIS—Periodicity strongly marked, quotidian, tertian, quartan, every two weeks. Paroxysms return annually every spring after suppression by quinine. Relapses from taking acids. Septic and Typhoid fevers; muttering delirium, sunken countenance, falling of lower jaw; tongue dry, black, trembles when protrude or catches between the teeth. Heat as from orgasm of blood; heat particularly in hands and feet; burning in palms and soles. Sweat profuse, staining linen yellow.

LYCOPodium—Creeping chills over back in the evening. Slight chill followed by long-continued heat. Flushes of heat over the whole body. Sweats from least exertion. Useful in malarial fever—sour vomiting between chill and heat; thirst after sweating stage. In Hectic fever during Tuberculosis or any chronic suppurative disease.

MERCURIUS—Bilious forms of Typhoid fever. It is contra-indicated in Typhoid fever, except for marked icteroid or scorbutic symptoms. Heat when in bed, and chill when out of bed. Sweat profuse. Hectic fever specially of children.

MURIATIC ACID—A valuable remedy in low types of fever. Continued fever. Typhoid fever. Septic fever with low condition, high temperature and great prostration. In typhoid fever when there is deep stupid sleep; unconscious while awake; moaning and muttering; tongue dry shrunken, paralysed;

involuntary fetid stool while passing urine ; sliding down in bed.

NATRUM MURIATICUM—Burt says this remedy will cure more cases of intermittent fever, both acute and chronic, specially the latter, than any known remedy. If the test of the symptoms agree, it makes no difference when the chill commences "I have cured many cases of chronic and acute intermittents where the chill has come on late in the afternoon. It is the best friend a physician has in a malarious district." Dr. Brooke says that as this remedy is only sure of its action in an empty stomach, neither food nor drink must be taken. It is useful for fevers caused by abuse of quinine ; exposure to emanations from salt or fresh water ; living in the vicinity of water, in damp regions or near recently turned up soil. Patient dreads the chill ; complains of langour, headache, thirst, chill mostly at 11 A.M. The chill stage predominates, mostly internal, hands and feet icy cold. Severe thirst continues through all the stages. Headache with sensation as if head would fly to pieces. Great dyspncea, icy coldness about heart, followed by dry heat and thirst and ending in profuse sweat with relief of all symptoms. Blindness and unconsciousness during chill with great prostration after it. Heat with thirst ; drinks, large quantities and often, which refresh him. Vomiting of bile between chill and fever ; intolerable hammering headache with stupefaction, unconsciousness, blindness and fainting. Fever-blisters on lips like string of pearls. Sweat with

profuse thirst, gradually relieving all the symptoms except headache. After apyrexia, emaciation languor, debility; livid, sallow complexion; stitches in liver and spleen; disgust for food and craving for salt; sensation of fullness in stomach even after eating a little. "Natrum Muriaticum" says Dunham "cannot often be repeated in chronic cases, without an intercurrent." It should not be given during paroxysm. Natrum Muriaticum is the chronic of Ignatia, which is its vegetable analogue.

NITRIC ACID—Chronic cases with liver troubles, anæmia and general cachectic condition. Chill, continuous and prevents sleep. Internal dry heat with desire to uncover. Sweats, sour and profuse. Tubercular fever. Hectic fever. In typhoid fever when there is offensive, purulent, bloody, greenish, mucous stool; great prostration; white thickly coated tongue; intermittent pulse; threatening paralysis of lungs.

NUX VOMICA—It is useful in intermittent fever very frequently after Ipecac. More particularly Nux Vomica is useful, if at the onset of the paroxysm the extremities feel as if paralysed and chill and heat are mingled, one being felt externally, the other internally, with dread of being covered in the least. This condition is attended with nausea and vertigo, deafness of fingers and blueness of nails during chill. The paroxysms are irregular. The cold stage predominates. Chilliness on being uncovered, yet he does not allow being covered. Chilliness is not relieved by

external heat and is worse from movement and drinking. Sweat without thirst, relieving pains in limbs.

PHOSPHORIC ACID—Periodicity is not marked ; cerebral symptoms and debility are predominant. Typhoid fever with diarrhoea. Chill without thirst, specially in the evening. Internal heat without being hot to the touch. Excessive heat, depriving one almost of consciousness. Thirst only during sweat ; exhausting morning sweat.

PHOSPHORUS—Typhoid forms of fever with prostration, involuntary stool, diarrhoea, apathetic and taciturn mood. Intermittent fever, heat at night, beginning in stomach ; faint and hungry ; then chilly, followed by internal heat specially in hands ; external cold continuing.

PSORINUM—In all fevers, but specially in Typhoid fever, Psorinum will prevent protracted cases, specially if there is a history of suppression. Psorinum will often clear up a case where there is a lack of vital reaction after severe attacks : when other remedies though well chosen, fail to remove or cure. The constitutional symptoms should always be guiding. It has cleared up many cases where Sulphur has failed.

PULSATILLA—Fever from abuse of quinine ; from dietetic errors which either originate an attack during convalescence, bring on a relapse. Bilious, remittent and continued types of fever. Chilliness all over, specially in the evening ; usually without thirst. Heat with thirst worse from external warmth, heat of

single parts or heat of one hand and coldness of the other, or body hot, limbs cold. Sweat of single parts. During apyrexia ; headache, mucous diarrhœa, nausea, loss of appetite and enlarged spleen. No two paroxysms are alike, the symptoms are everchanging.

PYROGEN—In fevers due to intestinal sepsis from eating ice cream, canned meat, putrid substances. Septic fevers following abortion. Puerperal fevers. Surgical fevers with rapid tendency to sepsis. Typhoid condition.

RHUS TOX—Typhoid, Dengue, Influenza, Remittent and Continued fevers. Fevers caused by getting wet when overheated ; after drenching from rain ; cold bathing ; living in damp rooms ; from exposure to damp, wet weather. Yawning, stretching and pain in the limbs before fever. Dry teasing cough, hours before chill. Shaking chill, as if ice water were dashed over him or blood running cold through the blood vessels. Heat, excessive ; great burning ; restlessness ; urticaria over the entire body, itching violently. Sweat over the whole body except face. Fever-blisters on lip.

SABADILLA—Periodicity well marked. Paroxysms return at the same hour with great regularity. Chill predominates. Evening fever with cold hands and feet and burning face. Sweat often during heat.

SILICEA—Tubercular fever with profuse night-sweats. Typhoid types of fever, with great debility and profuse sweat. Hectic fevers with night sweat. Fever during dentition. Constant chilliness. Shivering

and creeping over the whole body. Fever with violent heat in the head. Profuse, sour, offensive perspiration. The constitutional symptoms are always guiding.

STRAMONIUM—Violent fever ; skin dry, burning and hot. Fever in children ; cry out in sleep and starting. Sunstroke. Typhoid fever with prominent nervous symptoms.

SULPHUR—Eruptive fever. Bilious fevers. Typhoid fever. Hectic fever. Chronic malarial fever. High fever. Tubercular fever. Allen says that Sulphur bears the same relation to chronic cases that Ipceac does to acute. Intermittent fever is a terrible searcher after weak organs ; and Sulphur is frequently required in all forms of the disease—acute or chronic. Chilliness every evening in bed, followed by heat and profuse perspiration. Frequent internal chills without thirst. Chill creeping up the back. Chill and fever ; no reaction ; constantly sinking. Heat in afternoon and evening, with dry skin and excessive thirst. Frequent flushes of heat. Profuse night sweat. Sweat smelling of sulphur. Perspiration from the least exertion.

THUJA—Fever in gonorrhœal or sycotic constitution. Shaking chill with yawning. Shivering from the slightest uncovering. Heat with thirst ; flushes of heat. Profuse night sweats, staining the clothes yellow, as if saturated with oil.

TUBERCULINUM—Tubercular fever. High fever. Shivering and heat alternately. Flushes of heat with nausea and headache. Profuse sweat.

VERATRUM ALBUM--Typhoid types of fever when the vital forces suddenly sink. Rheumatic fever with profuse sweat, great weakness and diarrhoea. Intermittent fever after abuse of quinine. Coldness and collapse predominant.

VERRATRUM VIBIDE—Reduces the temperature in hyperpyrexia and is a remedy in typhoid fever; cerebro-spinal fever. Irritative fever, with cerebral congestion, causing convulsions. Specially in children. Typhoid fever, when the pulse is full, hard, frequent; violent pain in back of head; delirium; black stool. Symptoms of congestion predominate and there is dropsy along with fever.

BILIOUS FEVER.

Remedies in general—**Acon**; **Ant C**; **Ant T**; **Ars A**; **Bell**; **Bry**; **Cham**; **Chelid**; **Chi**; **Ign**; **Ipecac**; **Merc S**; **Nux V**; **Podo**; **Puls**; **Verat A**.

If there is much febrile heat **Acon** is very often sufficient. **Bry**, **Cham**, **Chi**, **Nux V** come next. If there is much headache **Bry** and **Nux V** are most useful. If there is a good deal of vomiting **Ant T**, **Ars A**, **Ipecac**, **Nux V** are to be thought of. For constipation with torpid stool **Ars A**, **Bry**, **Nux V**, **Verat A** are useful. If diarrhoea is present **Ars A**, **Cham**; **Merc S**, **Puls** are to be thought of.

For other details see General Indications under Fever.

CATARRHAL FEVER

Remedies in general—**Acon** ; **Ars A** ; **Bapt** ; **Bell** ; **Bry** ; **Chi** ; **Gels** ; **Ipecac** ; **Merc S** ; **Nux V** ; **Puls** ; **Rhus T**.

Aconite should be given at the very onset in repeated doses. If this does not do any good **Gels** may be given. **Gels** is specially useful where the case starts with creeping chills, catarrhal symptoms and pain in the body. Then comes **Bell**, **Bry**, **Chi**, **Ipec**, **Nux V**, and **Ars A**. Where the fever is moderately high and congestive symptoms are present **Bell** should be given. **Bry**, where there is severe headache, stitches and thirst. **Ipecac**, where the catarrhal symptoms are very prominent. **Nux V** should be given where the fever persists after **Ipecac**. If the fever continues even after **Nux V**. **Ars A** should be given. **China** should be given where heat alternates with chill and the catarrhal and nervous symptoms are mingled together.

For other details see Cold, Catarrh and Coryza.

GASTRIC FEVER.

The main remedies are **Acon**, **Ant C**, **Ant T**, **Bry**, **Ipecac**, **Merc S**, **Nux V**, **Puls**, **Rhus T**, **Sepia**, **Verat A**.

See also Gastric Derangements and General Fever remedies.

HEAT FEVER.

The main remedies are **Acon**, **Ant C**, **Bell**, **Bry**, **Gels**, **Kali Bi**, **Lachesis**, **Lyco**, **Natr M**, **Selenium**, **Verat V**.

See also Heatsroke, Sunstroke.

HECTIC FEVER.

Remedies in general—**Ars A**; *Bapt*; **Calc C**; **Carbo V**; **China**; *Hep S*; **Lyco**; *Merc S*; **Phos**; *Phos Ac*; **Sanguin**; **Sepia**; **Silicea**; **Stannum**; **Sulph**.

ARS A—Emaciation, debility, night sweat; unrefreshing sleep; irritable and strange mood; loss of appetite with weak digestion.

BAPT—Chilly sensation over back and limbs; feverishness with feeling of bruised all over; pulse frequent, full and soft.

CALC C—Constant heat, shuddering, specially in the evening; withering; dry skin; emaciation, debility; loss of appetite; weak digestion.

CARBO VEG—Hectic fever, specially from chronic exhausting suppuration.

CHINA—Longlasting suppurative fever; patient weak and nervous out of proportion to his strength.

HEP S—Hectic fever with intermitting paroxysms. Sweats from the slightest exertion.

LYCO—Hectic fever with suppuration of lungs.

PHOS—Chilliness towards evening followed by heat ; debilitating diarrhœa.

PHOS AC—Sad mood ; debility ; fever in evening ; debilitating night sweats.

SANGUIN—Fever 2—4 P.M. ; dyspnœa ; heart weak.

SILICEA—Pale complexion ; cough ; emaciation ; tuberculosis.

STANNUM—Chill at 10 A.M. ; nervous exhaustion.

SULPH—Fever towards evening ; morning sweats ; debility.

HIGH FEVER : HYPERPYREXIA.

Remedies in general—Abrotanum ; Aconite ; Ant T ; Arn M ; Ars A ; Arum T ; Aur M ; *Bapt* ; Bell ; Camph ; Cham ; *Chi* ; Croc H ; Eupato P ; Gels ; Glon ; Hep S ; Hyosc : *Kali Br* ; Lach ; Lyco ; *Lyco Virg* ; Natr M ; Nux M ; *Nux V* ; Pyrogen ; Sambucus ; *Secale* ; Silicea ; *Spongia* ; Sulph ; *Tuberculinum* ; Valerian ; Verat V.

Of the remedies most useful to reduce high temperature Bell tops the list ; then comes Gels, Verat V, Sulph and lastly Arnica, Glonoine, Kali Brom, and *Lycopus Virginicus*.

For continuous and long heat the most useful remedies are Bell, Sulph, Verat V, Cham, China, Arnica and Valerian. In some cases Natr M and Nux V are worth trying. Allen says that for a high temperature (103°—105°) with little or no remission, the patient is literally being consumed with fever,

Sulph is the remedy. For longlasting heat with much sweat give **Ant T**. When the heat is long lasting with violent thirst and frequent startings **Bell** and **Cham** are most useful. For longlasting heat with sleep give **Cham**. For longlasting heat with bone-pains, nausea and vomiting, **Eupato P** is good. For longlasting heat with excessive weakness **Carbol Ac**, **Hydrastis**, **Nux M**, **Natr M**, may be useful. Severe long-lasting heat with great thirst calls for **Nux V** and **Secale**. If the cerebral irritation and tendency to spasm, along with persistent high temperature cannot be controlled by **Bell** give **Verat V**. Heat intense, and burning within and without, the skin is hot and dry to touch, **Hyosc** is the best remedy ; then comes **Bell**, **Sambucus**, **Secale**, **Silicea**, **Spongia**. When the whole body is burning hot and yet the patient wants to be covered up **Nux V** may be tried. Try **Hep S** in violent fever with flushing heat in hand and face. For high fever from sunstroke **Bell**, **Gels**, **Glon** are most useful. For high fevers in connection with septic condition try **Arnica** and **Pyrogen**. For high fever of Phthisis **Baptisia** is excellent.

MALARIAL FEVER.

Remedies in general—**Acon** ; **Ant C** ; **Arn M** ; **Ars A** ; **Bell** ; **Bry** ; **Calc C** ; **Caps** ; **Carbo V** ; **Cedron** ; **Cham** ; **China** : **Chin S** ; **Cina** ; **Cocc** ; **Coff** ; **Dulc** ; **Fer** ; **Hep S** ; **Hyosc** ; **Ign** ; **Ipec** ; **Lyc** ; **Natr M** ;

Nux V ; Opium ; *Puls* ; Rhus T ; Sabad ; Sulph ;
Verat A.

Unless some other remedy is indicated **Ipecac** is specially indicated if large doses of quinine had been given or if the fever commences with an internal chill which gets worse on the warmth and is attended with oppression on chest, nausea and vomiting. **Ipecac** does not always cure the case, sometimes it alters the character of the fever. **Nux V** is frequently required after **Ipecac**. More frequently is **Nux V** indicated if at the onset of the paroxysm, the extremities feel as if paralysed and chill and heat are mingled, one being felt externally, the other internally, with dread of being uncovered in the least ; attended with nausea and vertigo, deadness of fingers and blueness of nails during the chill. **China**, if the patients look jaundiced, heat alternates with the chill or sets in long after, with great lassitude after fever, and all sorts of ailments shortly previous to the attack ; debility, paleness ; periodicity, every seven days. **Gels**, is sometimes useful when the chill begins in hands and feet and runs up the back ; creeping chills or great shuddering ; no thirst ; marked long-lasting heat ; sweat brings relief. **Ars** where chill and heat are mingled or occur alternately together with great prostration, nausea, pain in the stomach, præcordial anxiety, spasm in chest, oppression of breathing, pains in the whole body, all these symptoms appear shortly before or simultaneously with the chill. **Natr M** will sometimes effect a cure even where **Ars A** has failed. **Natr M** is

indicated where headache and intense thirst warn the patient that a proxysm is near at hand ; chill usually comes at 11 A.M. : headache, nausea, vomiting ; headache worse during the heat, deprives the patient of consciousness and obscures his vision, together with vomiting of bile and mucus ; sweat relieves all the symptoms except headache ; herpes on lips ; **Verat A.** for fevers with only external chilliness or chilliness lasting for hours ; accompanied by paroxysms of vertigo, collapse, hippocratic face, vomiting, diarrhœa or obstinate constipation. **Puls.** if the chill, heat, and thirst are worse in the afternoon and evening, attended with gastric complaints, bitter taste in the mouth, vomiting of mucus and bile : constant chilliness even between the proxysms. Very often if **Puls** seems suitable but is insufficient, **Ant C** should be given. **Ant C** has gastric complaints, eructations, nausea, vomiting, bitter taste in the mouth ; constipation with alternate diarrhœa ; absence of sweat ; sweat during heat. When the same gastric complaints prevail as under **Ant C**, **Bryonia** is indicated if the chill is accompanied by splenic stitches, flushed cheeks ; creeping chills ; severe headache ; violent tearing pains in the limbs. during the chill. **Cham**, specially in the case of children if the attack is attended with gastric complaints, coated tongue, vomiting of bile, diarrhœa, pressure at the pit of stomach ; chill is slight and thirst continues even during sweat. **Caps**, specially for phlegmatic individuals with violent burning during hot stage, irritation of all the mucous linings of the body ; burn-

ing mucous diarrhœa ; spleen enlarged ; thirst only during chill, not during hot stage. **Arnica**, where the chill sets in early in the morning, preceded by painful drawing of limbs ; coldness and chill specially in the region of stomach ; sour, fetid sweat. **Ferrum**, when the fever is accompanied by a good deal of rush of blood to the head, with distension of veins, puffy eyes, debility, enlarged spleen. **Sulph**, a very good inter-current remedy ; chill creeping up the back ; frequent flushes of heat ; chilliness in the morning followed by heat and perspiration ; fever after suppressed conditions. Both **Ignatia** and **Verat A** have been seen to act admirably well where the fever is of a persistent and tenacious nature and have resisted the therapeutic virtue of the most important remedies.

NOTE—The violent chill of malarial fevers has been seen to be relieved immediately by taking about 1 grain of **Camphor** (crude).

The indicated drugs in malarial fevers should be given at least 6 hours before the expected hour and the last dose should be given at least 2 hours before the expected hour. No medicine should be given at the time when the fever may possibly appear or when the fever has just appeared.

See also general indications on **Fever**.

TYPHOID FEVER.

Remedies in general—**Acon** : **Anacard O** ; **Ant C** ; **Ant T** ; **Apis** ; **Arn M** ; **Ars A** ; **Arum Trip** ; **Bapt** ;

Bell ; **Bry** ; Calc C ; Carbo V ; Camph ; *China* ; Cocc ; Colocynth ; Fluor Ac ; *Gels* ; Glon ; Ham V ; *Hyosc* ; Ipec ; Ign ; Kreosote ; Kali Br ; Kali Phos ; Lach ; *Lyco* ; Merc C ; Merc S ; Mosch ; *Mur Ac* ; *Natr M* ; **Nitr Ac** ; Nux V ; Opium ; **Phos** ; *Phos Ac* ; Puls ; **Rhus T** ; Secale ; Sil ; Stannum ; **Sulph** ; Terebinth ; **Verat A** ; **Verat V** ; Zinc.

1. GENERAL TREATMENT—First give **Bryonia** 30 four or five doses followed by a dose of **Sulph** 30. Wait 5 or 6 hours, then again give **Bryonia** 30 as before. This procedure will modify the case greatly. If diarrhœa supervenes **Rhus T** 30 should be given instead of **Bryonia**. If the diarrhœa remains unchecked in spite of **Rhus T** give **Ars A** ; where high temperature continues **Bell** should be given ; where there are symptoms of irritation of the brain **Bell**, **Stram**, **Hyosc** and **Opium** should be thought of.

In uncomplicated cases where the disease *starts with headache, general malaise and anorexia (the most common mode of onset)* it is well to begin the treatment with **Bryonia** 30 four or five doses in 24 hours. Watch the results. If the patient shows some improvement it should be repeated. But if there be no improvement a dose of **Sulph** 30, should be given, and allowed to act for 5 or 6 hours. Then, again **Bryonia** should be given in the same manner. "**Bryonia** is said to be the great remedy of Typhoid fever" says Jahr, "in the first and second stages." But where **Bryonia** alone or **Bryonia** along with **Sulph**, cannot do any good give **Rhus T** 30, three or four doses in

24 hours. Jousset recommends **Aconite**, mother tincture, at the first stage of fever ; but most authors are of opinion that **Aconite** is not only useless, but also harmful. Jousset's next favourite remedies are **Rhus T.** Hughes is said to have got good results from **Bryonia** and **Baptisia**. Jahr recommends **Bryonia** for the peculiar lassitude, constipation, loss of appetite ; **Nux V**, if the above symptoms are attended with vertigo. **Baptisia** is said by many authors, to have cut short the disease, when given in the early stage. But from the clinical experience with this drug we learn that its scope of action comes when there is early diarrhoea with indefinite mental symptoms. **Baptisia** should be given before the full development of intestinal mischief, and where there are unusual fetidity, besotted expression and mental depression. Dewey says that **Gels** may be given where there is marked prostration ; it acts well before **Baptisia**. If however the temperature runs high from the start **Bell** is recommended by most authors. Jousset recommends **Ars A**, where extreme adynamia is accompanied with high temperature. **Hyosc** and **Stram** are given where there are convulsive symptoms and delirium. **Phos Ac** should be thought of when the patient is almost deprived of consciousness. When the high temperature is long-lasting and continuous, the patient running a temperature of 103—105°, **Sulph** may be very useful. **Verat V** has great powers of reducing temperature ; but it should be used with caution as it depresses the heart. **Arnica** should be given where the septic element is

very prominent. **Gels**, where there is great nervous prostration. **Glon** and **China** has heat with sleep.

The next common mode of *onset* is that with *diarrhœa and tympanitis*. Cases where the diarrhœa is very prominent **Rhus T** should be given. If **Rhus T** cannot do any good **Phos** and **Puls** may be tried. But if even inspite of all these, diarrhœa continues **Ars A** should be given. **Phos**, says Jahr not only arrests diarrhœa in the preliminary stage and diminishes the danger of the whole disease, but it may likewise act in every stage, not only as a transitory remedy, but also to break the force of the disease itself. The other remedies for diarrhœa, during the first stage, in order of importance are **Phos Ac**, **Bapt**, **Arn M**, **Carbo V**, **Puls**. In early diarrhœa, during the first three or four days, Jousset recommends **Ipecac**. If tympanitis becomes very prominent **Carbo V** is our mainstay and then comes **Lyco**. The next best remedies are **Ars A**, **Phos**, **Phos Ac**, **Rhus T** and **Terebinth**.

If the case *starts with signs of slight nervous irritation*, **Bry 30** should be used. Jahr says that for such a condition, the joint action of **Phos** and **Bry** will often prove sufficient. But where the irritation is too severe for the above remedies **Bell**, **Hyosc**, **Stram** should be used. **Bapt**, **Verat A** and **Phos Ac** may be useful when the delirium is of a mild character, muttering, general clouding of ideas with an apathetic condition. Jahr says that **Verat A** is specially indicated when the above symptoms are accompanied by hallucination. **Arn**, forgets the word he is speaking.

about, everything on which he lies seems too hard. **Arum Trip** is useful in Typhoid delirium when there is boring in the nose; picking at one spot or at dry lips; picks up the nose until it bleeds; corner of mouth sore, cracked and bleeding. (Hr).

When the disease *starts with pulmonary troubles*, again we have to take refuge to **Bryonia**; when **Bryonia** fails, Jahr recommends the joint action of **Bryonia** and **Phos**. The pneumonia symptoms, says Jahr, yield more particularly to **Bry** and **Rhus T**, but when the pneumonia seems to cloud all other symptoms, **Phos** gives the desired result. For early bronchitis the usefulness of **Bry** is again noticed. The other remedies for pulmonary troubles are **Hyosc**, **Carbo V** and **Ant T**.

For the *stage of convalescence* we have of no special remedy which will cut this stage short. During this stage our chief remedies are **Ars A**, **Bryonia**, **Carbo V**, **China Verat A**, **Sulph**.

2. COMPLICATIONS.

Cerebral (see also Meningitis and Delirium).

Cerebral irritation—**Bell**, **Bry**, **Lyco**, **Phos**.

Muttering delirium—**Hyosc**, **Lach**, **Lyco**, **Phos**, **Verat A**.

Loquacious delirium—**Hyosc**, **Lach**.

Talks of his daily avocations—**Bry**, **Hyosc**.

Thinks he is scattered about—**Bapt**.

Disposition to escape—**Bell**, **Hyosc**, **Stram**, **Op**, **Ars A**, **Bry**.

Boring in the nose—**Arum Trip**.

Furious delirium—**Bell, Hyosc, Stram, Opium, Phos, Ars A, Bap, Valerian, Verat V.**

Wild delirium alternating with stupor—**Lach, Op.**

Apathetic—**Arn M, Hyosc, Bpat, Rhus T, Phos Ac, Carbo V, Kali Phos.**

Sensibility and intelligence totally suspended—**Hyosc.**

Stupor—**Arn M, Hyosc, Lach, Opium, Carbo V, Ars A.**

Cerebral paralysis—**Hyosc, Lach, Op.**

Squinting—**Hyosc.**

Sleeplessness—**Bry, Bell, Phos, Rhus T, Nux V.**

Total blindness—**Stram (Hr).**

Loss of memory—**Anacard O.**

Loss of speech—**Colch.**

Loss of hearing—**Arg N.**

Hering says that, in Typhoid forms of fever; picking the ends of fingers, picking the dry lips till they bleed ; boring the nose, restless tossing about the bed, wants to escape, unconscious of what he is doing or of what is said to him ; urine suppressed ; great weakness (last stages, probably with uraemia) **Arum Trip** is good.

ABDOMINAL AND GASTRIC.

(a) *Constipation*—**Bry, Calc C, Lyco, Nux V.**

(b) *Diarrhœa*—**Rhus T** (yellow brown cadaverous stool); **Phos** (offensive stool like coffee dregs and streaked with blood); **Phos Ac** (yellow, slimy stool); **Ars A** (offensive stool, involuntary stool and urine. paralysis of the bladder); **Nitr Ac** (greenish mucous stool while urinating); **Mur Ac, Arn M, Puls, Carbo V, Verat A, Zinc.**

Putrid—**Rhus T, Ars A, Bapt, Arn M, Carbo V, Mur Ac, Phos, Lach, Kali Phos.**

Involuntary—**Phos Ac, Arn M, Rhus T, Nitr Ac, Ars A, Mur Ac, Zinc.**

Persistent—**Ars A, Bell, Calc C, Puls, Sulph.**

Bloody—**Phos, Ars A, Mur Ac, Nitr Ac, Rhus T, Carbo V, Phos Ac, Sulph.**

Critical evacuation—**Rhus T, Ars A, Carbo V, Mur Ac, Verat A.**

(c) *Tympanitis*—**Carbo V**, the main remedy; then **Lycy, Asafœtida, Terebinth, Rhus T, Phos Ac, Ars A.**

(d) *Intestinal hæmorrhage*—**Phos Ac** (profuse hæmorrhage, stupor, weakness). Hering says that **Phos Ac** is distinguished in typhoid from **Mur Ac** by pallor; gray or colourless stool, **Lach** (dark blood). **Ipec** (pitch like stool), **Nitr Ac**. If these are not sufficient **Ars A, Mur Ac, Phos** may be useful. **Secale** in very bad cases when the patient is on the verge of death. **Melifolium, Ham V, China, Terebinth, Kreosote** are useful remedies.

(e) *Liver complaints*—**Bry, Lach, Lycy, Merc S, Nux V.**

(f) *Spleen enlarged*—**Ars A, Bry, Phos Ac, Rhus T.**
RESPIRATORY.

Bronchitis—**Ant T, Bry, Hyosc, Phos, Rhus T.**

Broncho-pneumonia—**Bry, Ipec, Ars A.**

Pneumonia—**Bry, Rhus T** ordinarily useful. **Phos Hyosc** in typhoid pneumonia and when pneumonic symptoms are very prominent so that all other symptoms are shaded, give **Phos.**

PROSTRATION & COLLAPSE.

Debility (general remedies)—**Mur Ac** best; then **Rhus T**, **Ars A**, **Carbo V**; other possible remedies are **Nitr Ac**, **Phos Ac**, **Kali Phos**.

Debility extreme even in the first few days—**Bry Ars A**, **Phos**, **Phos Ac**, **Rhus T**.

Sinking down in bed—**Mur Ac**, **Zinc**.

Collapse—**Ars A**, **Carbo V**, **Camph**, **Verat A**, **Moschus**.

Hippocratic face—**Ars A**, **Carbo V**, **Phos Ac**, **Verat A**.

BEDSORES—For tendency to bed sores **Nitr Ac** is useful. Bathe the parts with dilute **Arnica**; paint alcohol over the parts; dust starch powder over it; change the position of the patient frequently. Internally **Lachesis** is the remedy; then **Secale Ars A**, **Flour Ac**; **Zinc**, **Phos Ac**. Hering says that **Arg N**, is useful in typhoid bed sores—erysipelatous bed sores, left shoulder, sacrum, or both hips; centre covered with dry, bloody incrustations; black, hard on sacrum.

3. **CONVALESCENCE**—No special remedy. Most authors recommend **Ars A**, **Bry**, **Carbo V**, **Chi**, **Sulph**, **Verat A**.

4. **RELAPSE**—This is mostly due to overeating or indiscretions of diet. In such conditions **Ant T**, is best then comes **Ipecac**.



FILARIASIS

Infection with the filarial parasite, characterised by one or more of the following manifestations—fever, lymphangitis, elephantiasis of the legs and scrotum, orchitis and hydrocele, filarial abscesses, chyluria. The parasite responsible for the disease is spread by the agency of mosquitoes. The dead mosquito with its parasitic contents falls upon the water, and in this medium the ova finds an entrance into the human stomach, where the young worm is set free, bores through the gastric mucous membrane, and finally becomes lodged in the lymphatics, specially those of the extremities.

Ars A, Silicea, Sulph, Pulsatilla and **Ham V** are the mainly useful remedies of this disease. The treatment should be continued for a long time.

FISTULA-IN-ANO

The term is applied to the conditions in which suppurative tracks are found in the neighbourhood of the anus and lower end of the rectum. Fistula may be (1) *complete*—openings both externally and into the bowel (ii) *blind external*—perineal sinus not opening into rectum, (iii) *blind internal*—sinus opening into rectum but not externally. The cause of fistula is usually some suppurative condition, *e.g.*, an ischio-rectal abscess or anal abscess, or the breaking down of

of a tubercular deposit in the neighbourhood of the bowel ; but it is sometimes the result of a simple or malignant stricture of the gut.

Externally, Hughes recommends **Calendula** and **Hydrastis**. Internally, **Berb V**, **Calcarea Phos**, **Sil**, **Sulph** are the best remedies. **Berb V**, for fistula with great itching ; soreness in anus with burning pain when touched, and great sensitiveness when sitting ; lung symptoms along with fistula. **Calcarea Phos**, after operations ; fistula alternating with chest symptoms ; small furuncles near anus with much pain ; cannot sit ; discharge of blood or pus. **Silicea**, sharp stitches in rectum when walking ; fistula with chest symptoms ; patient tries to force a stool, but it partly descends and then slips back again. **Sulph**, lancinating pain from the anus upwards specially after stool ; pulsating pain in anus all the day ; anus swollen, with sore, stitching pains. **Nitric Ac**, feeling as if there were splinters or sticks pricking at the anus. **Graph**, more or less tenismus or constriction of anus ; constriction of the orifice ; stools are forced out with great effort and the anus aches and burns for hours afterwards.

GALLSTONE

It occurs most commonly in women specially those who are above forty and have borne children. Gallstones frequently remain quiescent for years and only cause trouble when attempting to escape or is associated with some inflammatory disturbance. When the gall

stone attempts to escape it may give rise to pain in the gall bladder which is referred to the right shoulder or epigastric pain colicky in nature, specially after meals or typical Biliary Colic. Impaction of the stone in the cystic duct (duct of the gall all bladder) is characterised by pain, distension of the gall bladder. Occasionally acute inflammatory phenomena (acute suppurative cholecystitis) follow ; jaundice is usually absent. When the stone is lodged at the junction of the cystic and hepatic ducts (the duct from the liver), severe acute pain, intense jaundice, and enlargement of the liver are noticed. When the stone is in the common duct (the duct formed by the blending of the hepatic and cystic ducts) there are pains of a paroxysmal character, jaundice and sometimes infective and suppurative inflammation of the bile duct.

Baptisia, pain over gall-bladder ; must stir about though motion is painful. **Belladonna**, useful during colic stage ; paroxysms come on quickly and go quickly. **Berv V**, colic ; pressure and stitching in the region of liver. **Calc C**, pressure in hepatic region with every step when walking ; stitches in hepatic region during or after stooping. **Chelid**, pressive pain and stitches in the region of liver ; pain from region of liver, shooting toward the back ; patient must sit up and bend backward when the pains come on. **China**, pain in hepatic region as from an ulcer, worse from touch ; liver swollen and hard ; clinically very useful. **Colocynth**, stitches in hepatic region ; twisting, boring pain in the stomach, relieved by pressure ;

rending, tearing pain, extending up to the right mamma ; nausea with coldness of the extremities. **Hep S**, stitches in the region of liver. **Lachesis**, acute pain in liver extending to stomach ; contractive and ulcerative pain in liver. **Merc S**, soreness of the hepatic region ; abdomen swollen and sensitive ; bad taste in mouth. **Nux V**, stitches in region of liver worse from contact or motion ; liver swollen, indurated, sensitive, with pressure and stinging. **Podo**, fullness in right hypochondrium ; excessive secretion of bile ; pain from region of stomach towards the region of gall bladder, with excessive nausea, jaundice with hyperæmia of liver ; stitches in liver worse while eating. **Sulph**, stitches and dull pressure in the region of liver.

See also Biliary Colic.

GANGRENE.

Death of a part of tissue. It can be recognised by the bluish appearance, the absence of heat of the parts, the loss of sensation, loss of pulsation of blood vessels and extremely offensive smell, specially in the later stages.

Remedies in general—Ammon C ; **Anthracin** ; Arn M ; **Ars A** ; *Bry* ; Brom ; Canth ; Carbol Ac ; **Carbo V** ; China ; *Crotalus* ; **Echinacea** ; Eucalyptus ; Euphorbia ; *Hydrastis* ; Kali Chlor ; *Kreosote* ; **Lach** ; Lyco ; Merc S ; *Nitr Ac* ; Phos ; **Secale** . .

1. Most authors agree in recommending **Ars A**, **Carbo V**, **Lachesis**, **Secale**, **Anthracin** and **Echinacea**

2. For *traumatic gangrene* Frankline recommends **Lachesis** very highly. It is one of the best remedies for gangrene after injury ; the edges of the lacerated wound turn black. **Arnica** is useful in gangrene following contusion. **Bryonia** has been seen, on several occasions, to have checked the tendency to gangrene. For *Senile gangrene* (gangrene of old people) **Ars A** and **Secale** are best. Cowperthwaite considers **Secale** to be an exceedingly valuable remedy. It is specially useful when there are tingling and formication ; dry gangrene of the toes. **Ars A** will be best applicable where there is great soreness, burning of the affected part and relief from hot applications. **Crot H** and **Brom** are useful where gangrene is being threatened. **Crotalus** has a bluish appearance ; parts are hot ; moist gangrene ; limbs covered with black blisters and much swollen and emitting a foul odour. **Carbo Veg** suits moist gangrene in rachetic persons whose vitality is weak. **China** suits gangrene with hæmorrhage or after great loss of blood. **Ars A** will be useful in gangrene of the mouth, with great pain and heat, ulcers are bluish or black and sloughing. **Ars A** and **Carbo V** will be useful when boils and carbuncles become gangrenous.

3. GANGRENE OF THE LUNGS—Jahr, Kafka, Farrington are all in favour of **Ars A**. Jousset recommends **Lachesis** ; Hart recommends **Lyco** ; while Wright and Hale applaud **Arnica**. Bæhr recommends mainly **Ars A**, **Carbo V**, **China** and **Kreosote**. When the gangrene has not developed rapidly, but only

limited to a definite locality and the patient has strength to bear up and there is adynamic fever, Bæhr recommends **Ars A 6** or **China 6**, eight or ten drops in half a tumblerful of water every two hours. But if the course be more protracted, he recommends **Carbo V 6**, **China 6** or **Kreosote 6** as efficient remedies. **Kreosote** applied externally will often destroy the offensive smell.

GASTRIC DERANGEMENTS

Under this heading we shall consider, appetite decreased or increased; Acidity, Heartburn, Water-brash; Dyspepsia; Gastritis, acute and chronic; Indigestion. Though these diseases are so co-related with each other, they are given under separate headings only for convenience of bed-side work.

LOSS OF APPETITE

OR

DIMINISHED APPETITE.

Remedies in general—**Acon**; **Antim Cr**; **Arn M**; **Ars A**; **Baryta C**; **Bry**; **Calc C**; **Carbo V**; **Cham**; **Chi**; **Helonius**; **Hep S**; **Hydrastis**; **Ign**; **Ipecac**; **Lach**; **Lyco**; **Merc S**; **Natr M**; **Nux V**; **Opium**; **Puls**; **Rhus T**; **Sep**; **Sil**; **Sulph**; **Verat A**.

For real loathing of food **Ant Cr**, **Nux V**, **Puls** and **Verat A** are good. When the patient has simply

loss of appetite without any derangement of digestive function **Calc C, China, Hep S, Lachesis, Lyco-podium, Nux V, Sulph** and **Verat A** will often restore the appetite. If the appetite is diminished owing to summer heat **Ant C, Bry, Carbo V, Lyco. Natr M** are useful. For bitter taste in the mouth, **Ant C, Bry, Carbo V, Cham, Nux V, Sulph, Verat A.** For a foul taste in the mouth **Ant C, Bry, Cham, Ipec, Merc S, Puls, Rhus T** and **Sulph.** For sweet taste of the mouth **Bry, Chi, Merc S, Puls, Sulph, Verat A.** For aversion to milk give **Ars A, Bry, Calc C, Carbo V, Ignatia, Nux V, Sepia, Sulph.**

APPETITE INCREASED

Remedies in general—**Acon ; Ammon C ; Ars A ; Calc C ; Carbo V ; Caust ; China ; Cicuta ; Cina ; Conium ; Dig ; Hep S ; Ipec ; Kali Carb ; Lach ; Lyco ; Merc S ; Natr M ; Nitr Ac ; Nux V ; Sepia ; Silicea ; Staphis ; Sulph ; Verat A**

Jahr is said to have got the most benefit from **Calc C, Lyco** and **Sil** and then from **China, Cina** and **Verat A.** For desire for bitter things **Dig, Natr M** and **Nux V** are useful. For desire for salty food **Calc C, Carbo V, Natr M, Verat A.** For desire of sour things **Ars A, China, Hep S, Puls, Sulph, Verat A.** For desire for sweet things **Ammon C, China, Ipecac ; Kali Carb, Sulph.**

HEARTBURN ; ACIDITY ; WATERBRASH

(See also Dyspepsia and Indigestion).

Remedies in general—Aesculus ; Alumina ; Ammon C ; Arg M ; Ars A ; Berb V ; Calc C ; Caps ; Carbo V ; Caust ; Chi ; Con ; Graph ; Hydrast ; Iod ; Kali Bi ; Kali C ; Lach ; Lyco ; Mag C ; Merc S ; Natr C ; Natr M ; Nux M ; Nux V ; Phos ; Phos Ac ; Podo ; Puls ; Sabad ; Sepia ; Sil ; Sulph ; Sulph Ac ; Zinc.

These conditions are almost always the effect of too much acid in the stomach. **Nux V** and **Puls** are first to be thought of, for both afford speedy relief. Waterbrash is more characteristic of **Nux V**, while heartburn is more characteristic of **Pulsatilla**. If these fail **Calc C**, **Carbo V**, **Chi** and **Lycopodium** should be thought of. **Calc C**, has nausea with flow of sour water from the mouth ; sour vomiting ; frequent eructations, tasting of the food or tasteless fluid ; burning in the stomach extending up to throat specially after every meal ; deathly faintness in pit of the stomach. **Carbo V**, has putridity ; acidity ; slow digestion ; flatulence more in stomach ; burning in stomach extending to the back and along the spine to the interscapular region ; more tendency to diarrhoea than constipation. **China** has empty or sour eructations ; everything tastes bitter ; painful flatulence only momentarily relieved by belching ;

sensation as if the food lodged in the œsophagus, behind the sternum. **Lycopodium**, has hunger, but small quantity of food fill him up ; appetite lost ; acid eructations, incomplete and burning hiccough : heart-burn and waterbrash ; flatus more in the intestines and not relieved by belching ; distress immediately after eating. The other principal remedies for *sour eructations* are **Ammon C**, **Cham**, **Mag C**, **Natr M**, **Phos**, **Sulph**. The main remedies for *waterbrash* are **Nux V**, **Bry**, **Puls**, **Carbo V** and **Sulph** ; and if these do not help **Ars A**, **Calc C**, **Sep**, **Sil**, may be tried. For *waterbrash in early morning* give **Nux V**, **Sulph**. For *waterbrash after eating* **Bry**, **Sil**, **Sulph**.

DYSPEPSIA : INDIGESTION.

(See also Diarrhœa, Constipation)

Remedies in general—**Abies Nigra** ; **Aethusa** ; **Alumina** ; **Ammon C** ; **Ammon Mur** ; **Anacard O** ; **Ant C** ; **Arg Nit** ; **Arsenic A** ; **Bismuth** ; **Bryonia** ; **Calc C** ; **Caps** ; **Carbo A** ; **Chelidonium** ; **Cbina** ; **Cocculus** ; **Colocynth** ; **Conium** ; **Graph** ; **Hep S** ; **Hydrast** ; **Ignatia** ; **Ipecac** ; **Iris V** ; **Kali Bi** ; **Kali Carb** ; **Kreosote** ; **Lach** ; **Lyco** ; **Mag Carb** ; **Mur Ac** ; **Natr C** ; **Natr M** ; **Nux M** ; **Nux V** ; **Phos** ; **Podo** ; **Puls** ; **Sepia** ; **Sulph** ; **Sulph Ac**.

GENERAL INDICATIONS.

ABIES NIGRA—Total loss of appetite in the morning, but there is craving at noon and night.

Continual distressing sensation about the stomach, as if everything was knotted up. Sensation as if a hard undigested substance had stuck in the stomach under the sternum. Feeling in the epigastrium as if food were lying there. For dyspepsia caused by tea or tobacco.

ÆTHUSA—Cannot bear milk in any form. Sudden violent vomiting of curdled milk and cheesy matter. Regurgitation of food soon after eating. Tearing, rending pains in pit of stomach extending to œsophagus.

ALUMINA—Dryness all over. Gastric juice deficient. Irregular or excessive appetite. Stubborn constipation from inertia and dryness of rectum.

AMMON C—Eructations, sour and tasting of food. Pressure in stomach after eating and at night. Cannot eat without drinking. Heat in stomach spreading through the bowels.

AMMON MUR—Empty or hungry feeling in stomach. Pain in stomach immediately after eating. Nausea with waterbrash after eating. Regurgitation of food after eating. All mucous secretions increased or retained. Alternate constipation and diarrhœa.

ANACARD O—Violent gastralgia. Great relief after eating, the symptoms returning, however, and increasing in intensity until the patient is forced to eat again for relief. Flatulence. Digestion impaired from excessive mental labour and nervous exhaustion.

ANT C—Gastric catarrh ; white tongue, nausea and vomiting ; alternate diarrhœa and constipation.

Caused by overeating, specially during the convalescence of specific infectious disease, hot weather, bathing ; during measles ; metastasis of gout and rheumatism. Stomach weak, digestion easily disturbed. Heartburn. Vomiting of mucus and bile renewed by eating. Vomiting of mucus and bile renewed by eating or drinking.

ARGENT NIT—Flatulence very marked, with great relief from belching. Belching after every meal ; as if stomach will burst with wind ; belching difficult for a time, finally air rushes with great violence. Flatulent dyspepsia. Gastralgia, specially in delicate, nervous women. Pain, gnawing and ulcerative in nature. The pain is referred to the stomach, and from this spot, pain radiates in every direction ; the least plain food makes the pain worse. Great longing for sugar, though sweets aggravate the sufferings and produce diarrhoea. Gastric ulcer with the characteristic gnawing pain circumscribed to a small spot, worse from pressure and eating, with vomiting of mucus and blood.

ARSENIC A—Irritative dyspepsia and acute inflammations. Dyspepsia from immoderate use of ice when hot ; acids ; fermented liquors ; from abuse of tobacco. Dyspepsia, with heartburn, belching up of acid, burning fluid, which seems to excoriate the throat. Inability to digest food and want of appetite in a weakly state of health. Pains of a burning character, immediately after taking food and accompanied with nausea and vomiting.

BISMUTH—Even the smallest quantity of water is vomited as soon as it reaches the stomach, although the stomach retains everything else. Flatulence with an eructation of bad odour. Crampy and spasmodic pains in stomach; burning, alternating with pressure. Continuous secretion of thick saliva with a sweetish metallic taste.

BRYONIA—Dyspepsia caused by high living and eating too much fruits. Dyspepsia during summer. Eructations, sour and bitter; everything tastes bitter. Great sensitiveness of epigastrium to touch. Pressure in stomach after eating, with sensation as if a stone lay there. Obstinate constipation. Jaundice.

CALC C—Vomit—sour; of bitter slime; of what has been eaten; of milk in thick curds. Heartburn, burning extending to the throat. Eructations; tasting of the food taken; bitter; sour; tasteless fluid; of food; burning. Milk causes nausea and sour eructations. Loss of appetite; but when begins to eat relishes it. Pressure and pain in stomach even after a moderate meal. Chronic dyspepsia.

CAPSICUM—Very useful in hyperchlorhydria. Heartburn. Waterbrash. Eructation like fumes of capsicum.

CARBO VEG—Putrid remedy, specially useful for the effects of overeating, high living, or from eating tainted meat, where digestion is slow, the food putrifies before it digests. Flatulence more in the stomach; the gas presses upwards on the diaphragm causing distress of breathing. Tendency to diarrhoea.

Eructations are rancid, sour and putrid. Burning in stomach extending to the back and along the spine to the interscapular region. Chronic dyspepsia of old people. Chronic gastric catarrh and conditions based upon degeneration and induration. Gastralgia of nursing women.

CHELIDONIUM—Bilious eructations. Feeling of anguish in pit of the stomach. Gnawing, grinding pain relieved by eating. Jaundice Constipation. Desire for hot drinks and hot food.

CHINA—Dyspepsia, from depression of vital powers due to loss of vital fluids ; excessive use of tea, fish, fruit and impure water. Belching with sour rising. Painful flatulence ; belching does not relieve. Continual sensation of satiety. Heavy pressure in stomach, even after small quantity of food. Sensation as if the food had lodged in the œsophagus behind the sternum. Slow digestion, food remains long in stomach ; specially if eaten too late in day. Diarrhœa with good or even increasing appetite, specially after meals.

COCCULUS—Chronic dyspepsia, from abuse of stimulants or from too long studies. Absolute loss of appetite ; hungry without appetite. Extreme aversion to food, even the smell of food sickens, although he feels hungry.

COLOCYNTH—Colic, better from hard pressure and bending double. Ailments brought on by vexation and indignation. Diarrhœa after least food or drink.

CONIUM—Violent pains in stomach, two or three

hours after eating. Sour rising after eating. Violent vomiting of black masses like coffee grounds.

GRAPHITES—Jousset recommends the alternation of *Nux V* and *Graph* in most cases of dyspepsia. He gives *Nux V* 12 one hour before meals, and *Graph* 12 one hour after meal; and claims that this is all sufficient in most cases of dyspepsia; this is continued for a period of eight days and resumed after an interval of rest. Tympanitis obliging him to loosen his clothing. Disagreeable taste in mouth in the morning; salty, sour, foul taste in the mouth. Sweet things are nauseous; hot things disagree. Heartburn after eating. Gastralgia of a burning, crampy, colicky character, relieved by eating. Obstinate constipation with very hard stools, expelled only after great effort.

HEP S—Atonic dyspepsia. Digestion easily deranged inspite of the most careful diet. Frequent tasteless and odourless eructations. Constant sensation of water rising in œsophagus, as if he had eaten rotten things. Inclination to vomit, with flow of saliva from mouth.

HYDRASTIS—Atonic dyspepsia. Cancerous diathesis. Chronic gastric catarrh. Sour eructations. Catarrh of stomach with mucus, sour risings and loss of appetite. Tongue clean at sides and tip, with yellow coating down the centre. Aching, gone feeling in stomach, worse after eating. Weakness of digestion with heavy, dull sensation and fullness of chest and dyspepsia.

IGNATIA—Irritable stomach of hysteria. Gastralgia

coming on at night or after eating, worse from motion or pressure, excessive flatulence, specially in hysterical subjects. Sour eructations with nausea and vomiting. Empty retching relieved by eating.

IPECAC—Gastric catarrh from rich mixed food, fruits, ice-cream, indigestible substances. Dyspepsia every day or every other day at the same hour. Empty belching with copious saliva. Nausea and vomiting. Violent distress in pit of stomach. Stomach feels relaxed as if hanging down.

IRIS V—Dyspepsia with deranged liver, pancreas and bilious symptoms. Constant and profuse flow of ropy saliva hanging down in a string from the mouth. Great burning distress in epigastrium.

KALI BI—Dyspepsia from drinking beer and alcohol. Gastric catarrh alternating with rheumatism. Appetite lost, thirst increased, foul tongue. Food lies like a load ; sensation as if the digestion was suspended. Flatulence ; cannot bear tight clothing ; belching relieves. Feeling of coldness in stomach and bowels.

KALI CARB—Dyspepsia ; of the aged or weak and anæmic subjects ; where the system is broken down by protracted illness or loss of fluids. Everything he eats seems to turn into gas ; putrid belching. Before eating there is a faint, sinking feeling in the epigastrium. Sour eructations, heartburn and a peculiar weak nervous sensation. Stitches in liver. Liver enlarged. Jaundice. Chronic diarrhœa of dyspeptics. Painless diarrhœa with rumbling in abdomen and burning in anus afterwards.

KREOSOTE—Great disgust for food during convalescence from severe diseases. The least quantity of food or drink fatigues him equally. Several hours after taking meals the food is thrown up undigested.

LACHESIS—Dyspepsia, worse as soon he eats. Gnawing pressure, relieved after eating but returns as soon as the stomach is empty. Everything sour. Heartburn. Liver complaints at the climacteric. Vomiting of food, bile or mucus specially after eating.

LYCOPodium—Specially suitable for chronic congestion and catarrhal condition of the stomach in patients with liver and gouty troubles. Atonic dyspepsia of weakly persons. Flatulent dyspepsia specially from vegetable food. Everything tastes sour. Sour eructations. Heartburn. Waterbrash. Patient goes to meals with a vigorous appetite but a few mouthfuls fill him up. Distress in stomach immediately after eating. Fullness in stomach and bowels; pit of stomach sensitive to contact or light clothing. Constant sleepiness but sleep does not refresh.

MAG CARB—Acid dyspepsia. Eructations sour; sour taste and sour vomiting, Nausea and vertigo while eating, followed by retching and vomiting of a bitter, salt water. Ulcerative pain in stomach, with great sensitiveness to pressure.

MUR AC—Habitual difficult digestion; everything tastes sweet. Eructations bitter and putrid. Empty sensation in stomach but no hunger.

NATR C—Hypochondriasis during digestion. Nausea with bilious vomiting. Morning nausea and

empty retching. Patient worse after vegetable and starchy food. Sour eructations. Waterbrash.

NATR M—Dyspepsia from acid food, bread, fat, wine. Longing for salt and bitter things. Better on an empty stomach, worse after breakfast. After eating; empty eructations, nausea, acidity in the mouth, heartburn, waterbrash, palpitation.

NUX M—Dyspepsia of hysterical women, specially during pregnancy. Irritation of stomach from overtaxed mental powers. Weak digestion specially of the aged. Hiccough. Heat and burning in stomach.

NUX VOMICA—Dyspepsia from mental overwork, sedentary habits, high living and dissipation, alcohol, debauchery, abuse of drugs and night watching. Eructations; sour, bitter, putrid. Heartburn and waterbrash. Appetite is impaired. Gastric irritability with pains radiating in various directions from the epigastrium. Gastralgia worse from food, better from hot drinks. Pressure in epigastrium as from stone, symptoms worse in the morning.

PHOSPHORUS—Acute and chronic dyspepsia. Peculiar craving for food and drink, which relieve him momentarily but are vomited as soon as they become warm in the stomach. Burning in stomach relieved by drinking cold water. Sour eructations. Regurgitation of food by mouthfuls without nausea. It is a useful remedy in the vomiting of chronic dyspepsia; the patient vomits as soon as the food strikes the stomach.

PHODOPHYLLUM—Dyspepsia after acids, fruit,

milk ; usually attended with diarrhoea. Eructation smelling like rotten eggs. Regurgitation of food. Appetite variable. Satiety from small quantity of food, followed by nausea and vomiting.

PULSATILLA—Dyspepsia from fatty food, pork, pastry, mixed diet. Eructation ; tasting and smelling of the food taken ; bitter ; bilious ; rancid ; sour. More heartburn than nausea. Weight as from a stone in the stomach. Stomach bloated, hard, flatulent. The flatulence of Pulsatilla moves about and often causes painful sensation about the chest, relieved by eructations or passing flatus. Gastric catarrh from ice cream, fruit, pastry. Worse in the evening.

SEPIA—Dyspepsia specially in women. Nausea at the smell or sight of food. Eructation with effort to vomit ; bitter ; sour ; taste bad. Stomach sensitive to touch. Pressure in stomach. Flatulence. Stitches in the region of liver. Hot flushes.

SULPHUR—Very useful remedy. It has bitter, sour, taste ; putrid eructations ; sour vomiting ; congested liver ; constipation. Dyspepsia of drunkards—drinks much ; eats little.

SULPHURIC AC—Excessive acidity and sour vomit.

ACUTE GASTRITIS.

Remedies in general—Acon ; Ant C ; Ars A ; Bell ; Bry ; Cham ; Chi ; Ipec ; Nux V ; Phos Ac ; Puls ; Verat A.

Acon, if given at the very onset acts wonderfully. If some unpleasant symptoms still remain after this **Bryonia** should be given. If however **Acon** fails to do any good or the patient is seen long after the onset. **Verat A** should be given. If **Verat A** fails **Ars A** should be tried. **Bell** should be given where the gastric catarrh is accompanied by catarrh of the mouth and pharynx. **Ipecac**, where there is no fever or slight fever; trouble caused by overloading the stomach or eating fatty food; troubles occurring in hot season. **Puls** is in many respects similar to **Ipecac**. A characteristic symptom is a sensation as if the food were lodged undigested in the stomach. **Puls** is suitable for the subsequent nervousness, prostration, chilliness and loss of appetite. **Nux V** is suitable at a latter stage when the fever has disappeared entirely. It is particularly adapted to cases arising from excessive use of spirits, hot medicines, night watching etc. **Antim C** is a very useful remedy; it is most suitable if the disease is caused by overloading the stomach; great nausea persists even though the contents of the stomach are rejected. **Phos Ac** is an excellent remedy if the characteristic local symptoms are entirely wanting; there is no fever but excessive debility with complete loss of appetite.

CHRONIC GASTRITIS.

(See also Dyspepsia.)

Remedies in general—See Dyspepsia,

1. FOR GENERAL INDICATIONS—Those under dys-

pepsia are our main guide. The remedies most helpful are **Ars A, Bry, Lyco, Nux V, Phos, Puls, Sepia, Sulph.**

2. The following **special indications** may help the selection of a remedy:

Acidity and heartburn—**Ars, Bry, Calc C, Carbo V, Chi, Mag C, Nux V, Phos, Sep, Sulphuric Ac.**

Waterbrash—**Bry, Cocc, Nux V, Puls, Silicea.**

Eructations—**Ars A, Bry, Calc C, Cocc, Nux V, Puls.**

Regurgitation of food—**Ant C, Bry, Nux V, Phos.**

Empty retching—**Ars A, Bell, Lyco, Nux V.**

Nausea—**Ant C, Bry, Ipec, Nux V, Lyco.**

Vomiting—**Ars A, Bry, Carbo V, Ipec, Nux V,**

Puls.

Flatulence—**Arg Nit, Bell, Carbo V, Chi, Graph, Nux V, Lyco.**

Costiveness—**Calc C, Bry, Graph, Nux V, Puls, Sulph.**

Burning—**Ars A, Carbo V, Nux V, Lyco, Phos, Sulph.**

Pressure as from stone (heaviness)—**Ant C, Bry, Calc C, Carbo V, Chi, Kali Bi, Lyco, Nux V, Puls, Sulph.**

Headache—**Bry, Nux V, Puls, Sulph.**

GLAUCOMA.

Glaucoma can be recognised by sudden severe pain in the eyes with rapid failure of sight, nausea, vomiting and general depression. Its chief characteristic sign is increased intra-ocular tension.

Remedies in general—**Acon ; Asafoetida ; Atro-**

pine S ; Aurum ; *Bell* ; *Bry* ; Caust ; *Cedron* ; Chelid ; Cocaine ; Colocynth ; **Eserine** ; **Gels** ; *Glon* ; Lyco ; **Mag C** ; Nux V, ; Opium ; Osmium : **Phos** ; Prunus Spin ; *Rhododendron* ; Rhus T ; Sil ; **Spig**.

Eserine in several cases acted like a charm ; the pains were subdnd almost at once. **Phos** is the surest remedy for this disorder says **Jahr**, and helps more frequently than any other remedy. If **Phos** cannot cure the whole trouble, **Lyco** and **Sil** says **Jahr**, will be indispensable. Hughes recommends **Atropine**, **Acon** and **Phos**. Dr. Fellows speaks of some favourable experience with **Gels IX** and **Spig IX**. Norton says that **Gels** is one of the principal remedies and is perhaps more frequently used than any other remedy. There is no special characteristic symptom upon which it is given, but clinically it has proved its value. The author has treated several cases successfully with **Osmium 200**, giving it once a week for 4 or 5 weeks. For the great *pain*, Dewey recommends **Spigelia** and **Phos**. The former is of more use than any other remedy for the sharp shooting and sticking pains ; **Phos** is useful in Glaucoma beginning with neuralgic pains ; it will diminish the pains and check the degeneration. **Mag C** is also a very useful pain remedy ; its pains are pulsating, paroxysmal and tearing in character. The other useful remedies for pains are **Asaf**, **Bell**, **Bry**, **Cedron**, **Colocynth**, **Prunus Spin**, **Rhod**. For the *hypertension*, Dr. Parenteau recommends **Atrop S**, **Bell**, **Caust**, **Cocaine**, **Glon**, **Mag C**, **Nux V**, **Phos**, **Spig**.

GOITRE.

(Bronchocele : Struma)

It is chronic enlargement of the Thyroid gland, the cause of which is still obscure. It occurs in people of hilly places. Some think that the disease is due to the presence in the drinking water of some living contagion, which probably develops in the intestinal canal and produces a peculiar toxæmia.

As long as goitre is small there are very little symptoms. When it becomes large, pressure symptoms appear. The windpipe may be flattened from pressure usually on an enlarged isthmus, or it is narrowed by circular compression. The symptoms are more or less marked stridor and cough, which may persist for years without special aggravation. They may be present with very large glands, or with the small encircling goitre or with the goitre which passes deeply beneath the sternum. Pressure on the recurrent nerves may cause attacks of dyspnœa, particularly at night, and the voice may be altered. Pressure on the vagus is not common. Sometimes there is difficulty in swallowing and the veins of the neck may be compressed. The heart is often involved, either from pressure on the vagi, and there is dilatation of the heart associated with dyspnœa.

TREATMENT—Jahr says "I have not yet been able to determine the special indications of each of the different remedies for goitre. I have cured goitre with

Caust. Natr Carb, Iodine, Spongia, Calc C, Bromine and **Lycopodium** without being able to state the reason why one remedy which had effected such a rapid and distinguished cure in one case, seemed to be utterly powerless in another case. I generally commence the treatment with **Spong**, after which, in case of non-success, I give **Sulph** and afterwards **Iod**. If no success is obtained under this treatment, I give **Natr Carb** and afterwards **Brom** ; if necessary, after **Brom**. I give **Calc C, Lyco, Caust** in the order stated here ; if these remain without effect, I again resort to **Spong** than to **Hep S** and then again to **Iod**, after which I again give **Sulph** and **Brom**. The cases where this succession of medicines is required are indeed few ; if **Brom, Iod** and **Spong** do not accomplish anything **Calc C, Lyco, Caust**, help in many cases.

Iodine, Kali Iod. Spongia, Calc C are the principal remedies of Jousset and he adds **Hep S, Fluor Ac, Puls** to the above list. Jousset says "I give **Iodine** and **Spongia** in alternation, one mouth of each. If amelioration follows the use of one of these drugs, I use it singly. I give repeated doses, a tablespoonful every two hours, principally in the 6th dilution. If pain is produced in the goitre I stop the medicine, and I notice a considerable decrease in the size of the tumour."

The main remedies universally admitted, are **Calc C, Iodine, Spongia** and several authors speak highly of **Lycopus Virginicus, Lapis Albus**.

Calc C, has on record numerous cured cases.

Various strengths are recommended from the 4th to the 30th. **Iodine**, the classical remedy. It should be used in a low dilution. But in the indurated variety higher dilutions should be used. **Spongia** is a long-used remedy. It contains Iodine. In the valleys where goitre abounds the popular remedy is a powder containing powdered eggshell (*Calcarea Carb*), burnt sponge (*Spongia*) and sugar.

Externally. Bæhr recommends to paint the parts with a mixture of Iodine, one drachm and one fourth bottle of bay rum ; or Iodide of mercury,

GONORRHEA.

A virulent catarrh of the genital organs, caused by infection of the specific virus (*Gonococcus* of Neisser) acquired during intercourse with an individual previously thus affected. The first symptoms generally appear from 2 to 3 days after the infection. They consist of a tickling sensation at the urethra, an increased secretion of mucus which pastes the lips of the orifice together. Soon there is burning ; and the mucus, at first transparent becomes thick, whitish, yellowish or greenish. The orifice of the urethra is swollen ; a tensive pain extends all along the urethra and the micturition is very painful. The most important complication is arthritis.

Remedies in general—*Acon* ; *Agnus C* ; *Alum* ; *Apis* ; *Argent M* ; *Argent N* ; *Calc C* ; *Cann I* ; *Cann S* ; *Canth* ; *Caps* ; *Clematis* ; *Copaiba* ; *Cubeb* ;

Digitalis ; *Fluor Ac* ; *Gels* ; *Graph* ; *Hep S* ; *Hydrast* ; *Kali Bi* ; *Kali Iod* ; *Med* ; *Merc C* ; ***Merc S*** ; *Natr M* ; ***Natr S*** ; *Nitr Ac* ; *Phos* ; *Phos Ac* ; *Petros* ; ***Puls*** ; *Sep* ; *Sil* ; *Spong* ; *Sulph* ; ***Thuja***.

1, GENERAL TREATMENT—Hartmann very aptly says that this disease cannot be cured by means of a strict comparison of symptoms, and that we cannot get along without resorting to certain empiricism. At the same time clinical experience on this subject being very meagre, makes it very difficult to cure this fell and tenacious disease.

As soon as the first symptoms arise **Aconite** is advised by most physicians. Berjeau says that it is extremely efficacious, in conjunction with **Cannabis** in allaying the inflammation and subduing the discharge. **Gels** is another remedy to be used in the beginning. It has great urethral soreness, burning along the urethra and slight discharge. Bæhr however says that for the first stage of a case of uncomplicated Gonorrhœa there is no better simile, no better or more efficient remedy than **Merc S**. It is the most useful remedy for inflammatory symptoms such as chordee, specially phimosis, paraphimosis and inflamed prepuce. Bæhr says that it is surprising that such infiltrations scarcely ever occur if gonorrhœa is treated with **Merc S** in the beginning. Dewe advises to give **Cannabis Sat** after **Acon**, when the disease has localised itself, as is shown in the purulent discharge, and by the great burning and tenderness on urinating. Berjeau however considers this remedy valueless in

gonorrhœa. Bæhr says that where the case sets in without any marked inflammatory symptoms, discharge copious, and there is superficial inflammation of the glands and prepuce **Cannabis** is preferable to **Mercurius** at the onset. **Hep S** is the best remedy to be given after **Merc S**. Bæhr says that under the persevering use of this remedy, the discharge will either cease entirely in the fourth week or else become so trifling, that the pain will almost cease; nor will a secondary discharge remain, except in a few cases. **Thuja** should not be given as long as inflammatory symptoms are present. In the acute stage Hartmann derived benefit from **Thuja** only if condylomata were present. In secondary gonorrhœa, he found it very efficacious. Bæhr says that although the presence of condylomata is a good indication, yet **Thuja** acts well if no condylomata are present. The action of **Nitr Ac** comes on in cases where **Thuja** has been proved useless. **Cantharis** is one of our best remedies when the disease has been sent to the bladder by injections.

NOTE—The chemical and dynamic antidote of **Arg Nit** is **Natr M**. Before **Arg N** give **Puls** in purulent ophthalmia. **Hep S** acts well both before and after **Merc S**. After **Merc S**—**Hep S**, **Natr M**, **Nitr Ac** act well. **Arg Nit** is complementary of **Puls**. After **Puls**—**Nitr Ac**, **Sulph** and **Thuja** act well. Before **Puls**—**Canth**, **Caps**, **Hep S**, **Merc S**, **Natr M**, **Natr M**, **Nitr Ac**, **Puls**. After **Thuja**—**Nitr Ac** and **Puls**. The complementary of **Thuja** are **Medor**, **Natr S**, **Sil**.

2. GENERAL INDICATIONS.

ACON—As soon as the first symptoms arise. Very efficacious in allaying the inflammation and discharge. Urine hot and burning; scanty and passed with difficulty.

AGNUS C—Yellow urethral discharge. Sexual desire diminished. Gleet. Useful when the acute symptoms have subsided.

APIS—Copious secretion of thin ichorous discharge with burning, stinging pains.

ARGENT M—Chronic gleet. Indolent gonorrhœa with yellowish, greenish discharge.

ARGENT N—Thick, yellow, purulent discharge. It follows Cann I when the discharge becomes purulent and the urethra feel sore and swollen. Severe burning with urination; sensation as if the urethra were closed, the last portion of urine remaining behind. Useful also for inflammatory symptoms e g., priapism, chordee, swelling of penis.

CANNABIS I—Very useful remedy. Discharge of pus; soreness of penis; difficult urination with constant urging and sensation of tearing.

CANNABIS S—Yellow purulent discharge from the urethra, discharge thin and there is smarting and burning during urination from meatus to bladder.

CANTHARIS—In acute gonorrhœa when there is intense irritation. Burning excoriating pains and purulent, bloody discharge, violent persistent tenesmus. Also indicated where the disease has been suppressed by the use of injections and the disease involves the

neck of the bladder. A good remedy for the "last drop."

CAPSICUM—Gonorrhœa of fat persons ; discharge thick yellow ; fine stinging pains in meatus ; stitches between the acts of micturition.

CLAMATIS—Suppressed gonorrhœa. After great straining a few drops of urine pass away followed by a stream without pain ; sometimes followed by dribbling ; thick pus discharge ; burning at the commencement of urination.

COPAIBA—Urethritis with burning in the neck of bladder and urethra ; discharge milky, corrosive, meatus inflamed.

CUBEBS—Chronic gonorrhœa. Cutting and constriction after urination. Urinates every ten or fifteen minutes. Prostate inflamed.

DIGITALIS—Burning in urethra ; purulent bright yellow discharge ; inflammation of glans penis ; phimosis or paraphimosis.

FLUORIC AC—Chronic cases. Gleet. "Last drop." Sensation of fullness in spermatic cord ; yellow drop from urethra in the morning ; prepuce œdematous so much as to hide the orifice of the urethra.

GELSEMIUM—In the beginning or during the inflammatory stage of Gonorrhœa. Useful remedy in epididymitis and gonorrhœal rheumatism. Great urethral soreness ; burning at meatus and along the course of urethra. Discharge slight, not purulent or have been suppressed or complicated with Epididymitis.

HEPAR S—Clinically found useful. Bloody urine,

the last drops are mixed with blood ; sharp burning urine corroding the prepuce and causing ulceration ; itching of the glans and prepuce ; copious whitish discharge from the urethra.

HYDRASTIS—Gonorrhœa. Gleet. Gonorrhœa with thick yellow discharge ; copious, persistent discharge without pain or soreness in urethra.

MEDORRHINUM—Burning in meatus during urination, feeling of soreness in urethra and after urinating as if something remained in urethra ; profuse yellow purulent discharge, gumming up the orifice ; frequent calls to urinate.

MERC SOL—For the first stage of uncomplicated gonorrhœa. Very useful for the inflammatory symptoms as chordee, paraphimosis, phimosis. Discharge greenish or purulent ; glands swollen ; prepuce inflamed.

NATRUM M—Chronic gonorrhœa ; cutting after urination ; discharge clear though somewhat yellowish ; specially useful where there is abuse of silver nitrate.

NATRUM S—Chronic gonorrhœa. Suppressed gonorrhœa. Gonorrhœa with thick yellowish green discharge. Oedema of the scrotum and prepuce. Great itching.

NITRIC AC—When sycosis is complicated with syphilis. Syctic excrescences on glans, bleeding when touched. Seems to act best when Thuja has failed.

PETROSILINUM—A good intercurrent remedy. Useful in gonorrhœa when there is sudden urging and strangury. When the neck of the bladder is involved causing sudden urgent urging.

PHOSPHORUS—Important remedy in gleet. Every morning a drop of watery fluid at the orifice of the urethra, sticking the lips together.

PPOSPHORIC AC—Gleety discharge in the morning.

PULSATILLA—A valuable remedy when the discharges become suppressed and orchitis results. Ripe gonorrhœa without much pain but with a thick mucopurulent discharge which is yellow or yellowish green. Retention of urine with heat and redness of the external region; continual pressure on the neck of the bladder, with cutting pain. Drawing of urethra, which is often contracted, the stream becoming very thin. Stinging and itching of prepuce. Inflammation of the prostate gland with swelling in the region of the neck of bladder. Intermittent stream of urine and spasmodic contractive pain after urination.

SEPIA—Very useful in gonorrhœa of women after the acute symptoms have subsided.

SILICEA—Pus or pus-like bloody discharge.

SPONGIA—Useful after checked gonorrhœa; testicle swollen, stitches up into the cord; any motion brings on a throbbing.

SULPH—Will generally be useful as a constitutional remedy. Sometimes has a good effect when all other remedies have proved fruitless.

THUJA—The most valuable remedy in lingering cases with prostatic complications, in continued or repeated attacks of gonorrhœa. In gonorrhœa suppressed by injections. Frequent and copious urination, accompanied by straining, the stream being

interrupted several times before the urine is entirely voided and accompanied with burning pains. After micturition some urine remains in the urethra which drops out afterwards. The urine is pale at first but becomes cloudy on standing ; red urine, depositing brickdust sediment ; burning and cutting in urethra with burning, piercing stitches ; painful stitches in the forepart and in the external surface of the prepuce ; drawing sensation in the testes, with swelling of the inguinal glands. Red excrescences on the prepuce. Figwarts on the sexual organs which itch and burn and bleed.

3. SPECIAL INDICATIONS.

Gleet—**Agnus C, Arg N, Canth, Hydrast, Kali Iod, Merc S, Nitr Ac, Nux V, Petrol, Sulph, Thuja.**

Prostate inflamed—**Acon, Bell, Cannabis, Kali Iod, Merc S, Nitr Ac, Phos, Puls, Sulph, Thuja.**

Phimosis and paraphimosis—**Calc C, Cannabis, Canth, Merc S, Nitr Ac, Puls, Sabina, Sulph, Thuja.**

Orchitis—*See Orchitis.*

Stricture of Urethra—*See Stricture.*

Chordee—**Acon, Arg N, Cann I, Cann S, Canth, Dig, Fluor Ac, Merc S, Nitr Ac, Puls, Thuja.**

Condylomata—**Calc C, Nitr Ac, Thuja.**

Ophthalmia—**Acon, Arg N, Ars A, Bell, Hydrast, Merc S, Nitr Ac.**

Rheumatism—*Ses Rheumatism.*

GOUT

(See also Rheumatism)

Remedies in general—*Acon* ; Ammon Phos ; Ant C ; Arg Met ; Arnica ; *Benzoic Ac* ; Berb V ; Bry ; Calc C ; Caust ; **Chi** ; Cimici ; Cocc ; **Colch** ; *Digitalis* : **Guaiaicum** ; **Ledum** ; Lith C ; Lyco ; Merc S : Natr M ; Picric Ac ; Plumb ; *Puls* ; Rhododendron ; Sabina ; **Staphis** ; *Sulph* ; *Urtica Urens* ; Verat A.

1, GENERAL TREATMENT—The most useful remedy in acute attack is **Acon** ; it corresponds only to the onset and if continued in frequently repeated doses for a day or two will cure most cases. If **Aconite** cannot cure the case **China**, **Ledum** and **Colchicum** are to be thought of. **China** is indicated by the red and painful swelling of the joints ; the pain is aggravated not only by motion, but more specially by touch which greatly intensifies it. **Ledum** has also swelling, redness and pain. It is preferably indicated when the pain is not greatly aggravated by touch, when there is œdema and a sensation of coldness in the affected limbs ; the pains are lancinating and tearing, and are aggravated by the heat of bed and travel from below upwards. **Colchicum** has great burning ; tearing in joints with redness, heat and swelling ; the pains are aggravated by touch. In the intervals of the attack **Chi** is also the principal

remedy. **Puls** is applicable where the local affection shifts its locality rapidly and the knee is specially affected. **Sabina** is indicated where the affection inclines to change its locality rapidly, specially when it is from the big toe-joint to the hand and from the hand to the big toe-joint ; the pains are better in cool air and the patient is constantly changing the position of the affected part to get relief. **Digitalis** is eminently useful if the attacks are gradually changing in character. In chronic gout, says Bæhr, **Digitalis** is scarcely ever surpassed by any other remedy ; but it must not be given in too small a dose. **Ammon Phos** is a useful remedy in constitutional gout where there are nodosities in the joints. It is not so much a remedy for the acute symptoms, but for chronic cases where there are deposits of Sodium Urates (concretions) in the joints and hands become twisted out of shape. For **gouty nodosities**, the followidg may be useful—**Amon Phos**, **Ant C**, **Calc C**, **Digit**, **Ledum**, **Lyco**, **Staph**. For **arthritic contraction** think of **Bry**, **Calc C**, **Caust**, **Coloc**, **Guaiac**, **Rhus T**, **Sulph**.

2. GENERAL INDICATIONS.

ACON—At the onset. Acute attacks of the joints of the feet.

AMMON PHOS—Nodular swelling of joints. Nodes and concretions. Chronic and constitutional cases.

ANT CR—Constitutional gout. Gouty nodes. Gastric troubles. Arthritic pain in fingers. Gouty sensitiveness of soles when walking.

ARNICA—Inflamed joint shining ; constant fear of being touched ; pains unbearable during night.

BENZOIC AC—Chronic cases with wandering pains. Specially useful when there are the urinary symptoms—the urine smells strong like that of the horse. Nodular swelling of joints. Old nodes become painful and as the pain abate, palpitation sets in, ceasing only when the pain increases.

BERB V—Tearing, burning pains and bubbling sensation ; peculiar urinary symptoms—urine cloudy, grayish, depositing sediment, renal or biliary calculi.

CAUST—Concretions in joints ; pains relieved by warmth.

CHINA—Acute and chronic cases. Dull contusive pains in joints, worse from external pressure and from motion ; pains worse during night and in the evening.

COLCHICUM—Gout, attacking many joints, swelling red or pale, with extreme tenderness to touch ; tendency to shift from joint to joint ; pains worse on the slightest motion ; intensely painful, patient nearly beside himself with agony ; gastric symptoms and cardiac complications.

DIGITALIS—Chronic cases gradually increasing in intensity. Number of joints attacked at once. Shining and white swelling of joints, not very sensitive to pressure.

GUAIACUM—Gouty concretions. Arthritic contraction of limbs ; immovable stiffness of the contracted parts.

LEDUM—Gouty nodosities. Specially useful for

the smaller joints, great toe swollen and painful; tearing pains worse by motion; œdematous swelling of joints, which may feel cold to touch. The pains characteristically travel upwards. Pains are worse from the warmth of bed, ameliorated by cold application and when there is œdematous condition.

LITHIUM CARB—Swelling, tenderness and redness of joints. Increase in bulk and weight and general clumsiness of movements; weariness even when standing. Urinary symptoms.

LYCO—Arthritic nodes. Muscular contractions. Nightly pains.

SABINA—Smaller joints. Gouty nodes. Red and shining swelling of the big toe, with excessive pains worse by the least touch or slightest motion. Heaviness of affected limbs. Shifting from one joint to another. Has to change position for relief.

STAPHIS—Not for acute paroxysms, but when the gout becomes systemic and Sodium Urate instead of being eliminated by the kidney is deposited in various joints and organs of the body producing arthritic nodes. Skin affections alternating with pains in joints. Chronic gout of men advanced in life.

GUMBOILS,

The course of treatment as laid down in Abscesses and Boils should be followed. **Arnica, Calc C, Merc S, Silicea** are specially useful. For *abscess of gums*,

Gilchrist recommends, **Calc C, Caust, Sil, Staph, Sulph, Natr M.**

HÆMOPHILIA.

By this name is meant a congenital hæmorrhagic diathesis, in consequence of which even the slightest wounds, no matter where, always bleed very profusely. The cause is unexplainable. We only know that this tendency to bleed exists in certain families, and is propagated to three or four generations; sometimes leaping over one link and appearing again in the following. The female members of such families are generally, although not always, exempt; but they are very apt to propagate this tendency to their male children.

There are no objective signs by which this diathesis could be recognised before the bleeding sets in. In some cases it shews itself immediately after birth, as an uncontrollable bleeding of the navel; oftener during the first or second dentition, and in some cases still later. Then the blood oozes uninterruptedly from the slightest wound, as out of a sponge, until the patient becomes exhausted from loss of blood. Mere bruises cause large effusions of blood into the cutaneous and subcutaneous tissues. Spontaneous bleedings from the nose, which are by far the most frequent, or from the lungs, stomach, intestines, or kidneys, do not take place until after several bleedings from external wounds. Such spontaneous

internal hæmorrhages are mostly preceded by palpitation of the heart, oppression, congestion to the head, pain in the limbs, and in some cases, by painful swellings of the knee and ankle joints. There may be bleeding into the joints. The knee is most commonly attacked.

Remedies is general—*Arnica* ; *Ars A* ; *Bovista* ; *Camph* ; *Carbo V* ; *Chi* ; *Crocus* ; *Crotalus* : *Ergot* ; *Erigeron* ; *Ham V* ; *Lac Can* ; *Lach* ; *Merc S* ; *Natr S* ; *Phos* : *Rhus T* ; *Sec* ; *Sulph* ; *Sulphuric Ac* ; *Tereb* ; *Trillium*.

Phos is the main remedy. Hahnemann once cured a case of Hæmophilia with this remedy. Small wounds bleed much ; continuous but not excessive flow of blood ; hæmorrhagic diathesis very prominent. *Lach* has very similar symptom but not so confined as with *Phos*. *Arnica*, tickling of blood from the capillaries, never in jets ; on wiping off the surface it is instantly covered again with drops of blood. *Bovista*, it affects the circulation in a peculiar way. It seems to produce a relaxation of the entire capillary system, but whether it acts through the blood or through the nervous system we are as yet unable to say. This relaxation of capillaries favour its use in hæmorrhagic diathesis. *Carbo V*, hæmorrhage in large dark drops, specially in epistaxis. *Crocus* blood black as tar, stringy or loosely clotted. *Erigeron*, profuse flow of bright blood, worse by least motion. *Sulphuric Acid* hæmorrhages of

black blood from all the outlets of the body; great exhaustion and debility.

See also treatment under Hæmorrhage.

HÆMORRHAGE.

Remedies in general—Acet Ac; Acon; Ammon C; Aranea D; Arnica M; Ars A; Bell; Bovista; Calendula; Carbo V; Cascarilla; China; Cinamon; Crocus; Cyclamen; Erigeron; Fer M; Ham V; Ipec; Ledum; Merc S; Millefolium; Opium; Phos; Platina; Secale; Sulph Ac; Trillium; Ustillago; Verat A.

1. GENERAL TREATMENT—The most common cause of hæmorrhage is trauma. **Arnica** is universally admitted to be an excellent hæmostatic agent. If this fails to be sufficient, Jahr advises to give **Ipecac**. If this too remains ineffectual, **Phos** and sometimes **Ars A** will afford relief. **Erigeron** is almost specific for all sorts of hæmorrhage, specially nasal. Farrington says that **Secale** acts on the coagulating function of the blood and can cure persistent hæmorrhage from any part of the body. Both Farrington and Dewey think there is no better remedy than **Trillium** in active and passive hæmorrhage; it has acted in hæmorrhage after violent exertions and is specially useful for women who flood after every labor. **Fer Met** is a good remedy; its position is between **China** and **Ipecac**. Active hæmorrhage finds in **Acon** a very useful remedy.

Millefolium is another very useful remedy in active hæmorrhage ; it is specially useful after injury, when there is a continuous flow of blood ; its action is somewhat similar to **Acon**. For passive hæmorrhage **Ham V** is specially useful ; it acts on the veins. **Merc S** is useful when **Bell**, **Ham V**, **Erigeron** have failed and the blood is quite bright and runs in streams. **Ars A** is for persistent hæmorrhage of a low type, the hæmorrhage depends upon some degeneration in the organ affected. **Carbo V** is for the continuous passive hæmorrhage, and for a hæmorrhage of a low type. **Bovista** is for the hæmorrhagic diathesis. **Cascarilla** is for the hæmorrhage due to the diseases of the blood vessels.

The fainting debility remaining after hæmorrhage are relieved by **China**. **Acet Ac** follows **China** well in hæmorrhages (Hr) and if this is not sufficient give **Ipecac** and even if this too fails give **Verat A**.

2. SPECIAL INDICATIONS.

Trauma and strain—**Ars**, **Cinnamon**, **Ipec**, **Millefol**, **Phos**.

Active hæmorrhage—**Acon**, **Ipec**, **Millefol**.

Passive hæmorrhage—**Carbo V**, **Ham V**.

Low persistent hæmorrhage due to some degeneration—**Ars A**, **Carbo V**.

From change in composition of blood—**Carbo V**.

From diseases of blood vessels—**Cascarilla**.

Hæmorrhagic diathesis—**Bovista**.

Tar-like blood—**Crocus**, **Ham V**, **Sulph Ac**.

N. B.—Only the general treatment of Hæmorrhage

is given here. For hæmorrhages of special organs see their different headings.

HÆMATEMESIS.

(Hæmorrhage from the stomach).

Remedies in general—**Acon** ; **Arn M** ; **Ars A** ; **Bell** ; **Bry** ; **Carbo V** ; *China* ; *Convallaria* ; *Crotalus* ; *Dig* ; *Fer Phos* ; *Glon* ; *Ham V* ; *Hyosc* ; **Ipec** ; *Lach* ; *Millefol* ; *Mur Ac* ; **Nux V** ; *Phos* ; **Puls** ; *Secale* ; *Strophanthus* ; *Strychnine Phos* ; *Terpentine* ; *Ustilago* ; **Verat A**.

No medicine surpasses **Ipecac** in the curative power ; it gives considerable and instantaneous relief. The less the hæmorrhage is depending upon some anterior pathological disturabance, the more efficacious **Ipecac** will prove. It is necessary to give it in frequently repeated doses. If **Ipecac** is not sufficient **Ars A** is the next best remedy. **Ars A** has dark, almost black blood, great anguish, extreme debility and coldness of the body. If **Ars A** does not relieve or is insufficient **Carbo V** often proves an efficient remedy. **Nux V** is suitable for hæmorrhages accompanied by the vascular excitement ; vomiting of blood specially in people afflicted with piles and abdominal congestion ; bleeding arising from some acute affection of the stomach. **Bell** is suitable where the hæmorrhage is slight but the blood is bright red. **Verat A** when there are signs of collapse. **Secale** is preferable where convulsions have set in.

When the hæmorrhage is due to **passive congestion**, Dig, Ham V, Arn, Puls. When due to **injury**, Acon, Arn, Bell, Ham V, Ipec. When due to **vicarious menstruation**, Puls best, then Bry, Hyosc, Lach, Millefol. When due to **high blood-pressure**, Acon, Glon. When due to **blood changes**, (typhoid etc.) Ars A, Crotalus, Lach, Phos, Secale, Turpentine. When due to **scurvy**, Ars A, Phos. When due to affection of the **heart**, Dig, Glon, Ars A, Stroph, Convullaria, Strychnine Phos.

HÆMATURIA.

(Bloody urine)

Remedies in general—Arn M ; **Ars A** ; Calc C ; Camph ; **Cannabis** ; **Canth** ; Caps ; Carbo V ; Colch ; *Crotalus* ; Equiset ; *Erigeron* ; *Ham V* ; **Ipec** ; Lach ; Lyco ; Merc S ; Mezer ; *Millef* ; Nitr Ac ; **Nux V** ; **Phos** ; Puls ; Secale ; Squill ; Sulph ; *Sulph Ac* ; *Trillium* ; Uva Urs ; *Zinc*.

Jahr advises to give **Cannabis** if no other remedy is specially indicated and if this does not afford relief **Canth** may be given. If these two remedies have no effect **Nux V** may be tried. **Ars A** is an efficient remedy both in acute and chronic forms. The local symptoms will scarcely ever be sufficient to determine the selection of **Ars A**, the general symptoms should indicate and sanction of its employment. It is chiefly indicated by the following symptoms—the emission,

of urine is very painful, the urine is much less in quantity, there is stangury, great burning in the urinary organs, paralytic phenomena in the bladder, rapid decomposition of urine. **Erigeron**, where the urine is suppressed or painful ; urging to urinate with emission of only a few drops with great burning. **Lycopodium**, when due to catarrh. **Millefolium** has shown great excellence as a specific remedy in hæmaturia, with painfulness of the kidneys.

HÆMOPTYSIS.

(Spitting of blood).

Remedies in general—*Acalypha Ind* ; **Acon** ; **Arn M** ; **Ars A** ; **Bell** ; **Bry** ; **Cactus** ; **Carbo V** ; **China** ; **Crotalus** ; **Dig** ; **Dulc** ; **Elaps** ; **Erigeron** ; **Ferrum** ; **Ham V** ; **Hyosc** ; **Ipec** ; **Kreos** ; **Lach** ; **Ledum** ; **Lyc** ; **Millef** ; **Nitric Ac** ; **Opium** ; **Phos** ; **Puls** ; **Sanguin** ; **Sepia** ; **Stannum** ; **Sulph** ; **Sulph Ac** ; **Tereb** ; **Trill** ; **Verat V**.

1. For the *real hæmorrhage* **Ipec** is the best remedy and if this does not help **Chi**, **Bry**, **Acon**, **Arn M**, **Ars A** may be tried. If the hæmorrhage depends upon **tuberculosis**, Bæhr recommends **Acon**, **Arn M**, **Puls**, **Millef**, **Ledum**, **Phos**. While Jahr says that for the **repeated hæmorrhage** of **phthical persons**, the most effective palliatives are **Fer M**, **Ipec**, **Carbo V**, **Phos** and sometimes **Ars A**, and for **transitory hæmorrhage** the useful remedies are **Kreosote**, **Ledum**, and **Millefolium**. When the

hæmorrhage is due to **rush of blood** to the chest **Acon**, **Fer M**, **Chi**, **Ipec** are most useful, then comes **Ars A**, **Arn M**, **Sulph**, **Bell**, and **Millef**. When **mental excitement** causes hæmoptysis **Acon**, **Nux V**, **Opium** are useful. When due to **exertion** or **mechanical causes** the most useful remedy is **Arn M**, next comes **Acon** and **Bry**. When **heart disease** is the cause, **Acon**, **Dig**, **Ars A**, **Bell** are useful. Jousset says that we could positively rely upon **Ipecac** and **Millefol** if given alternately. Drs. Holcombe and Thomas have used **Acalypha Indica** successfully in pulmonary hæmorrhage. Dr. Clofton says that in hæmoptysis from **pulmonary tuberculosis**, there is no other remedy equal to it in value. **Phos** is a favourite remedy for pulmonary hæmorrhage. Bæhr says that the *dose must not be too high*, for even the fourth attenuation may still cause inconvenient medicinal aggravation.

2. GENERAL INDICATIONS.

ACALYPHA INDICA—Dry cough followed by spitting blood. Expectoration of pure blood in the evening.

ACONITE—Bright red blood with raw feeling behind the sternum. Easy hawking causes hæmoptysis. Active forms of pulmonary hæmorrhage.

ARNICA—When due to mechanical injury, overstraining. Dark, coagulated blood and sufficiently profuse to cause syncope. The blood is raised without cough and without much special effort. Constant tickling cough starting in larynx.

BELL—Plethoric subjects. Vicarious and menstrual hæmorrhages and hæmoptysis during climacteric.

DIGITALIS—When due to pulmonary congestion and heart disease.

ELAPS—In advanced stage of phthisis. Blood of dark colour, almost black.

ERIGERON—Venous hæmorrhage. Blood expelled is in the shape of dark coagula.

FERRUM—Hæmoptysis. Specially in young boys or girls who are subject to consumption and who are just in the incipient stage of phthisis. Scanty expectoration of pure bright red blood during paroxysm of cough.

HYOSCYAMUS—Hæmoptysis of drunkards.

LEDUM—Hæmoptysis from obstruction of portal circulation.

MILLEFOLIUM—Profuse flow of bright-red blood without much coughing or fever. Bubbling sensation in chest as if warm blood were ascending. Chronic hæmorrhage in tuberculosis. Very useful when given alternately with Ipecac.

OPIUM—A good palliative.

PHOS—Mucus tinged with blood after dry fatiguing cough. Profuse hæmorrhage pouring out freely.

PULS—Hæmoptysis from suppressed conditions. Great soreness of chest, specially in the region of the heart; stitches in the sides of the chest.

SANGUINARIA — Hæmoptysis during incipient phthisis, during and after climaxis.

SENECIO—Bleeding of incipient phthisis with

troublesome cough. Copious expectoration of mucus streaked with blood.

SULPH AC—Dark and profuse blood from lungs, specially in consumptives and broken down constitutions.

NOTE—The complementary of **Arnica** are **Acon** and **Ipecac**; **China** and **Digitalis** are *inimical*. **Ferrum** is complementary to **Ham V**.

HANGNAILS.

The remedies that can have some effect are **Alum**, **Calc C**, **Lyco**, **Merc S**, **Rhus T**, **Sepia**, **Sil**, **Sulph**.

HARDNESS OF HEARING : DEAFNESS.

Remedies in general—**Ant Cr**; **Arn M**; **Ars A**; **Aur M**; **Baryta C**; **Bell**; **Bry**; **Calc C**; **Carbo A**; **Carbo V**; **Caust**; **Cham**; **Chenopod**; **China**; **Chin S**; **Conium**; **Dulc**; **Elaps Coral**; **Gels**; **Graph**; **Hep S**; **Iod**; **Kali Mur**; **Lach**; **Ledum**; **Lyco**; **Merc Dulc**; **Merc S**; **Mur Ac**; **Naja**; **Nitr Ac**; **Nux V**; **Petrol**; **Phos**; **Puls**; **Sepia**; **Silicea**; **Staphis**; **Sulph**.

GENERAL REMARKS—The cause of deafness should first be ascertained. The fault may lie in the *external ear or in the middle ear*. The trouble in **external ear** may be due to a plug of cerumen, polyp or foreign body. Those in the **middle ear** may be mainly due to (a) all inflammatory diseases of the middle ear, acute or

chronic, with or without suppuration ; (b) catarrh of the Eustachian tube ; (c) adenoids or enlarged tonsils. Those originating in the **Internal ear** are mainly due to (a) extension of the trouble from the middle ear associated with some of the specific infectious disease, e, g, mumps, typhoid, measles, scarlatina, smallpox, influenza ; (b) anæmia ; (c) effects of quinine, sodi salicylate ; injury specially in the base of the skull ; (e) in certain occupations, e, g, working in deep water or in places where there is continuous loud noise. Deafness may also be a manifestation of **hysteria** and very rarely due to **suppressions** of ulcers or discharges.

1. DEAFNESS WHEN ATTENDED WITH OTORRHEEA—

Jahr derived the most benefit from **Merc S, Puls**. He gives these two first and if they are not sufficient **Sulph, Calc C, Lyco** and **Caust** have proved good in his hands. But Dewey says that **Kali Mur** is the most valuable remedy for deafness following purulent or catarrhal otitis media.

2. DEAFNESS FROM CATARRH OR AS AFTER-EFFECTS OF CATARRH—The most useful remedies are **Phos, Merc S** and **Cham** and if they do not help, **Ars A, Calc C, Carbo V, Graph** and **Iodine** should be thought of.

2. DEAFNESS FROM OBLITERATION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE—Jousset says that **Sepia** is the best remedy, then comes **Iodine** and **Hep S**. The last two will be specially useful when the deafness is associated with chronic pharyngitis. **Merc S** is useful in chronic inflammation of the Eustachian tube. Dewey says

that **Merc Dulc** suits best the deafness from catarrh of the Eustachian tube.

4. DEAFNESS FROM HYPERTROPHY OF TONSILS—The best remedies are **Baryta C**, **Merc S**, **Nitr Ac**, **Staphis** and **Aurum Met**.

See also Tonsillitis.

5. DEAFNESS FROM RHEUMATIC COMPLAINTS—The best remedy is **Sulph**. Sometimes **Dulc**, **Bry** and **Caust** may be useful.

6. DEAFNESS FROM CONGESTIVE STATES—**Bell**, **Sulph**, **Sil**, **Nux V** are most useful. **Phos** is useful when there is buzzing in the ears and deafness to human voice due to congestion.

7. NERVOUS DEAFNESS—The principal remedy is **Lach** and should this fail give **Naja**. If these do not act well Jousset is said to have got great benefit from **Elaps Cor**, **Graph** has been used in advanced cases; its peculiar symptoms are—buzzing in ears, deafness diminished by noise, no cerumen in ears. **Ledum** and **Mur Ac** are useful when there is insensibility of the auditory canal. **Chin S** and **China** have ringing in ears. **Sil** has alternate deafness and sensibility. **Phos Petrol** and **Nitr Ac** are sometimes useful.

8. SPECIAL INDICATIONS.

After Typhoid—**Arn**, **Phos**, **Petrol**.

After Measles—**Carbo V**, **Merc S**, **Puls**.

After Small pox—**Sulph**

After Influenza—**Gels**

After Suppression—**Ant C**, **Ars A**, **Caust**, **Sulph**.

From lack of natural secretion—**Carbo V**, **Graph**

From working in water—**Calc C.**

Ear feel as if stopped—**Puls** best, then **Conium**
Merc S, Sil.

Cannot tell whence the sound comes—**Carbo A.**

Deafness to human voice—**Phos**

Slowly progressing deafness—**Kali Mur.**

Deafness to low tones, the higher being heard
distinct—**Chenopodium.**

Noises in ears due to rush of blood to the head—

Arn M, Bell. Nux V, Phos.

Buzzing in ears—**Carbo V, Caust, China.**

Great sensitiveness to sound—**Acon, Arn M, Lyco,**
Sulph.

Noises in ear in nervous individuals—**Acon, Carbo**
V, Coff, Lach, Sulph.

HEADACHE.

Remedies in general—**Acetic Ac ; Acon ; Agaricus ;**
Aloes ; Anacard O ; Ant Cr ; Aranea D ; Arg Nitr ;
Ars A ; Aur M ; Baryta C ; Bell ; Bry ; Calc C ;
Cann I ; Cann S ; Carbo V ; Caust ; Cham ; China ;
Cimici ; Coccus ; Coffea ; Cyclamen ; Fer M ; Gels ;
Glon ; Helleborus ; Hep S ; Hyosc ; Ign ; Ipec ;
Iris V ; Kali Bi ; Kalmia ; Lach ; Lyco ; Mag C ;
Mag Mur ; Melilotus ; Menyanthes ; Merc S ; Natr
M ; Nux V ; Petrol ; Phos ; Phos Ac ; Picr Ac ;
Puls ; Sanguin ; Selenium ; Sepia ; Silicea ; Spigelia ;
Verat A ; Zinc M.

1. GENERAL TREATMENT—When the headache is

due to **suppressed coryza**, the remedy is **Nux V**. It has aching pains, sensation of a heavy weight in the fore-part of the head and feeling of obstruction of the nose, the headache is worse from stooping and coughing. But if **Nux V** can do nothing and the pains are more tearing and stitching, thick mucus discharged from nose, **Bryonia** is the best remedy. If still there is no relief, the coryza is entirely suppressed, there is violent maddening headache, throbbing, the skull seems to fly to pieces, the patient cannot bear the least noise or jar, **Bell** is most suitable. **China**, should be thought of where the scalp is sensitive to contact and the headache is very much aggravated by the least current of air. In **congestive headaches**, the first remedy to be thought of is **Acon**. This remedy says Jahr generally changes the condition so satisfactorily that **Bell**, **Bry** or **Nux V** will easily remove the remaining pain. **Bell** has mainly congestive states, dull pressure in the head, throbbing carotids, sun-headaches and disposition to sleep. **Bell** will be useful if the head is heavy and full as if it would burst, headache worse by shaking or moving the head. **Nux V** will be useful for headaches coming on early in morning, after meal, night-watching, abuse of tea or alcohol. **Puls** and **Acon** are to be thought of when the headache is caused by menstrual suppression. **Puls**, **Ars A**, **Ant T** are for headaches caused by hard drinking and nightly carousing. **Glon** will be useful for the congestive headaches; it has excruciating pain with throbbing relieved by motion and has a sensation of a

tight band across the forehead. For **gastric headache** we must think of **Nux V** first. If the headache is accompanied by constipation and consequent rush of blood to the head; and for headaches worse after eating; thinking and in open air, **Nux V** will be useful. Jahr advises **Ipecac** for headaches with nausea and vomiting. If the headache can be traced to the direct effect of gastric derangement, **Ant Cr**, **Ars A** and **Puls** are very useful remedies. Hering advises **Verat A** for headaches supervening during obstinate constipation, specially where the vomiting and nausea were associated with constrictive pains in the throat and head, together with a similar sensation in the region of the stomach. **Sanguinaria** is for sick headaches. The pain in the occiput comes up over the head and settles in the right eye; it increases until there is vomiting of food and bile, then often the headache is relieved. **Iris Versicolor** is another very useful remedy. The headache commences with a partial blindness or blurring of vision, bilious vomiting. For **neuralgic headache**, **Gels**, **Spig** and **Nux V** are the best remedies. When the headache has once begun and the paroxysms recur at the same hour for several days **Spig** and **Nux V** are the best remedies. **Gels** will be useful when the headache is due to eye strain; pain in occiput or neck and commences with blindness. **Colocynth** is for the violently tearing crampy pains mostly on the left side; specially is it useful when the headache is excited by a fit of vexation and aggravated by stooping, lying on back,

moving the eyelids and shaking the head. **Cimicifuga** is for the headache of students exhausted by fatigue, brain seems to move in waves, sensation as if the head would fly off. **Natrum Mur**, for headache commencing with blindness, feeling as if little hammers were beating in the skull, pains are aggravated by moving the head and eyeballs. The other remedies useful for neuralgic headache are **Acon**, **Bell**, **Bry**, **Cham**, **China**, **Cocc**, **Coff**, **Ignatia**, **Sepia**, **Sil**, **Sulph**. Headache from abuse of tobacco, opium, coffee, alcohol. (Hr)

2. GENERAL INDICATIONS.

ACONITE—Congestive headache. Neuralgic headache. Headache from suppressed catarrh. Headache from sunstroke, specially from sleeping in the rays of the sun. Pain relieved by passing large quantities of urine. Headache as if the brain were moved or raised; worse during motion, drinking, talking and sunlight.

AGARICUS—Nervous headache from overwork specially deskwork. Dull drawing headache in morning extending to root of the nose. Pains more in the forehead. Sensations of a nail being thrust in or cold needles pierced the head.

ALOES—Congestive headache. Headache with gastrointestinal irritation. Headache after insufficient stool, stitches and dull frontal pain. Headache with heaviness of eyes and nausea; must make the eyes small. Headache worse from heat and better from cold application.

ANACARDIUM O—Gastric and nervous headache. Students' headache from overwork. Pressure, cons

trictive pain and stitches. Worse during mental work, during motion, work and after meals. Better during meals and from strong pressure.

ANTIM CRUD—Headache after bathing in the river; from deranged stomach; from taking alcoholic drinks; after a chill; from taking cold; after suppressed eruption.

ARGENT NIT—Dull, chronic headache of people who have to do good deal of mental work. Headache from brain fag. Congestive headache. Sensation as if the head were enormously large. Pressing, boring pains.

ARN—Headache as from a nail thrust into the temple followed by faintness and internal coldness of the head.

ARSENIC A—Headache with coryza. Throbbing frontal headache. Sense of pressure on head. Headache relieved by cold bath and walking in open air.

AURUM MET—Congestive headache. Syphilitic headache. Headache of students with periodical anxiety and flushes of heat to the head. Worse during motion and mental exertion.

BARYTA C—Headache of persons who are weak mentally and physically. Headache just over the eyes.

BALLADONNA—Congestive headache. Headache from heat of the sun. Pressing throbbing headache. Pains come on suddenly, last indefinitely, but cease suddenly. At every step it seemed that the brain rose and fell. Fullness and pressure at the temples. Pain in head and eyeballs, eyes felt as if staring from their

sockets. Headache worse on movement and going into open air and better from sitting still, strong pressure.

BRYONIA—Tearing headache as if the head would burst; commencing in the morning and gradually increasing until evening. Continued deep stitches in the brain. Worse from stooping and walking rapidly.

CALCAREA C—Chronic headache from brain fag. Headache of school boys and girls particularly after mental and bodily exertions. Headache from overlifting or other muscular strain. One sided headache. Congestion alternating with icy-cold sensation. Throbbing headache in the middle of brain every morning, lasts all day. Headache better from tight bandaging, closing the eyes, vomiting mucus and bile; lying down; worse from taking cold, exposure to sun, talking and walking.

CANNABIS I—Dull, drawing pain and throbbing in forehead. Feels as if the top of head was opening and shutting. Violent shocks pass through the brain.

CARBO VEG—Congestive headache. Headache after a debauch. Headache from remaining in overheated rooms and during climacteric.

CHINA—Headache from anæmia, sexual excesses, after hæmorrhage, from suppressed coryza. Whole head feels bruised. Sensation as if head would burst. Headache from occiput over whole head from morning until afternoon. Worse in open air and exerting the mind; better from hard pressure.

CIMICIFUGA—Nervous, rheumatic, menstrual head-

aches. Headache of drunkards and students. Waving sensation in the brain. Great pain in head and eye-balls, increased by the slightest movement. Brain feels too large for the cranium. Better from pressure.

COCCULUS—Nervous headache. Gastric headache. Menstrual headache, Headache during pregnancy. Pressing pains—as if compressed by a bandage or as if screwed together. Headache with sensation as if the eyes were being torn out. Worse from eating, thinking, talking, noise; better out of doors and during rest,

COFFEA—Neuralgic headache. Headache from thinking. As if the brain were torn and dashed to pieces. One sided headache. Sensation as if a nail were driven into head.

FERRUM MET—Congestive headache. Headache of anæmic, debilitated persons. Periodic headache. Feeling as of an iron band around the head. Headache on top of head, as if the skull was pushed forward. Headache with aversion to food and drink. Better from external pressure and worse from stooping or moving.

GELSEMIUM—Neuralgic headache. Headache from eye troubles specially astigmatism, errors of refraction and eye strain. Headache from exposure to sun. Headache from emotions. Dizziness and getting blind before headache. Headache begins in the nape of the neck, passes over the head and settles down over the eyes. Pain on vertex extending to the shoulders. Heaviness of the head relieved by shaking the head.

and profuse urination. Worse from study and exertion, better from micturition, shaking the head, lying quiet.

GLONOINE—Congestive headache. Sun headache. Throbbing, synchronous with pulse. Heavy pressure on the vertex. Brain feels too large and as if moving in waves. Great soreness of the whole head. Better after profuse micturition, in open air, after sleep, after moving. Worse from all movements either of the body or of the head, damp weather, heat, specially heat of the sun, slightest pressure even that of the hat, mental exertions.

HYOSCYAMUS—Congestive headaches. Nervous headaches.

IGNATIA—Neurasthenic and hysterical headache. Periodical headache. Pain as if a nail were driven out through the side of the head, better by lying on it. Pressing frontal headache over the glabella. Headache worse mornings, from moving the eyes, from noise, from coffee, tobacco or alcohol.

IPECAC—Gastric headache. One sided headaches. Headache with nausea and vomiting.

IRIS V—Billious headache. Gastric headache. Headache after mental exhaustion. Periodic headache. Headache begins with blurred vision. Dull throbbing in the forehead with nausea.

KALI BI—Periodic headache with vertigo and nausea. Headache in morning on awaking. Blindness followed by violent headache, must lie down; sight returns with increasing headache. Better from rest,

pressure, open air, eating something; worse from stooping or moving about.

KALMIA—Neuralgic headache. Sun headache—increasing with the ascending sun and decreasing as the sun gets down. When turning there is a sensation of something loose in the head, diagonally across the top. Shooting pains from the nape to the head.

LACHESIS—Congestive headache. Sun headache. Headache from mental and bodily exhaustion. Headache from depressing emotion. Climacteric headache. Headache after suppressed coryza or menses. Weight and pressure on vertex. Feeling in the back of head as if pressed assunder. Frontal headache with faintness on rising.

LYCOPodium—Headache from mental overwork. Pain in temples as if screwed together. Headache worse from warmth of bed, getting warm while walking, from mental exertion. Better from cold, open air, uncovering the head.

MAG C—Neuralgic headache. Congestive headache. Hysterical headache. Pressive pains. Lancing pains early in morning after rising. Better by firm pressure and worse when lying down.

NATRUM MUR—Neuralgic headache. Rheumatic headache. Schoolboys' headache. Headache from sunrise to sunset. Violent jerks and shocks in the head. Throbbing as from little hammers, Awakens with headache every morning. Pressing headache as if in a vise. Worse from movement, mental exertion and warmth and better from rest, sweating.

NUX VOMICA—Congestive, gastric, catarrhal and nervous headache. Pressing pains. Periodical headache with constipation. Sensation as if the skull will split; as if a nail were driven into brain. Worse after night-watching, mental exertion, debauch, light, noise; better from rest, wrapping up the head, lying down quiet.

PETOLEUM—Nervous headache. Headache from anger. Sensation as if everything in the head were alive. Torobbing occipital headache, head feels numb as if it were of wood.

PHOSPHORUS—Headache from weakness and irritation of the brain. Congestive headache. Sick headache with pulsations.

PHOSPHORIC ACID—Headache from overuse of eyes. Chronic congestions of the head, caused by fright or grief.

PICRIC AC—Chronic headache. Headache from brain fag, overwork, excitement.

PULSATILLA—Gastric, neuralgic, rheumatic headaches. Headache from overloaded stomach, fats, ice-cream. Headache with nausea and vomiting. Beating jerking, lacerating pains; as if in a vise; stupefying headache. Headache as if it would burst. Worse when stooping, in a warm room, in cold, at rest; better when walking in open air.

SANGUINARIA—Periodic sick headache. Rheumatic headache. Climacteric headache. Head feels as if it would burst, or as if the eyes were pressed out. Head-

ache relieved by copious micturition. Throbbing, lancinating pains through the brain.

SELENIUM—Headache from exposure to sun ; after alcohol. Nervous headache. Headache after excessive drinking of tea.

SEPIA—Nervous headache. Congestive headache. Headache from uterine complications. Headache from brain-fag and mental strain. Shooting pains with vomituration. Pulsating headache, beginning in the morning, lasting till evening. Bursting headache, as if eyes would fall out. Headache with aversion to all food. Better from rest, closing the eyes, in a dark room, open air, lying on the painful side. Worse from indoors, motion, stooping.

SILICEA—Headache from nervous exhaustion and from continued strain over the system. Violent periodic headache with nausea and vomiting. Obstinate morning headache. One sided headache. Headache with severe pain in small of the back. Vibratory shaking sensation in the head when stepping hard. Worse from—mental exertion, excessive study, noise, slightest motion, light, cold air, touch. Better from wrapping up head warmly, hot compress, in a warm room, lying down in dark.

The following case by Dunhum may be interesting here :—

Mrs. C, aged 41. She has headache for twenty years. She has an attack at least once a week, lasting for many hours. The pain, a pressing ache, begins in the right occiput, and extends to the right eye and

temple, as well as up to the vertex and down the nape of the neck and shoulder. It is accompanied by nausea and faintness and by sweat of the head. It is aggravated by motion, noise, light, to which the eyes are very sensitive during the headache. The pain comes gradually and goes gradually. Much relief is experienced from use of hot applications on the occiput and forehead. When very severe the pain is throbbing. Any extra fatigue will bring it on. **Silicea 200** every six hours for a week, cured.

SPIGELIA—Neuralgic headache. Boring stitching pains. Sharp neuralgic pains over the left eye. Sensation as of a hand around the head. Tearing in forehead with fixed eyes. Worse from the least motion, noise; better from rest and lying with head high.

VERAT A—Neuralgic headache specially with indigestion. Paroxysmal pain. Chronic headache coming on in afternoon, and lasting throughout night. Feeling as if the brain were torn to pieces.

ZINCUM—Headache from brain-fag and nervous exhaustion.

HEART DISEASES.

Remedies in general—**Acon**; **Adonis V**; **Ammon C**; **Apis**; **Apocyn**; **Arn M**; **Ars A**; **Ars Iod**; **Asparagus**; **Aurum**; **Baryta C**; **Bell**; **Bismuth**; **Bry**; **Cactus G**; **Calc C**; **Camph**; **Cannabis**; **Carbo V**; **Caust**; **Cimicifuga**; **China**; **Cooc**; **Coff**; **Collinsonia**; **Convallaria**; **Crocus**; **Crateægus**; **Dig**; **Gels**; **Glon**;

Iberis ; Ignatia ; **Iodium** ; *Kali C* ; Kali Iod ; **Kalmia** ; *Lach* ; Lauroc ; Liliu Tig ; Lyco ; *Lycopus Virg* ; Moschus ; *Naja* ; Natr M ; Nitr Ac ; Nux M ; Nux V ; Petrol ; *Phos* ; Plumb ; Puls ; Rhus T ; Secale ; Sepia ; **Spig** ; *Spong* ; **Strophanthus** ; Sulph ; Thuja ; Theridion ; *Verat A*.

GENERAL INDICATIONS.

ACONITE—All inflammatory troubles of the heart, specially those accompanying rheumatic fever. In all heart diseases caused by fear, anger. Pulse full, hard strong. Stitches in the heart. Tingling of fingers of the left hand. Shooting, pricking pains in the chest. Great oppression of breathing. Palpitation, with a feeling as if boiling water was poured into the chest. Relief of symptoms from lying on back with the shoulders raised.

ADONI VERNALIS—Increase the arterial tension, regulates the heart beats by lessening the frequency of pulse and increasing the force of the cardiac contraction. There is a previous history of rheumatism, anasarca and scanty urine. Useful in dilatation or fatty degeneration. In endocarditis with valvular obstruction and in cardiac affections following. Bright's disease, when there are diminished action of the heart, pulse irregular and intermitting, passive venous stasis, œdema of legs and ascites.

AMMON CARB—Palpitation with great anxiety, as if dying. Dilatation of the heart ; crushing weight on sternum when attempting to ascend a height ; intense

intolerance of a warm room; cyanosis. Angina Pectoris.

APIS—Dropsy from cardiac causes. Great feeling of suffocation; he does not see how he can get another breath. Pulse accelerated, full and strong; or hard, small and quick. Sudden acute pain, just below the heart.

APOCYNUM CANN—Oppression at the chest so profound as to make speaking difficult. General dropsy with scanty urine. Pulse is slow, small and irregular. A bewildered mental state. Hydropericardium. Heart troubles after tobacco. Apocynum should be used in the lowest potencies. According to Dr. Jones, watery infusions with just enough spirit to keep them from fermenting are the most efficacious in dropsical cases.

ARNICA—Strain of the heart and ailments therefrom. Stitches and bruised feeling in the region of the heart. Palpitation almost on every exertion. Pressure under sternum with irregular pulse and dyspnoea. Pulse accelerated, full, hard, sometimes intermittent. **Fatty degeneration of the heart.** Angina Pectoris.

ARSENIC A—The best heart tonic. Very useful for weakened or degenerated heart. Palpitation with great anguish, cannot lie on back. Palpitation increased by going upstairs. Palpitation after suppressed conditions. Irritable heart, with irregular action of the heart. General œdema, secondary to heart diseases, usually beginning as puffy eyelids or œdema legs.

Hydropericardium with great irritability. Valvular diseases with intermittent pulse, dyspnoea, anasarca; usually worse towards evening, on going upstairs, after deep inspiration. Pulse—accelerated, quick, small and weak; irregular, imperceptible. Angina Pectoris. Fatty degeneration of the heart.

ARSENIC IODIDE—Acts on the heart muscle, arresting degeneration and restoring vitality. The co-existence of a chronic cough or chronic lung disease is the chief indication of preference over Arsenic A. Chronic weakness of the heart muscle, whether the result of valvular diseases or not. Irregular fluttering of heart with tendency to faint. Difficulty of breathing when ascending. Præcordial anguish and great pain in cardiac region.

ASPARAGUS—Cardiac affections of the aged. Hydrothorax with heart diseases or gouty diathesis of old people.

AURUM MET—Cardiac hypertrophy without dilatation. Strong beating of the heart, with anxiety and congestion of the the heart. Fatty heart, the fat being embedded around the heart and between the muscular fibres, but without destroying their structure. Endocarditis. Palpitation, with irregular, intermitent pulse. Worse from any exertion, specially when ascending and even walking. Feeling of a curshing weight under sternum and as if blood would burst through the chest. Atheroma of the blood vessels and it consequences. Giddiness and fainting. Great sensitiveness to cold and yet strong desire to go into open air.

BARYTA C—Heart affections of the aged, weak and scrofulous. Said to have cured some cases of aneurysm. Difficulty of breathing with sensation of fullness of the chest. Palpitation when lying on the left side, with soreness in the region of the heart.

BELLADONNA—Intense palpitation from the heart to the minutest blood vessels. Palpitation when ascending. Pressure in the cardiac region, which arrests the breathing and causes a sense of anxiety. Pulse is accelerated, frequent, full, hard and tense. There are very few heart conditions in which Bell may not be called for, according to the local and general indications of the drug.

BRYONIA—It is suitable to many forms of heart trouble secondary to rheumatism and rheumatic fever and in many acute inflammatory affections of the heart and effusion into the pericardium. It is very useful in all affections of the membranes of the heart when of rheumatic origin. Dewey says that it does not usually correspond to pericarditis from Bright's disease or Pyæmia. Oppression and stitching pains and cramps, in the region of the heart. Heart beats violently and rapidly. Pulse is full hard, rapid and tense; at times intermittent, with great orgasm of blood. Aggravation by walking; raising one's self, even from the slightest exertion.

CACTUS G—It moderates and regulates the action of the heart and thus economises it. Great irritation of the cardiac nerves. Palpitation of long standing, caused by emotion—nervous palpitation. Palpitation

with vertigo, loss of consciousness, dyspnoea; worse from the slightest exertion, lying on left side, and at night. Sensation of constriction in heart, as if an iron band prevented its normal movements. Pricking pains, impeding breathing and movement of body. Dull heavy pain in region of heart worse by external pressure. Painful stitches in heart shooting into left arm. Violent contraction of heart muscle, throwing the blood with great force into the aorta. Idiopathic hypertrophy of old people. Enlargement of left ventricle with great irregularity of heart's action. Pulse—quick, throbbing hard, tense and sometimes intermittent. Endocardial murmurs with excessive impulse, increased præcordial dullness and enlarged right ventricle. Worse from lying on the left side, walking at night, from any exertion, approach of menses, emotion.

CALCAREA C—Aneurysm of aorta. Nervous palpitation. The constitutinal symptoms are guiding.

CAMPHOR—Collapse. Diminished flow of blood to those parts remote from the heart. Præcordial distress. Palpitation with sudden oppression of breathing. Pulse weak and imperceptible.

CANNABIS 1—Stitches and piercing pain in the region of heart, Sensation as if drops were falling from the heart. Palpitation awakening him from sleep.

CARBO VEG—Impending paralysis of the heart, blood stagnates in capillaries, cyanosis, general coldness, thready pulse. Præcordial anguish, as if he will

die. Excessive palpitation for days; after eating; when sitting.

CAUSTICUM—Oppression at the heart with lowness of spirits. Stitches about the heart. Pulse excited towards evening with orgasm of blood.

CHINA—Palpitations from nervousness, loss of fluid, and rush of blood to the head and face. Pulse—frequent, small and hard; more quiet after meals; unequal, intermitting.

CIMICIFUGA—Heart troubles, specially when they supervene upon chorea or rheumatism. Pains from the region of heart, all over the chest and down the left arm, with unconsciousness, cerebral congestion, dyspnoea, collapse and numbness of the body. Heart's action ceases suddenly. Pulse irregular.

COFEEA—What *Cactus* is for muscles of heart *Coffea* is for the nerves of the heart. Palpitation after excessive exaltation of surprise, in fact all nervous excitement. Pulse more frequent, but less vigorous. Passive dilatation and fatty degeneration of the heart.

COLLINSONIA—An excellent remedy in functional disorders of the heart. It seems to act on the heart by removing obstruction or irritation in the liver, portal system or kidneys, and by increasing muscular tonicity. Irritable heart; the heart beats rapidly but irregularly worse from least motion or excitement. Periodical spells of faintness and oppression.

CONVALLARIA—It is useful in valvular diseases of the heart with scanty urine, dropsy, great dyspnoea. Dyspnoea, palpitation and œdema due to mitral diseases have been relieved by it. Acute endocarditis,

with intense nervous erethism and dyspnoea out of proportion to the severity of the disease. Very good to relieve the œdema. Feeble heart sound, anæmic murmurs over the jugular vein, pain in region of heart and an uneasy fluttering. Sensation when exercising as if the heart stopped beating and then started up again, causing a faint, sick feeling.

CRATEGUS OXYACANTHA—It suits cases of failing compensation with dilatation of the heart and also fatty heart. Dewey says "It acts well in functional diseases of the heart, palpitation and tachycardia dependent upon anæmia." In threatened heart failure during acute diseases it will frequently act well. The heart's action is feeble and irregular and the pulse small and intermittent. Sensation as if heart would stop; painful sensation of pressure in the left side of the chest below the clavicle.

DIGITALIS—It regulates the contractions of the heart and increases intravascular pressure. Its special field of usefulness is inflammation of the heart muscle approaching insidiously and in sudden cases of myocarditis and endocarditis. The first noticeable benefit by the use of this drug is a steadier heart's action and increased flow of urine. Subacute inflammation of heart. Organic diseases of the heart. Pericarditis with præcordial effusion with consequent dropsy. Dropsical conditions dependent on heart troubles. Heart feels as if the blood stood still. Sensation as if the heart would stop beating if the patient moved. Cyanosis and numbness of left

arm. Pulse—small, irregular ; slow ; sometimes intermittent ; becomes accelerated and irregular on the patient rising from the recumbent to the sitting position, from any exertion. Disturbed sleep, apprehensiveness, deep sighing, slow respiration, dry cough, suffocative spells, doughy look of the skin. Aggravation from sitting erect, motion, excitement, after meals. Amelioration in open air, from pressure, when stomach is empty, and after micturition.

GELSEMIUM—Cardiac neurosis. Effects of grief. Hysterical palpitation. Heart's action slow, feeble and depressed. Feels that the heart will stop unless he is constantly on the move to stimulate it. A peculiar action of the heart, as though it attempted its beat which it failed to accomplish, the pulse intermitting each time. Worse lying, specially on the left side.

Mrs. S. widow. At midnight she awoke from sleep and was obliged to get up and walked on the floor rapidly when I went in the room ; face pale and anxious. She would not stop to sit down, as she said she was sure that her heart would cease beating if she did. No other symptoms. **Gelsemium 30** cured her in half-an-hour.

GLONOINE—Great rise of blood pressure. Heart's action easily excited—violent palpitation, throbbing carotids, pulsating headache. Blood seems to rush to heart and mount rapidly to head. Alternate congestion of heart and head. Fullness and sharp pains of the heart. Laborious action of the heart. Purring noise in the region of heart with intermittent pulse ;

worse on lying on left side, better on right. Pulse—accelerated; rise and fall alternately; increased during headache, motion, walking; quick, small, irregular with violent action of heart; low, feeble in sunstroke.

IBERIS—Hypertrophy of the heart. Stabbing pains in the heart, with constriction in throat. Pain, weight and pressure over the region of the heart. Palpitation plainly visible over the whole chest.

IGNATIA—Palpitation from nervous excitement, constriction at heart with anxiety and disposition to cry. Ignatia when indicated by local and general symptoms is of the greatest service both in organic and functional disorders of the heart.

IODIUM—In hypertrophy and overaction of the heart, whether occasioned by valvular diseases or not. Dilatation of heart after scarlatina. Pericarditis complicating pneumonia. Aneurysm and diseases of blood vessels. Violent palpitation. Sensation as if the heart were squeezed together. Constant, heavy, oppressive pain, in the region of the heart. Pulse—large, hard, accelerated; rapid but weak and thread like.

KALI CARB—Endocarditis. Pericarditis. Inefficiency of mitral valves. Deposit on cardiac valves. Sharp stitching pains about the heart. Crampy pains, as if the heart were drawn by tightly drawn bands. Heart's beat intermittent; irregular; weak. Pulse slow and weak; unequal; irregular; intermittent.

KALI IOD—Darting pains in the heart, after re-

peated endocarditis ; abuse of mercury. Pericardial effusion with great dyspnœa. Weakness of cardiac muscles. Horrible smothering feeling about the heart.

KALMIA—Excellent remedy for cardiac troubles caused by suppression of rheumatism or metastasis to the heart ; that is pains suddenly leave the limbs and go to the heart. Rheumatic endocarditis with consequent hypertrophy and valvular diseases. Hypertrophy and valvular insufficiency or thickening after rheumatism. Hypertrophy with dilatation and aortic obstruction. Fatty degeneration of heart. Angina Pectoris. Much pain and anguish about the heart, dyspnœa. Palpitation with dyspnœa ; up into the throat ; better from lying on back, worse from lying on affected side. Heavy pressure from epigastrium to the heart. Pulse—only slightly accelerated and in many instances slow. Hering says that it has a most beneficial action in diminishing too rapid pulsation of the heart.

LACHESIS—Late stage of rheumatic affection of the heart. Atheromatous condition of the heart and blood vessels specially in old people, when symptoms of dropsy are present. Cyanosis neonatorum. Palpitation, can bear no pressure over the heart. Restlessness, anxiety about the heart, suffocation on lying down. Weight on chest. Heart feels constrictive. Sensation as if the brain were too large for the head.

LAUROCERASUS—Heart's action irregular. Pulse—extremely irregular ; at times small and slow, often imperceptible, at others somewhat accelerated. Neurosis of the heart. Cyanosis neonatorum.

LILIUM TIGRINUM—Constrictive pain about the heart. Heart feels as if grasped in a vise. Heart as if violently grasped, then suddenly released and so on alternately. Fluttering with general faint feeling. Sensation as if heart was overloaded with blood and it would be a relief to bring out some.

LYCOPODIUM—In all kinds of weakened heart it may find a place and in aneurysm and diseases of the arteries. In the last stage of heart disease when the lungs become secondarily engorged, it often renders great help. Dilated heart. Palpitation during digestion and in bed in the evening. Lancinations as in the chest, specially the left side. Sensation as if the circulation stood still. Pulsating tearing in the region of the heart. It is more in the general symptoms of *Lycopodium* than in the special heart symptoms that the indications for its employment will be found.

LYCOPUS VIRGINICUS—Has proved of service in valvular affections, hypertrophy, aneurysm, and exophthalmos. There is irritability and erethism of the heart with debility. Palpitation and distress of the heart, worse morning and evening. Heart's action tumultuous and forcible. Heart-beat slow and weak. Diminished blood pressure. In connection with heart affection, cough and hæmoptysis.

MOSCHUS—Fainting fits either with or without organic heart disease. Collapsed state. Hysteric palpitations and spasms when the nervous or muscular energy of the heart is weakened by great mental exertion or emotion.

NAJA—In valvular diseases, hypertrophy, endocarditis, disorders of other organs in which the heart is affected sympathetically ; effects of grief. In Endocarditis (indicated later than Lach). Depression and lowness about the heart. Sensation as though a hot iron run into the heart. Inability to speak with choking, nervous, chronic palpitation. Pains about the heart extending to the nape of neck. Pulse—slow, irregular in rythm and force. Worse at night and lying on left side.

NATRUM MUR—Hysterical conditions. Overworked heart. Hypertrophy of the heart. Feeling of clodness about heart during mental exertion. Violent palpitation at every movement of the body, but principally when lying on left side. Jerking movement of the heart. Jerking and shooting pain in the region of the heart.

NUX MOSCHATA—Hysteric affections of the heart. Hysteric palpitation. Frequent trembling pulse. Feels as if her head would burst and her heart squeezed off.

NUX VOMICA—Hypertrophy of the heart from portal obstruction. Dilatation of the heart with nervous palpitation, with nausea and inclination to vomit. Pulse is hard, full, accelerated.

PHOSPHORUS—Affects the right heart, producing venous stagnation and it is exceedingly useful in fatty degeneration of the heart. Palpitation at every motion with rush of blood to the chest. Pulse—accelerated full and hard. Nervous palpitation from emotion.

PLUMBUM—Secondary hypertrophy. Chronic Endocarditis and Endarteritis. Hypertrophy with atheroma

of arteries. Pulse, variable ; generally small and slow ; at times hard and slow.

PULSATILLA—Palpitation in violent paroxysms, often with anguish and obscuration of sight and trembling of limbs. Nervous palpitation of young girls at puberty or from amenorrhœa. Rheumatic irritation of heart.

RHUS TOX—Palpitation from overexertion. Uncomplicated hypertrophy from violent exercise. Organic diseases of the heart with sticking pains and soreness or numbness and lameness of left arm. Pericarditis due to septic conditions will call for this remedy.

SPIGELIA—A good remedy for the painful affections of the heart. It stands at the head of the list of remedies for acute pericarditis and endocarditis. It corresponds well to chronic affections of heart, particularly valvular diseases and hypertrophy. In cardiac inflammations it comes in after Aconite. It comes earlier in heart troubles than does Arsenic. Nervous palpitation with intermittent pulse. Purring feeling over the heart. Sharp, stitching, shooting pain through the heart to back or radiating from the heart down the arm. Palpitation—violent ; worse from bending forward, from deep inspiration, or from holding the breath. Great dyspnœa on every change of position.

SPONGIA—Organic affections of the heart. Rheumatic endocarditis. Rheumatic pericarditis, after effusion has taken place. Valvular insufficiency. Angina

Pectoris with contracting pain in chest, heart; suffocation; faintness and anxious sweat. Aortic aneurysm. Oppression and cardiac pain worse by lying with the head low. Cannot lie with the head low without bringing on a fit of suffocation. Spasmodic constrictive pain in whole chest. Aggravation from heat and amelioration from cold.

STROPHANTHUS—Useful in weak, hypertrophied, irritable heart, with tense arteries and a free discharge of urine. It relieves dyspnœa, præcordial distress and promotes diuresis and removes dropsy. It is useful in heart failure of the aged and heart diseases in children. It reduces the pulse and increases the power of the heart. It probably suits better heart troubles dependent on kidney diseases or where coffee, tobacco or alcohol have already poisoned the heart.

THERIDION—Syncope and frequent fainting fits. Degeneration of heart muscles. Weakness of heart. Palpitation on stooping. Tachycardia and ready excitability of the heart. Relaxation of arterioles.]

VERATRUM A—Tumultuous, irregular contraction of heart. Palpitation in anæmic, nervous subjects with symptoms of collapse. Violent visible palpitation with fainting. Angina Pectoris.

PALPITATION.

Remedies in general—Abies N; Acon; Arg N; Arn M; Ars A; Aur; Badiaga; Bell; Cactus; Calc C; Camph; Cann I; Carbo V; Caust; Cham;

Chi ; *Cocc* ; *Coff* ; *Convallaria* ; *Digitalis* ; *Ferrum* ; *Ferrum Phos* ; *Gels* ; *Ignatia* ; *Lilium T* ; *Lyco* ; *Natrum M* ; *Nitr Ac* ; *Nux M* ; *Nux V* ; *Opium* ; *Petrol* ; *Phos* ; *Picric Ac* ; *Plat* ; *Puls* ; *Rhus T* ; *Sep* ; *Spig* ; *Staphis* ; *Strophanthus* ; *Sulph* ; *Thuja* ; *Verat A*.

1. If the palpitation is caused by *rush of blood to the heart*, *Acon* will mostly help ; if it does not *Bell*, *Nux V*, *Aurum*, *China* and also *Arsenic A* and *Sulph* remove the trouble. When caused by *emotion*, *Coffea* and *Acon* are best ; then comes *Ignatia*, *Nux V*, *Nux M*, *Platina*, *Badiaga* and *Cham*. *Jahr* says that in the case of *nervous, hysterical persons*, *Ign*, *Cocc*, *Puls* and *Phos* are useful. *Bæhr* says that in very *irritable nervous individuals*, the best success was from the use of *Digitalis* or *Digitalin*, which we can recommend as the best remedies to begin with. When the palpitation is caused by *overexertion*, *Arnica*, *Rhus T*, *Caust*, *Coca* are useful. When caused by the abuse of *alcohol, tea, tobacco*, *Bell*, *Ars A*, *Tabac*, *Nux V*, *Strophanthus*, *Gels*, *Phos*, *Stannum*. *Cham*, *Convallaria*, *Agaricus* are useful. When caused by *dyspepsia*, *Carbo V*, *Nux V*, *Chi*, *Lyco*, *Phos*, *Staphis* are said to be useful by most authors ; but *Bæhr* thinks that *Cann I* is the surest remedy for *palpitation when brought on by self-abuse*. When the palpitation is due to *anæmia*, think of *Ferrum Phos*, *China*, *Pulsatilla*, *Netrum M*. When the palpitation is reflex from *uterine troubles*, *Lillum T*, *Lepia*, *Convallaria* and *Sepia* are useful. When caused by going up

an eminence, **Ars A** and **Sulph** are best, then comes **Nitr Ac** and **Thuja**. For palpitation coming on *after eating*, give **Carbo V**, **Lyco** and **Phos**. If the palpitation is accompanied with *syncope*, try **Ars A**, **Verat A** and **Ignatia**. For great *dyspnœa* with palpitation **Acon**, **Bell**, **Nux V**, **Phos** and **Spig** are useful. For *chronic palpitation* of the heart, **Sulph** and **Ars A** are the two most useful remedies; next comes **Aurum**, **China** and **Natrum M**; the other useful remedies for this condition are **Phos**, **Calc C**, **Petrol** and **Nitr Ac**.

The following case by Dr. Hall may be studied here;

Mr. D, aged 45 quarrelled with his doctor, who advised him to prepare for death. His breathing was heavy and difficult, his face waxy pale and bathed in perspiration; he had violent palpitation of the heart; his lower extremities were cold, so much so that he had slept all summer with a feather bed over them; he had vertigo on going upstairs or up a hill, and bloating in the region of the stomach compelling him to open his clothing; his appetite was poor, with an aversion to meat and a craving for boiled eggs. **Calc C 30** in water, three times daily for three weeks cured him in five weeks.

ENDOCARDITIS.

Remedies in general—**Acon**; **Ars A**; **Aurum**; **Bell**; **Bry**; **Cactus**; **Calc C**; **Cann I**; **Canth**; **Cimici**; **Cocc**; **Colch**; **Dig**; **Kalmia**; **Kali C**; **Kali I**; **Lach**;

Naja ; Natrum ; Opium ; **Phos**; Rhus T ; **Spig** ;
Verat A ; Verat V.

Jousset and a majority of authors recognise **Acon** as the principal remedy in acute endocarditis. It is indicated when there is intense fever ; hard, quick; pulse ; energetic cardiac palpitation, with cardiac pains and tendency to syncope. In the *British Journal of Homœopathy* Vol IV page 405, Dr. W. Huber reports the following interesting case—

A man was taken suddenly with a violent chill, followed by heat and pain in the chest, with violent palpitation of the heart and dyspnœa ; epistaxis followed, attended by much thirst. The epigastric region was tender to pressure. On examination I found blowing, rasping sounds with both the systole and the diastole, specially loud over the aortic and pulmonary valves. The skin was dry and hot, the pulse rapid, full and strong. Sleep was disturbed by anxious dreams. **Aconite** immediately quited the mental state, and then the excessive cardiac impulse. In six days the morbid cardiac sounds had disappeared and the appetite had returned. No other medicine was given.

But both Jahr and Bæhr think it insufficient. Bæhr says that it is only in rare cases that primary endocarditis will be of a nature to require **Aconite** exclusively. Jahr says that in acute endocarditis **Acon** is indicated in the first stage, but with it the results are not always perfect ; very often **Bell**, **Bry**, **Puls**, **Spig**, are main remedies to complete the cure ; and

sometimes in very obstinate cases **Phos** and **Ars A**. In very acute cases, Bæhr says, **Lach**, **Verat A** and **Ars A**, may often be required from the first. Almost all authors advise to give **Ars A** in the acute state except Jahr; he uses **Ars A** mainly in chronic cases. Jousset says, **Arsenic A** is indicated more in acute than in chronic cases. Its place is after the use of **Aconite** and **Cactus** when dyspnœa, small, irregular pulse, with considerable decrease of the arterial tension, indicate a graver state. Midnight aggravation beginning of anasarca, congestion of liver, certain degree of albuminuria complete the totality of the symptoms calling for this remedy. **Cactus**, seems particularly adapted to the organic defects consequent upon acute cardiac inflammations, specially endocarditis. The exaggerated cardiac action; the painful præcordial anxiety verging to suffocation; the sensation as if the heart was clasped by an iron hand; lipothymia; weak, irregular pulse particularly indicate **Cactus**; the low dilutions should be preferred in very acute cases. **Spigelia** should be indicated when the endocarditis has reached its height. The agonising pain in the præcordial region, extending over the phrenic nerves and those of brachial plexus are its most characteristic symptoms. The irregular, intermittent pulse, threatening syncope, considerable dyspnœa are also good indications. Jousset says that if the acceleration of the pulse, a constant factor in endocarditis, is replaced by slowness, **Spigelia** is certainly indicated. **Colchicum** is indicated well

clinically, though its cardiac symptoms are wanting and contradictory. Petroz indicated **Colchicum** during the acute stage of endocarditis, when this affection occurs in the course of acute articular rheumatism, and when Aconite had failed. Jousset advises to use the tincture prepared from the seeds, as they are more efficacious than the tincture prepared from the roots. He gives 10 drops of this tincture in 200 drops of water, a tea-spoonful every two hours. **Digitalis** is a very useful remedy for endocarditis, but it must be used with great care or it will do much harm. It should never be given during the first stage. It should be given when the object is to increase the power of compensation of the heart and so administered as not to cause too violent contraction.

2. In **ulcerative** or **malignant endocarditis** the most useful remedies are **Arsenic A** and its **compounds** namely; **Chininum Ars**, **Iodide of Ars**, **Arsenide of Antimony**; **Lachesis**; **Secale** and **Echinacea**. **Arsenic** and its **compounds** top the list in the way of usefulness in this disease. Rapidity of action, great prostration, rapid weak pulse, profuse debilitating sweat, marked restlessness, severe chills, high temperature are all found under some form of **Arsenic**; some more under one compound than another. **Chininum Ars** has profuse, prostrating perspiration; weak, hardly perceptible, irregular heart beat; sensation as if the heart had stopped beating. **Ars Iod** should be given when a great chill is followed by a high temperature, as high as 104° or 106° ; the

skin is dry ; it acts best when some glandular organ is affected along with the heart. **Arsenide of Antimony** should be thought of when along with endocarditis there are pulmonary complications. **Lachesis** is specially indicated in those septic cases caused by diphtheritic poison. **Secale** will be useful for patients who are suffering from diseased condition of the arteries. **Echinacea** has proved itself useful in some cases following pyæmia, septicæmia, specially diphtheria.

3. In more **chronic cases**, Jahr gives **Aurum** with good deal of benefit, and also **Calc C**, **Ars A**, **Rhus T**.

PERICARDITIS.

Remedies in general—**Acon** ; **Ammon C** ; **Ant T** ; **Apis** ; **Ars A** ; **Aurum** ; **Bell** ; **Brom** ; **Bry** ; **Colch** ; **Dig** ; **Glon** ; **Iod** ; **Kali C** ; **Lyco** ; **Nitrum** ; **Phos** ; **Puls** ; **Rhus T** ; **Spig** ; **Sulph** ; **Verat A**.

Begin the treatment with **Aconite**, this will generally accomplish everything that can be desired. Jahr says that if no rheumatism is at the bottom of the disease, **Acon** is often sufficient to cure the pericardial inflammation. How long is **Acon** to be continued, will depend upon the course the disease takes, more specially upon the course of the existing exudation. As soon as a copious exudation has set in, both the pains and fever generally abate, after which some other remedy may be selected. Bæhr suggests **Bry**, **Spig**, **Dig** and **Nitrum**, for

this stage. Jahr however advises to give **Bry**, **Puls** and **Bell** for the untoward symptoms remaining after **Acon**. If effusion in the pericardium has set in **Arsenic A** is first to be tried : and if this does not remove it entirely, Jahr advises **Glon**, **Apis**, **Kali C**, **Colch** or even **Lyco**. He says that **Dig** has done very little good in his hands, its effect was only palliative. Bæhr says that after the true inflammatory stage has run its course, the absorption of the plastic exudation is promoted by **Sulph** and perhaps **Iodine**, and of the serous exudation by **Arsenic**, **Digitalis** and perhaps **Ant T** and **Colch**. Royal mentions **Acon**, **Bry** and **Colch** as the trio of remedies which will cure 90 per cent of cases. **Spigelia** will be useful where neuralgia is the most prominent condition.

The following case of a brilliant cure of Rheumatic Pericarditis by Dr. Woodward, which he treated with *constitutional medicines*.

S. P. has been sick ten days with rheumatic fever ; at present the knees and ankles are chiefly involved, being swollen, red and painful to touch; besides this he complains of acute stitching pain in the region of the heart. Upon examination, friction sound were found and a distinct mitral murmur ; this was of recent origin. Attending there is headache, insomnia, sour sweats, coated tongue, and constipated bowels, with scant, dark urine. As the patient had become worse under the use of *Rhus Tox* and *Digitalis*, a change of remedies was desired. Upon enquiry was learnt that

he was habitually 'bilious' had an enlarged liver and a sallow complexion. He had a history of two attacks of dysentery in youth, also of a fractured femur later in life; had rheumatism three years ago, confining him to bed for four weeks. With this record as a basis **Mercurius** was given. In twenty-four hours the head and heart symptoms were much relieved. In two days a copious diarrhœa was established, which was not interfered with; it continued for a week. It seemed to remove all traces of valvular lesion as well as of the rheumatism. Ten day later he was attending to his business.

HYPEPTROPHY AND DILATATION OF THE HEART.

Remedies in general--Acon; Arg N; Arnica; Ars A; Asparagus; Aurum; Bismuth; Calc C; Ferrum; Graph; Kali I; Kalmia; Lyco; Nitrum; Petrol; Plat; Plumb; Prunus S; Rhus T; Spig; Sulph; Verat A.

Jahr is said to have derived the most benefit from Puls, Calc C, Spig, Ars A, Lyco and Kalmia. He did not get any decided effect from Acon. Asparagus, Bismuth, Graph, Kali Iod. Prunus, or Verat A. Bæhr says that "the medicines which we deem the best adapted are almost, all of them metals or inorganic substances and not vegetable drugs. At any rate we have never obtained any permanently good result from a vegetable drug. We recommend **Arsenic**,

Aurum, Argentum, Cuprum, Plumbum, Platina, Ferrum. We only recommend in general terms **Ars A, Plumbum, Ferrum** for hypertrophy of right ventricle: **the other remedies** and along with them **Arsenic** are useful for the hypertrophy of the left ventricle. **Sulph, Natrum Mur** and **Petroleum** may be added to the list of our metals. In a given case, the selection of the remedial agent will have to be governed by the nature of the existing general symptom.

FATTY DEGENERATION OF THE HEART.

Remedies in general—**Adonis Aestivalis**; **Agaricin**; **Ammon C**; **Apocyn**; **Arnica**; **Arsenic A**; **Arsenic I**; **Aurum Met**; **Aurum Mur**; **Bells Perennis**; **Calc C**; **Camph**; **Caps**; **Chi**; **Coff**; **Convallaria**; **Cratægus**; **Fucus Vesiculosus**; **Iod**; **Kali Iod**; **Kalmia**; **Phos**; **Puls**; **Sparteïn Sulph**; **Strophanthus**; **Strychnia Phos**; **Venedium**; **Verat A.**

Dr. Burnett recommends **Venedium** most, and **Bellis Perennis** as an alternate remedy. **Adonis Aestivalis**, mother tincture, three times a day, in lithia water, when continued is said to reduce fat and dyspnœa. The Eclectic school has suggested the use of **Fucus Vesiculosus**. They consider it specific for reducing the unhealthy fat in people with lymphatic temperament. Half to two drams of the fluid extract three or four times daily, is said to have reduced

excessively fat patients without interfering in any way with their normal health functions. **Phos and Ars A** are recognised almost unanimously as the best remedies for this condition. Bæhr says that **Ars A** has no power to influence the structural change of the heart; although it is undoubtedly true that its pathogenesis has many symptoms which, when detached from their connected series, can be referred to fatty heart. In addition to these two drugs, Royal says that **Strychnia Phos** and **Arsenic Iod** are our mainstays. For the pseudo-apoplectic condition **Camph** will be found most efficient and then **Verat A**. For longlasting syncope Bæhr advises **Ammon C** and **Ether**. Bæhr advocates the use of **Ferrum, China, Calc C, Arsenic A** as medicines exerting an influence over the excessive formation of fat. In fatty degeneration the influence of **Digitalis** is as great as that of any other remedy. **Iodium** has a disposition to an abnormal deposition of fat. **Cuprum** and **Plumbum** are useful in cases of uncomplicated fatty degeneration.

VALVULAR DEFECTS OF THE HEART.

See **General indications on Heart Diseases.**

HEMIPLEGIA.

Hemiplegia is paralysis of one side of the body. The most common causes are—cerebral hæmorrhage, thrombosis, embolism or syphilitic endarteritis of the

middle cerebral artery ; injury ; congenital malformation.

The useful remedies are *Anacard O*, *Arg Nit*, *Arnica*, *Bell*, *Caust*, *China*, *Graph*, *Hyosc*, *Kali Carb*, *Lach*, *Merc S*, *Nux V*, *Rhos Ac*, *Opium*, *Plumb*, *Rhus T*, *Sepia*, *Stannum*, *Stram*, *Zinc*. See also **Apoplexy**.

Dr Nunne's case :—

A Roman Catholic priest, very corpulent. Symptoms ; Weakness of the mental faculties with uneasiness about his condition. Mental confusion ; exhaustiou from the slightest movement, heaviness of the head ; sleepiness during the day ; pale and bloated face. Dilatation of the pupils, photophobia, squinting of the right eye. Loss of sensation and of motion of the right side of the face, with a feeling of crawling and pulling. The mouth is drawn towards the left side ; he cannot retain the food in his mouth ; difficult mastication ; bites his tongue when eating ; swallows with difficulty. Laboured and heavy speech. Prescribed **Belladonna**. A few hour after there was tearing pain in the shoulders as if the head were being drawn backward, with returning clearness of the mind. During the next few days these symptoms all disappeared and he made a complete recovery.

HEATSTROKE : SUNSTROKE.

Remedies in general—*Acon* ; *Agaricus* ; *Amyl Nit* ; *Ant Cr* ; *Bell* ; *Bry* ; *Camph* ; *Gels* ; *Glon* ;

Kali Bichrom ; Kalmia Latifolia ; **Lachesis** ; *Lycopod* ; **Natr Carb** ; *Nat Mur* ; Opium ; **Selenium** ; Silicea ; Theridion ; Sulph ; **Verat A** ; *Verat V*.

2. SYNCOPE—For the *fainting spell* give **Camph**, **Lachesis** and **Bell**. For the *vasomotor disturbance* and *heart trouble* give **Glon**. For the *paralytic effect on circulation* give **Acon**. For *insensibility* give **Acon** and **Lach**.

2. COMA—The best two remedies are **Opium** and **Gelsemium**. **Bell** and **Glon** are for the unconsciousness.

2. COLLAPSE AND COLD SWEAT—The best remedy **Camph**, feels as if life is ebbing away ; body ice cold and bathed in cold sweat ; the collapse is more intense than that found in **Lach**. **Lach** has sunken features, cadaverous state and cold extremities. **Verat A** has cold sweat on face, hands and feet. **Natr Carb** has profuse sweat from any exertion.

4. CONGESTIVE STATES—The first and best remedy is **Bell**, next comes **Gels**; both have high fever, delirium and cerebral congestion. **Verat V** has fullness and throbbing of arteries and buzzing in the ears, double or partial vision. **Amyl Nit** has rush of blood to the head and eyes. **Lachesis** is for congestion with a dark red face.

5. HIGH FEVER—See Hyperpyrexia.

6. SUN HEADACHE—**Bell** is for the congestive and nervous headache, more of the former than the latter ; the complaints are usually right-sided and worse from light and noise. **Gels** has nervous headache ;

passive congestion; headache begins in the nape of the neck, and passes up over the head and settles down over the eyes; blurred vision and heaviness of head along with headache; headache relieved by passing profuse urine. **Bryonia**, all movements, even the movement of the eyeballs aggravates the pain. **Spigelia** has headache beginning in morning, reaching maximum at noon and gradually subsiding at sunset. **Theridion** has throbbing headache from forehead to occiput; most unbearable headache with nausea and vomiting. **Lach** has headache in sun and there is glimmering sight, **Kali Bi** has neuralgic and supraorbital headache, but blurring of vision more or less before headache, but sight returns when the headache grows worse. **Kalmia** has headache which is relieved as soon as the patient passes urine. **Natrum Carb**, head feels stupefied; chronic headache which is worse everytime he exposes himself to the sun. **Silicea** feels as if the brain were shaking; when stepping firmly feels as if the head were teaming with living things whirling around in it.

DEPRESSION FROM HEART—When depressed from heart and not from direct sun rays give **Gels**. When hot weather fatigues and there is great mental and physical prostration give **Lach**. **Natr C** is for the debility caused by summer heat and useful for the chronic effects of heat. **Natr Mur**, when the hot weather fatigues, the patient is dull and sleepy with no desire for work. **Lycopod** and **Ant Cr** are useful when the patient is exhausted by doing the least work.

in the sun. **Selenium**, when weakened from hot weather; the patient feels stronger when the sun goes down.

8. GASTRO-INTESTINAL TROUBLE—For the general gastric ailments and nausea, **Ant Cr** and **Silicea** are most useful. **Verat Vir** is useful for the persistent diarrhoea. **Silicea** and **Theridion** are for nausea and vomiting.

9. VISUAL DISTURBANCE—The most useful remedies are **Gels** and **Glon**.

10. CHRONIC SEQUELÆ—The best remedies are **Selenium**, **Lachesis** and **Natrum Carb**.

HEPATITIS.

Remedies in general—**Acon** ; **Ars A** ; **Bell** ; **Bry** ; **Calc C** ; **Cham** ; **Chelid** ; **Chi** ; **Hep S** ; **Kali C** ; **Lach** ; **Lyco** ; **Merc S** ; **Nux V** ; **Phos** ; **Podo** ; **Sil** ; **Sulph**.

Commence the treatment with **Acon**, which often cures the whole disease. It at least improves the condition so, says Jahr, that the remaining symptoms yield to **Bry**, **Bell** and **Merc S**. Though **Aconite** is recommended by Hartmann very earnestly at the commencement of hepatitis, **Bell**, has been found better adapted to this disease, than **Acon** when the local pains abate, which they generally do as soon as the exudation terminates; we must then no longer expect any particular good effects from *Belladonna*. After **Acon**, give **Bry**; it has stitching pains, and

always worse from motion ; the fever is continuous, although not very violent, **Merc S** is the next best remedy. The region of the liver is very sensitive to contact, specially when the patient draws a deep breath, the liver is enlarged and there is considerable jaundice. **Nux V** will be found of special benefit after the fever is removed, the liver continues to be painful and bloated ; stinging pains with vomit, headache ; inability to bear pressure of clothes around hypochondria. Bæhr says that **Nux V** will scarcely be required in the acute stage. After **Nux V** give **Cham**. When the case is mismanaged or the above remedies remain ineffectual **Lyco** and **Sulph** are the best remedies. Dr. Strecker reports the following case—

A man of forty years, emaciated and sallow. He had the itch six years ago and suppressed it ; he has suffered for three months with hardening of the liver and has been treated with Calomel. Symptoms :—Enlargements of the hepatic and epigastric regions, with a hard, fibrous, “feel” very painful upon the slightest touch ; continual hiccough, loss of appetite, constipation, small pulse, hectic fever at night and cough with mucous expectoration ; his urine deposits a pink sediment ; sleeplessness ; great exhaustion. I prescribed **Sulph 30** one dose every three days. * * * He was cured after long-continued use of the remedy.

The other useful remedies **Chi**, **Chelid**, **Calc C**. When suppuration threatens **Lach** and **Hep S** should first at all be tried and if they do not help, **Sil** and **Calc C** often prove effectual. Farrington recommends

Phos in Hepatitis when suppuration ensues with hectic fever, night sweats, enlargement of right hypochondrium, and marked soreness of liver.

HERNIA

The term Hernia is derived from Latin, which means "rupture" and thence protrusion of any viscera from its natural place, either into another cavity, or through an opening in the walls of the cavity in which they are contained.

Abdominal hernia is the protrusion of intestines or omentum or both either through one of the abdominal rings or some other artificial opening.

There are two abdominal rings, the External and the Internal. The *External abdominal ring* is an interval in the aponeurosis (the fibrous expansion of a tendon) of the external oblique muscle, just above and to the outer side of the crest of the pubis. This aperture is somewhat oblique in direction and corresponds with the course of the fibres of the aponeurosis. Through the External abdominal ring passes the Spermatic cord and the ilio-inguinal nerve in the male and the broad ligament and the ilio-inguinal nerve in the female. The *Internal abdominal ring* is situated in the Transversalis fascia, midway between the anterior superior spine of the ilium and the symphysis pubis, and about half an inch above the Poupart's ligament. It transmits the spermatic cord in the male and the round ligament in the female. The *Poupart's ligament* is the lower border of the

aponeurosis of the External oblique muscle and extends from the anterior superior spine of the ilium to the spine of the pubis.

The cause of protrusion may be congenital or acquired. The congenital cases are caused by malformations and conditions of imperfect development to which the abdominal parietes and contents are liable. Of the acquired causes—Hernia may result from any condition which tends either to weaken the abdominal parietes or to increase the intra-abdominal pressure. These may be *chronic strain e.g.*, lifting heavy weight, prolonged standing, wearing tight bands around abdomen, chronic bronchitis, straining at stool or urine. *Relaxation of abdominal muscles* by repeated pregnancies. *Obesity.* *Direct injury.*

INGUINAL HERNIA—This is a hernial tumour that issues from the inguinal canal. It may be either oblique or direct. Direct is the term given to it when it does not issue from the external ring, but is merely pushed out through the internal, forcing the muscles in front of it, that is the whole extent of the canal is not filled up. Oblique is the term applied to that form in which the whole extent of the canal is filled up, the gut issuing from the external ring. When the intestines descend into the scrotum it is called scrotal. This form is the hardest to cure as it is usually of long standing.

Care must be taken not to confound an irreducible hernia with glandular enlargements or tumours of

other kinds. In hernia whenever the patient coughs, there is an impulse felt in the tumour which does not occur in any other variety. Then the suddenness of its appearance, its elasticity, obstructed intestinal action may be considered as good presumptive evidence of its being hernia.

Hernia may be *reducible*, when it can be readily returned to the cavity of the abdomen or *irreducible* when reduction is impossible. This irreducibility or strangulation may be caused (1) when the hernia is of long standing by the formation of plastic bands, that by narrowing the opening or by direct attachment to the gut or omentum prevents its return into the cavity of the abdomen, (2) by a constriction—spasmodic or organic.

“As homœopaths our success has been truly gratifying in the reduction of strangulated hernias without other aid than that derived from our remedies. We do not, however, disparage operative measures, for the necessity for their employment may occur from the failure of remedial action either from the poor selection of the remedy, or from some organic causes, as the existence of plastic bands. By waiting too long for the action of remedies, gangrene may set in and the operation will then be rendered useless from too much time having been lost. No definite length of time can be given in which medicine should be used alone before resorting to operations; each physician must let the particular case and his own judgment, determine” (Gilchrist).

MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

ACONITE NAP—Recent and small; incarcerated with bitter bilious vomiting and cold sweat; violent inflammation of the parts affected in hernia, with burning pain in abdomen as if from red-hot coals.

Arsenic Alb—Gangrene of the hernial tumour; tumour dark-red or livid; sensation as if the intestines become twisted; writhing sensation in abdomen; hard bloated abdomen; burning pains with anguish; sensation of coldness in upper part of abdomen; excessive pain in whole abdomen; prostration; thirst; vomiting; restlessness.

Aurum Metallicum—Pressure in the abdominal ring, as if hernia, would protrude when sitting: protrusion of inguinal hernia, with great cramp-like pains; inguinal and umbilical hernia of children caused by crying.

Calcarea Carb—All forms of hernia; specially from children with the peculiar Calcarea constitution. Guernsey's indications—very open fontanells; perspires freely about the head when sleeping, so as to wet the pillow far around: or when the child is colicky, and cries much, by spells, day and night; does not sleep much after 3 A M; often cries much then. Lippe adds, considerable distension of the abdomen with colic; drawing in the abdomen; distension and hardness in the abdomen; constant gurgling in abdomen. The two hundredth centesimal potency, given four times a day works beautifully in children. In youth a dose every day may be termed frequent. The adult patient.

should receive a single dose, only, much higher than the two hundredth potency" (Carleton), **China**—Strangulated hernia ; gut back at operation. **Cocculus Indicus**—"When the protrusion takes place very slowly, as from a paralytic state of the abdomen", (Raue). Lacerating in the intestines; distension of the abdomen ; vomiting with bruised pain in the intestines ; great weakness and inability to stand. **Colocynth**—Pain in groin, as from hernia ; under pressure, sensation as if hernia receded. Abdomen distended and painful ; relieved by hard pressure while bending body backward. **Gelsemium**—It has been recommended by some authors in the treatment of stangulated hernia, but clinically its results are not satisfactory. **Guaiacum**—Inguinal hernia. Pinching in abdomen, receding towards rectum until discharge of flatus occurs. **Ipecac**—Inguinal hernia ; readily reducible or strangulated. **Lachesis**—Particularly useful when gangrenethreatens in strangulated hernia; the hernial tumour is exceedingly sensitive ; the skin covering the hernial tumour is mottled or dark ; contractive sensation in the abdomen ; burning around umbilicus; distension of abdomen; sensation as from the pressure of a stone. **Lycopodium**—Right sided hernia ; Crural hernia in women; lacerating, stitching pains ; distension of abdomen with rumbling of gas. **Millefolium**—Incarcerated hernia. Violent colic. **Muriatic Acid**—Hernia. Abdomen distended with little food. Colicky griping. **Nitric Acid**—Inguinal or umbilical hernia in children and adults. Stinging

soreness when touched ; abdomen very distended and tender ; cutting and pinching and rumbling. **Nux Moschata**—Umbilical hernia specially in children ; dry mucous surfaces ; abdomen distended and great sleepiness. **Nux Vomica**—Useful for nearly every case of strangulated hernia. Carleton says “A very important remedy, I have succeeded with it even after the occurrence of stercoraceous vomiting.” Hering thinks it to be useful in strangulated umbilical hernia. Raue says “*Nux Vomica* is frequently indicated, specially if errors in diet have preceded ; if it fails, *Cocculus* follows well.” Frequent protrusion of inguinal hernia ; all kinds of hernia with red or yellowish foci ; some tenderness from pressure on the tumour, nausea and vomiting ; sudden violent pain in hernial region ; drawing and tearing and spasmodic constriction in the abdomen, vomiting of sour mucus ; constipation with ineffectual urging to stool ; or slow protrusion in the aged persons with squeezing pain in hernial region, fullness in abdomen, periodical nausea, tumour not very sensitive, is soft and doughy ; later come pinching and griping in abdomen, periodical nausea, gulping of salty and bitter water. **Opium**—Incarcerated inguinal and umbilical hernia. Soporose condition, red face, distended, pain in abdomen as if the intestines were cut to pieces, anti-peristaltic motion, belching and vomiting, vomiting of putrid matter, vomiting of feculent matter, vomiting of urine, bowels absolutely closed, with urging to stool and urine. **Plumbum**—

Strangulaed femoral hernia, left side ; severe pain ; continual vomiting of feculent matter. Strangulated scrotal hernia, right side. **Rhus Tox**—Hernia caused by heavy straining or lifting. Cramp-like drawing in umbilical region, with violent pinching. **Silicea**—painful inguinal hernia. Guernsey says—when the child is very tender to touch around the tumour ; the tumour is painful, and the child is easier when it recedes ; vomits up milk profusely after nursing ; dreads to be moved ; frequent colicky pains, which are relieved by a discharge of very offensive flatus ; flat, distended abdomen. **Sulphuric Acid**—Boëninghausen considered this, one of the most important remedies in inguinal hernia. Colic with a sensation as if hernia would protrude. Inguinal hernia. Incarcerated hernia in old people coming on in a very gradual manner ; pinched, constricted feeling in hernia ; sensation of fullness in abdomen ; periodical nausea and constipation ; hernia not very sensitive ; incarcerated part not very hard or tense, but has a doughy feel ; incarceration may last for days without symptoms growing severe ; gradual accumulation of flatus ; pinching in abdomen, periodical, transient tearing pains ; constant nausea belching of sweet, salty or bitter fluid, finally vomiting. **Sulphur**—Inflamed, strangulated hernia ; painful inguinal hernia. Rumbling in hypogastrium as if empty ; painful sensitiveness in the whole abdomen, as if the parts in it were raw and sore ; pain as if something would be torn out ; spasmodically contractive colic ; painfulness in the

abdomen when touching it. **Tabacum**—Strangulated hernia ; nausea, deathly faintness, cold ; cold sweat ; vomiting ; sudden cerebral hyperæmia (Hering). **Veratrum Album**—Incarcerated hernia, not inflamed ; antiperistaltic action ; great thirst, nausea, hiccough, cold sweat, cutting colic pain in abdomen as if cut with knives ; distension of abdomen. **Zincum Matallicum**—Inguinal hernia. Painful pressing in left groin, as if hernia would occur. Jerking in right inguinal region. Drawing pain in left inguinal region while sitting. Hernia passes down forcibly.

HEENIA (INGUINAL AND UMBILICAL) IN CHILDREN.
—The great majority of these lesions have yielded to **Calcarea Carb** ; **Nux V** has come next in frequency (Carleton).

HICCOUGH.

Remedies in general—**Ammon C** ; **Ars A** ; **Atrop** ; **Bell** ; **Bismuth** ; **Bry** ; **Calc C** ; **Cajuput** ; **Carbo V** ; **Cham** ; **Chi** ; **Cicuta** ; **Colch** ; **Cuprum** ; **Cyclamen** ; **Hydrocyan Ac** ; **Hyosc** ; **Ign** ; **Kreosote** ; **Lauroc** ; **Lyc** ; **Mosch** ; **Natrum Mur** ; **Nux M** ; **Nux V** ; **Op** ; **Phos** ; **Puls** ; **Ranunculus B** ; **Sepia** ; **Stramon** ; **Sulph** ; **Sulph Ac** ; **Teucrium** ; **Marum Verum** ; **Verat A** ; **Zinc**.

SPECIAL INDICATIONS—**Calc C**, **Nux V**, **Cham** and **Rheum** are for *infantile hiccough*. For *nervous hiccough* of hysteric individuals **Nux V**, **Ign**, **Bell**, **Hyosc**, **Nux M**, **Natrum Mur** are useful. For

hiccough due to *diseases of stomach and liver* give **Bry**, **Nux V**, **Puls**, **Natr M** and **Sulph**. For hiccough due to *inflammation of the organs adjoining the diaphragm* **Bell**, **Hyosc**, **Atropine** and **Opium**. When *the spasm of diaphragm* is caused by *exhaustion of vital force*, **Ammon C**, **Phos**, **Mosch**, **Verat V**, **Hydrocyan Ac** are useful. **Hyosc** for hiccough occurring *after abdominal operation*. **Stramon** and **Verat V** for hiccough *after hot drinks*. **Arsenic A** and **Puls** after *cold drinks*. **Teucrium**; **Marum Verum** for jerking hiccough *after nursing*. **Ignatia** for hiccough aggravated by *eating, smoking and emotions*.

2. GENERAL INDICATIONS.

AMMON CARB—Hiccough from exhaustion with defective reaction.

AMMON MUR—Hiccough with stitches in the chest and empty gnawing sensation in the stomach after a full meal.

ARSENIC A—Hiccough after cold drinks.

BELLADONNA—Violent hiccough, jerking the patient up, or alternating with convulsions, or partly composed of eructation and partly of hiccough of nervous and inflammatory origin.

BISMUTH—Hiccough from gastric irritation. Pressure in stomach after a meal.

BRYONIA—Severe hiccough after eating. Hiccough after eructation without having eaten anything.

CALC C—Hiccough from gastric irritation, nervous irritability and debility.

CARBO V—Hiccough from gastric irritation worse after eating and drinking.

CICUTA—Loud sounding hiccough.

CAJUPUTUM—Suits hiccough coming on the slightest provocation.

COLCHICUM—Hiccough for hours at a time.

CUPRUM—Hiccough precedes vomiting or spasms. Hiccough of Cholera.

CYCLAMEN—Violent hiccough while eating and for sometime afterwards. Hiccough-like eructations, particularly in pregnant women.

HYOSCYAMUS—*Hiccough after abdominal operations* Excessive long-continued hiccough. Hiccough with cramps or involuntary micturition, frothing at mouth.

KREOSOTE—Hiccough during pregnancy.

LAUROCERASUS—Hiccough with long lasting faints.

LYCOPodium—Hiccough after a meal or after smoking.

NATRUM MUR—Hiccough after abuse of quinine. Violent hiccough for several days. Hiccough with nausea.

NUX MOSCH—Hiccough with weak digestion. Nervous hiccough.

NUX VOM—Hiccough brought on by cold drinks; without any apparent cause; from overeating.

PULSATILLA—Hiccough after cold fruit or drinking.

SEPIA—Hiccough after meals and gastric irritation.

STAPHIS—Severe hiccough after eating.

STRAM—Hiccough after hot drinks.

TEUCRIUM—Hiccough after nursing.

MARUM VERUM—Useful in jerking hiccough after nursing.

VERAT A—Hiccough after hot drinks.

HODGKIN'S DISEASE.

It is a disease characterised by anæmia, progressive hyperplasia of the lymphatic glands, and sometimes lymphoid growths in the liver, spleen, kidney, and other organs.

Sometimes debility and anæmia are the first symptoms, but more frequently enlargement of the lymphatic glands of the neck, axillæ, or groins first attract attention. In chronic cases the glands are hard, separate, and movable under the skin; but in acuter forms the glands feel soft. Various pressure symptoms, as the deeper glands are affected e.g. dyspnœa, laryngeal cough, palpitation, cyanosis, difference in the pulses of the two sides of the neck and radial arteries, dysphagia, unequal pupils etc. Irregular paroxysms of intermittent fever which may coincide with a paroxysmal enlargement of the lymphatic glands. Spleen and liver enlarged. Some changes in the blood picture. Anæmia and langour increase and in the later stage may become extreme with a marked tendency to hæmorrhage.

The disease usually runs a slow chronic course. In severe cases the anæmia and emaciation are marked and death occurs from exhaustion or with delirium

and coma. Complications such as pneumonia, pleural effusion, pressure on the bronchi or trachea may also cause death. Difficulty in swallowing may arise from overgrowth of the adenoid tissue in the pharynx or thorax.

TREATMENT—The medicinal treatment has failed in most cases as has also the surgical. **Arsenic Alb** and **Iodine** are the two remedies for which most is claimed. **Ceanothus, tincture**, five drops every three hours continued for two or three days, then discontinued for three weeks, and again given as before is said to have prolonged life in some cases. Lilienthal advises to give **Conium** in massive doses. The other possible remedies mentioned by him are Barium, Merc Iod Rnb, Natr S, Nitr Ac, Phos, Psorin.

HYDROCEPHALS (Acute).

See Tubercular Meningitis.

HYDROCEPHALUS (Chronic)

Remedies in general—Arn M ; **Ars A** ; Baryta C ; **Bell** ; Calc C ; Calc P ; *Hellebore* ; Ignatia ; **Iod** ; Kali Iod ; *Merc S* ; Phos ; Sil ; *Tuberculin* ; Sil ; **Sulph** ; Zinc Mur.

Jahr is said to have got incredibly good results from **Sulph** and **Calc C**. He is rather less enthusiast about the use of **Hellebore** and **Bell**, though most authors speak very highly of these two remedies. Bæhr

advises the repeated use of **Calc C** and **Ars A**. Jahr advises not to give **Calc C** and **Sulph** in alternation nor in too rapid succession one after the other; each remedy must be allowed its full time to act. "My usual custom" says Jahr, "is to give the patient for eight days, morning and night a tea-spoonful of a solution of a few globules in water, or else I administer three doses of three globules 30th, each in the space of eight days giving a dose dry on the tongue every other day after which I await the result and give no more medicine as long as any improvement is perceptibly going on." Jousset recommends **Mercurius**, **Calcarea C**, **Iodine** and **Sulph** as the principal remedies. **Merc C** (which is preferred by Jousset) is indicated by vertigo, specially on raising or on lifting the head; vomiting; dimness of vision; diplopia; more or less complete blindness with dilated pupils; marked decrease or absence of development of intellect; somnolence and convulsions. **Calc C** and **Sulph** are mainly useful on the ground of the excellent clinical experience of Jahr and are used as he has directed. **Iodine** has diplopia, amblyopia, strabismus, unsteady gait, twitching of muscles, convulsions, paralysis and coma. Kafka describes **Kali Iod** as specific for the disease. Burnett recommends **Tuberculinum**, which is said to have done some benefit in his hands. **Silicea** and **Baryta C** may sometimes be useful. External treatment consists of compression, simple puncture or injections of Iodine.

HYDROPHOBIA.

HYDROPHOBIA—A contagious and extremely painful disease characterised by spasms of muscles of swallowing and respiration, due to an inoculation of poison from the saliva of rabid animals. Spasms of pharynx come on first. These are brought on by any attempt to swallow. The muscles of respiration are next affected. Unfortunately for the patient the mind remains clear to the end and thus making the disease all the more painful.

Remedies in general—Atropine ; **Bell** ; **Canth** ; Hellebore ; **Hydrophobinum** (Lyssin) ; **Hyosc** ; Stramon.

HYDROPHOBINUM—(the saliva of a mad dog) was first obtained and proved by Hering. The higher attenuations (200 or upwards) are used as prophylactic and even as a curative agent. To prevent convulsions says Hering, give **Hydrophobinum**, evening and morning; every week, until it produces fever, diarrhœa etc. Hering also mentions **Cantharis** third dilution as a preventive. If the patient already labours under hydrophobia, give **Belladonna**, at every return of the convulsions. **Bell** is the principal remedy ; it is well confirmed clinically. Jousset says that according to clinical experiences, strong doses of the mother tincture are adopted. Royal says that **Bell** is useful only at the first stage and that it has been used from the 1000th potency down to a 1/150th of a grain of Atropine. If after taking **Bell** the convulsions continue about

the same give **Hyosc** and if this fails give **Cantharis**. **Stramon** is empirically used in China for hydrophobia. it is principally indicated for the convulsions and the tremblings caused by the sight of liquids and shining object; low muttering delirium (second stage of hydrophobia); suppression of urine. Royal says "If I should ever be called to treat another case of rabies where the antitoxin had been used and failed I would give **Stramon** in three drop doses of the mother tincture every fifteen minutes, till I had produced its toxic effect. I consider **Stramon** the nearest simillimum we have for hydrophobia." **Hyosc** is for the persistent insomnia; desire to run away; and the great difficulty of deglutition. Jousset recommends the use of the mother tincture; while Royal says that this remedy may be used high and low, from 1000th potency to 1/100 of a grain of Hyoscine. **Cantharis** cover the symptoms of Hydrophobia with sexual irritability.

HYSTERIA.

Remedies in general—**Agus Castus**; **Ammon Carb**; **Asafætida**; **Aurum**; **Bell**; **Calc C**; **Cauro**; **Caust**; **Cham**; **Cicuta V**; **Cimicifuga**; **Conium**; **Gels**; **Hyosc**; **Ignatia**; **Kali Phos**; **Mobchus**; **Lycos**; **Mag Mur**; **Natrum Mur**; **Nux Moschata**; **Nux Vom**; **Phos**; **Platina**; **Puls**; **Sepia**; **Sulph**; **Tarentula**; **Hisp**; **Theridion**; **Valerian**; **Verat A**; **Viola O**; **Zinc**; **Zinc Val**.

1. GENERAL TREATMENT—The most useful remedies for nearly most of the hysterical manifestations are **Ignatia**, **Tarentula**, **Conium**, **Platina**. Next in importance comes **Valerian**, **Asafœtida**, **Kali Mur**, **Phos**, **Moschata** and **Nux Moschata**. Jahr is said to have got the most benefit from **Ign**, **Conium**, **Verat A**, **Arum** and **Phos** in hysteric affections of an *emotive sphere*. For *hysteric convulsions and spasms*, **Ignatia** is the best remedy; next comes **Bell**, **Cupr**, **Caust**, **Hyosc** and **Moschus**; lastly **Cocc**, **Cham**, **Gels**, **Cicuta** and **Secale**. For *apoplectic sopor* give **Bell**, **Ign**, **Opium**, **Cham**, **Lach**. For *choreaic movements* of hysteria think of **Cimicifuga** first, then **Caust** and **Cham**. For the *fitful mood* give **Puls**, **Phos**, **Lyco**, **Stramon**. In case of *melancholy with great sadness and weeping* **Aur**, **Bell Plat** and **Verat A**. In case of extreme *nervous excitability*, **Ign**, **Cham**, **Phos**, **Valerian**, **Verat A**, **Mosch**, **Bell**, **Hyosc**. For the *sensation of a ball* ascending in the throat give **Ign**, **Asafœtida**, **Conium**. **Cicuta**, **Sepia**, **Valerian**, **Magnesia Mur**. For *hysterial spasms of the pharynx* threatening suffocation give **Hyosc**, **Bell**, **Ign**, **Asafœtida**. For the *pain in small of back* give **Nux V**, **Ign**, **Cupr**, **Bell**, **Sulph**.

GENERAL INDICATIONS.

AGUNS CASTUS—Hysteria with maniacal lasciviousness. Extreme nervous weakness.

ANACARDIUM O—Feels as if he has two wills, one contradicting the other. Great forgetfulness. Restlessness; must be in constant motion.

ASAFÆTIDA—The “globus hystericus” or sensation of a ball in the throat. Flatus pressing upwards causing oppression. Hysterical convulsions due to checking of habitual discharges.

AURUM—Religious melancholy. Grief at one’s fate which one had caused by one’s indiscretions ; great anxiety and apprehension proceeding from the heart. Remarkable changeability of mind.

BELLADONNA—When the boisterous symptoms are prominent. Hysteria with melancholic mood. Excessive nervous excitability with exalted sensibility. The convulsive and spasmodic affections of Hysteria.

CALCAREA CARB—Hysterical spasm from nervous excitement. Twitching and trembling of the body.

CAULOPHYLLUM—Hysterical manifestations along with uterine complications, specially dysmenorrhœa. Anæmia, general debility and exhaustion.

CAUSTICUM—Paralytic and spasmodic manifestations of hysteria. Thinking of her troubles aggravate them.

CHAMOMILLA—Fainting fits of hysteria. The pains of hysteria. Jerking and twitching.

CICUTA V—Spasmodic symptoms of hysteria. Fainting fits of hysteria ; great weakness and prostration after fit.

CIMICIFUGA—Hysterical convulsions. Hysteria, depending upon menstrual suppression.

CONIUM—Hysterical paroxysms where the trouble emanates directly from derangements of the sexual sphere. The globus hystericus. Gloomy and melan-

choly turn of mind. She is dissatisfied with herself and everybody around her. Great disposition to weep when alone.

GELSEMIUM—Specially the remedy in hysterical convulsions with spasm of glottis. Excessive irritability of mind and body with vascular excitement, semi-stupor with langour and prostration. Feeling of a lump in the throat which cannot be swallowed. Hysterical manifestations from onanism. Paralytic and paretic manifestations of hysteria. Great irritability of the bladder with constant desire to urinate.

HYOSCYAMUS—Spasms and convulsions of hysteria. Much silly laughter and foolish actions.

IGNATIA—Great sensitiveness to external impressions. Patients laugh and cry alternately; spasmodic laughter often ends in screaming. The "globus hystericus" is very prominently present in this drug. The clavus hystericus is also present which shows itself as a sharp pain as if a nail were being driven into the top of the head. The mental symptoms change often; there is great despondency with cheerfulness. Numerous other contradictory items are found in its pathogenesis. Thus we have headache relieved by stooping, soreness of teeth better by eating, sorethroat better from swallowing, the more the patient coughs the more he wants to cough. Great disposition to grieve. Irritability and impatience. Hysterical convulsions.

KALI PHOS—Clinically found very useful. It is

called for attacks from sudden or intense emotions in highly nervous and excitable patients. The globus hystericus is present and there are fits of crying, laughter and yawning. Spasms with unconsciousness. Nervous dread without any cause. Looks on the dark side of everything.

MAGNESIA MURIATICA—Hysteria in connection with derangement of the female sexual organs. Globus hystericus better by eructation, Disposition to take cold ; frequently recurring pains as if bruised through the whole body ; great feeling of illness and fainting fits after meals.

MOSCHUS—Specially the remedy for the hysterical paroxysms and sudden fainting fits with loss of consciousness. Tetanic spasms, unconsciousness, muscular twitchings, violent spasm with constriction of chest. Uncontrollable laughter with alternate moods of joyfulness and sadness. Hysterical attacks of hiccough ; great tendency to scold. Increase of of sexual desire with symptoms of nymphomania or satyriasis.

NATRUM MUR—Frequent recurrence of the nervous paroxysms during the day and vanishing of the same as soon as sweat breaks out. Frequent paroxysms of syncope. Feeling in various parts of the body as if they had gone to sleep. Vivid fantastical dreams even during a light sleep. Desponding and melancholy mood ; tearful disposition ; consolation aggravates (opposite of Puls). Want of firmness and wavering disposition.

NUX MOSCHATA—Particularly suitable for females who show a fitfulness of mood, characterised by a rapid transition from extreme sadness to excessive cheerfulness. It is indicated where, previous to the proxysm, the least labour is followed by lassitude and a sensation as if syncope would set in. It may likewise be suitable where hysteria succeeds fever, and ague or typhoid accompanied by spinal irritation; and in cases depending upon derangements of the sexual sphere. Globus hystericus, great sleepiness, bloating of the abdomen, and dryness of mouth are its prominent symptoms.

PHOSPHORUS—Great weakness. Melancholia and hysteric laughter. Abnormal sexual symptoms due to hysteria.

PLATINA—Haughty mental condition; self-esteem is prominent and he looks down on every one. The mental condition often borders on the maniacal state. Extreme sensitiveness of the genital organs, even nymphomania with great desire to uncover. The extreme nervous condition makes her sleepless. There is constriction of œsophagus and a suffocative feeling.

PULSATILLA—There is melancholia, sadness, and weeping; the patient gushes out her grief anywhere, and seeks sympathy and consolation and seems to be made better by it; the patient seeks consolation (opposite in *Natr M*). Hysterical attacks at puberty. Fainting fits due to the suppression of the menses. Constant change in the feelings and symptoms of the

patient. Constriction in the throat and something seems to impede the speech.

SEPIA—Hysteria associated with uterine complications.

SULPH—Religious melancholy about her own salvation. Profound melancholy and listlessness with disposition to do nothing. Everything seems beautiful to her. Considers herself very rich.

TARENTULA HISPANICA—Useful in hysteria; the attacks are apt to be feigned, and the patient has immoderate attacks of uncontrollable laughter. Restlessness and trembling of limbs, the patient is compelled to keep always on the move. There is excessive hyperæsthesia, the spine is sensitive, and there is apt to be nymphomania. Hystero-epilepsy.

THERIDION—Hysterical affections during puberty and climacteric. Sensitive to the least noise. Time passes too quickly. Hilarity with talkativeness. Luminous vibrations before eyes; double vision; sensitive to light. Faints at every exertion.

VALERIAN—A remedy for the hysterical habit. Patient must continually keep on move. Slightest exertion causes violent headache and the slightest pain causes fainting. Globus hystericus Nervous agitation alternation of mood; constant fear and tremulousness. Sensation as if something warm were rising from the stomach.

VIOLA ODORATA—A remedy for the hysterical paroxysms. Great disposition to weep without knowing why; excessive susceptibility to emotional excite-

ment ; continued affection of the chest ; painful dyspnoea ; violent palpitation of the heart are its main indications.

ZINCUM—Incessant fidgety feeling in the feet and lower extremities. Variable mood. Aversion to mental and bodily exertion with great prostration.

ZINC VALERIANATA—Great fidgetiness of the feet along with hysterical conditions where chronic uterine diseases are present.

Ailments of

INFANTS & NEWBORN CHILDREN.

THE NEWBORN INFANT.

THE PULSE—At birth is very rapid, about 130 per minute, and extremely variable in rate, quickening with the least excitement. The pulse-rate slowly diminishes until at the age of six months it is about 110 per minute.

THE RESPIRATIONS—At birth are about 35—50 per minute, but after a few weeks they fall to 30 per minute, and remain at that rate until the end of the first year. The respiration of a newborn infant shows in a marked degree of irregularity ; not only does it vary in rate and rhythm from one moment to another, but even the symmetry of movement which is so constant a feature in later life hardly seems to have

Aconite in repeated doses may be said to be the first remedy for all complaints of children, no matter what the disease is, and what the symptoms are.

become a confirmed physiological habit as yet. This is due to the variations in the entry of air first on one side of the chest and then on the other.

THE TEMPERATURE—During the first few days is liable to considerable variation. In about 10% of infants in the first five days of life there is a temperature of 101. This fever has been described under the name of *Inanition Fever* and is probably connected in some way with the lack of nutriment before the mother's milk secretion is established. This fever usually occurs on the second or third day after birth. Along with the fever there is some loss of weight of the child. Feeding with whey or even with plain water produces a rapid cessation both of the pyrexia and of the wasting.

SKIN—Some degree of fine desquamation is usual during the first week after birth and in some healthy infants this process is very marked; the skin may even shed in large scales from the hands and feet. It is important to recognise that although such marked desquamation is sometimes an indication of syphilis, it is not always so.

GROWTH—The average weight of a healthy infant at birth is 7 to 8 pounds; female being less heavy. For the first two or three days there is commonly some loss of weight, which may amount to as much as eight ounces; this is however quickly regained when the mother's milk is established.

The average gain per day up to five months is three-quarters of an ounce to one ounce; a *gain*

of four to six ounces per week may be taken as satisfactory progress in a healthy infant. The weight at birth is about doubled at five months and trebled at the end of the first year of life. The gain in weight per annum for the first few years averages four or five pounds.

The following table shows the monthly rate of increase in heights & weights of children :—

Age	Height	Weight
At birth ...	19·5 inches	... 7lb 8 oz
1 month ...	20·5 "	... 8 ,, 5½ "
2 months ...	21 "	... 10 ,, 4 "
3 ,, ...	22 "	... 11 ,, 15 "
4 ,, ...	23 "	... 13 ,, 9½ "
5 ,, ...	23·5 "	... 14 ,, 14½ "
6 ,, ...	24 "	... 16 ,, 3½ "
7 ,, ...	24·5 "	... 17 ,, 5 "
8 ,, ...	25 "	... 18 ,, 10 "
9 ,, ...	25·5 "	... 20 ,, 1 "
10 ,, ...	26 "	... 20 ,, 5½ "
11 ,, ...	26·5 "	... 21 ,, 2 "
12 ,, ...	27 "	... 22 ,, 7 "
2 years ...	30·5 "	... 28 ,,
3 ,, ...	34 "	... 32 ,,
4 ,, ...	37·5 "	... 36 ,,

The fontanels offer positive indication of the progress of development. Normally the posterior fontanel is obliterated at the end of the second month.

While the anterior closes from the sixteenth to the eighteenth month. Ordinarily, delayed closing of the anterior fontanel indicates malnutrition or rickets.

DENTITION—The milk teeth twenty in number are cut in the following order:—The two lower central incisors from the seventh to the ninth month, often later and sometime earlier. After a lapse of five or six weeks come the two upper central incisors: next come the two lower lateral incisors, followed by the upper lateral incisors. After an interval, the four front molars appear, followed again by four canines, and last of all by the four posterior molars; the whole set being cut by about the end of the second year. But it must not be supposed that there is any strict time-keeping in the appearance of the teeth, for, although there is pretty definite order of occurrence, the lower central incisors may appear early or late, and the others may follow, sometimes several at once, sometimes with long intervals between them.

DEPRESSION OF THE FONTANEL—In chronic disturbances of nutrition and long exhausting illness of every form, chronic dehydration and atrophy of various etiology, the fontanel becomes depressed. This depression is specially noticeable when the child sits up. The rapid development of the depression in acute disturbances of nutrition, such as severe diarrhoea with vomiting is a danger signal.

ASPHYXIA NEONATORUM.

The just-born child looks blue, lies as if lifeless and

does not cry or breathe. Look for any mechanical obstruction and remove it at once. Umbilical cord twisted round the neck or mucus within the throat choking it are the most common causes. Remove the mucus by putting the finger into the throat. Blow air by placing your mouth over the month of child, so as to inflate the lungs. Care should be taken not to force too much air in the child's lungs at once, lest they be injured. After the lungs are filled, the chest should be compressed gently with the hand to expell air. These efforts should be repeated several times, allowing a few moments to elapse between each. Alternate plunging of the child in tepid and cold water may be of some use. Place the child on your palm with its back upwards and give gentle but firm strokes on it with your palm. Artificial respiration may also be tried.

Internally give **Ant T**, first one globule dry on the tongue. If this cannot do any good give **Opium** in the same manner. **Acon** is useful where the face is red and congested. **Laurocerasus** is useful where there is great blueness of the face, with twitching of the muscle of the face and gasping without real breathing. **China** and **Lachesis** are also useful remedies for the condition.

SWELLING AND ELONGATION OF THE HEAD.

It is common for the head of the infant to be swollen and elongated immediately after birth, specially when the labour has been difficult and

prolonged. Occasionally a tumour appears on the back or top of the head. This will generally disappear of itself in a few days. If it does not, wash the parts, with **Tincture Arnica**, three or four drops to half a tumblerful of water. If this too remains insufficient a few does of **Rhus T** internally, will hasten its removal. Shape the parts with the hand.

NO STOOL.

The first evacuation from the infant's bowels is called the meconium, which consists of dark bottle-green coloured substance. Generally the bowels are moved a few hours after birth, and require no artificial aid. If however the discharge is too long delayed **Acon** should be given first. This will generally bring on the desired effect. If the bowels do not still move, a dose of **Nux Vom**, **Bry** or **Sulph** may be administered both to the mother and the child.

RETENTION OF URINE.

This will generally be removed by **Aconite**. Should this fail, **Puls** will generally suffice. **Nux V** will be useful where there is retention with painful, ineffectual urging to urinate, urine passes in drops. **Belladonna**, where there is much moaning and sudden crying out from retention. **Opium**, child very drowsy and sleepy face bloated, bladder full, urine retained.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM

This is the violent conjunctivitis of the new-born, which at times results in destruction of the entire eye. This is usually due to infection with gonococcus. Absolute cleanliness of the eyes and body are necessary. Immediately after delivery bathe the eyes with **2 per-cent** solution of **Boric Acid**. If in spite of this there is ophthalmia and purulent discharge, drop **Silver Nitrate lotion** (1 grain to one ounce of distilled water) into the inflamed eyes. This should be repeated every three or four hours until the suppuration has entirely ceased and the inflammation is considerably moderated. **Internally**, **Acon** should be given first and sometimes this alone mitigates the whole trouble in a few hours. If however the whites of the eyes are very red, there is bleeding from the eyelids and there is great intolerance of light **Bell** should be given instead of **Acon**. **Acon** sometimes mitigates the inflammation so much in a few hours that the remainder easily yields to **Merc S**. But if the disease has progressed considerably, no remedy will be found capable of accomplishing more good than **Sulph**. If **Sulph** remains ineffectual **Rhus T** may sometimes help. **Rhus T** is specially indicated when on pulling the lids apart, the conjunctiva protrudes between them, like dark red, puffy swelling. **Calc C** is indicated where there is excessive secretion of the eyes, œdema of the lids and ulceration of the cornea. If **Calc C** had improved the case but not cured it, **Lyc** or **Nitr Ac** may be useful. **Nitr**

Ac is useful for gonorrhœal ophthalmia ; lids swollen, hard and painful, great photophobia, copious discharge of corroding yellow pus. **Euphrasia** is indicated if the children are unwilling to open the eyes, and if, the lids on being pulled apart, the cornea looks obscured and dim. **Pulsatilla** should be given where there is profuse discharge of purulent matter from the eyes, with redness of the whole eye and interior of the lids ; **Puls** is an intercurrent drug to **Arg Nit**. **Arg Nit** should be considered when there is a profuse discharge of creamy pus ; the eyelids are much swollen, haziness of the cornea with a tendency to slough.

See also Ophthalmia.

UMBILICAL SEPSIS AND ERYSIPELAS NEONATORUM.

Absolute cleanliness should be insisted upon. Wash the parts with **Rhus Tox** (tincture for external use) solution. The strength should be 3 or 4 drops in one ounce of distilled water. Keep a dry dressing. Raue recommends for local use 10 per cent aqueous solution of **Ichthyol**. *Internally*, **Bry**, should be tried first, in cases of ordinary umbilical sepsis. If **Bry** fails, give **Arnica** ; failing this too, **Rhus Tox** should be given. In severe cases **Ars A** may be required. **Bell** and **Rhus T** are to be thought of where erysipelas is threatened. *Erysipelas Neonatorum*, Jahr recommends **Bell**, **Rhus T** and **Sulph**, but Bæhr doubts whether **Bell** can arrest the mischief. He recommends **Merc S**, or **Hep S** ; and if jaundice supervenes **Phos**

and **Bry** may be useful. **Apis** is unanimously admitted to be the best remedy of umbilical erysipelas of children.

See also Erysipelas.

TETANUS NEONATORUM.

The symptoms are indicated with those observed in the adult. The earlier manifestation is trismus or locking of the jaws, occurring shortly after the separation of the cord stump. This trismus is followed by tonic spasms of the muscles of the neck and extremities, occurring paroxysmally. As a rule it terminates fatally within a few days, although it may pursue a protracted course and result in recovery only in very rare instances.

For the *local treatment*, Raue suggests that the site of infection should be dressed with gauze wrung from 1 in 2000 solution of **Bichloride of Mercury** in order to check the further progress of infection, and if there be a focus of suppuration free drainage must be instituted. He further suggests the internal use of **Hypericum**, mother tincture, with the hope of influencing the course of the disease. The other possible remedies are **Camph**, **Bell**, **Cicuta**, **Hydrocyan Ac**, **Ars A**, **Ignatia**, **Moschus**, **Nux V**, **Stramon** and **Lachesis**.

See also Tetanus.

ICTERUS NEONATORUM.

(Jaundice of the new-born)

This generally passes of itself and rarely becomes serious. It may arise from exposure to cold or from the injurious practice of administering aperient medicines immediately after birth, and other causes. First give a few doses of **Acon**, this will remove the trouble in most cases. **Merc S, Cham, Chi, Nux V, Podo, Lyco** are also useful medicines.

See also Jaundice.

MELÆNA NEONATORUM.

The commonest form of hæmorrhage in an infant is is the bleeding from the stomach or bowels producing Melæna Neonatorum. Dr. Feer says that true melæna rarely occurs after the first, second or third days after birth. In infants, considerable quantities of blood may be passed per anum owing to septic infection of the umbilical cord, the hæmorrhage arising either from an actual ulcer of the stomach or duodenum or from a purpuric condition caused by bacterial toxæmia ; in a few such cases running a rapidly fatal course, the passage of dark or bright blood per rectum in increasing quantities is almost the only symptom, and the cause of the bleeding is not clear even when searched for. Melæna occurring two or three weeks after birth is usually due to syphilis or sepsis. There may be melæna

due to blood swallowed from the mother's nipple. This has occasionally happened where a fissure was present in the maternal nipple which bled when dragged upon by the child's sucking. In such cases the child's good condition, inspite of the passage of blood is in contrast with the pallor and collapse induced by real hæmorrhage.

STOPPAGE OF NOSE.

(Snuffles)

Nux Vom is the best remedy ; it will mostly afford relief. If however, complaint still continues give **Sambucus**. If the nose is stuffed up and yet water runs from the nose, give **Cham**. When there is much sneezing and there is a thick discharge from the nose give **Merc S**. If the nose is stuffed up and the child is keeping its mouth open to breathe and cannot sleep, **Ammon C** should be the remedy,

See also Cold, Catarrh, Coryza.

SORE MOUTH.

Merc S should be given first, generally this will be sufficient. **Sulph** may be used as an intercurrent remedy. In very bad cases give **Nitric Ac** and if this too fails, **Ars A** should be given. Painting the affected parts with sheep's milk sometimes gives very good results.

See also Aphthæ and Stomatitis.

CRYING.

Where the crying is excessive, and the usual means of pacifying them fail, always suppose that the child is suffering from pain and usually this is *colic* or *earache*. **Bell** should be tried first. If this fail **Cham** should be given. Should this too fail, give **Acon** or **Coffea**.

See also Colic and Earache.

COLIC.

Bell is the first remedy, and is usually sufficient. If this fail try **Cham**, **Colocynth**, **Acon**. Hot dry fomentations are useful.

DIARRHOEA.

Acon, should be given in repeated doses at the onset. This is generally sufficient to check the diarrhoea. Should this fail **Ipec** may be tried. **Ipecac** will be useful where the bowels are distended, child cries a good deal, greenish, fermented stool, the discharges small but frequent. **China**, for sudden profuse watery diarrhoea, stool contains a good deal of undigested matter. **Cham**, stool frequent, watery, brown; green mucus; sour smell like rotten eggs; sometimes contains undigested food; child peevish and wants to be carried. **Rheum** for fermented, frothy, green stool; smell sour; the child cries a good deal. **Aethusa** for severe diarrhoea with great

intolerance of milk ; vomits curdled milk; sudden and violent vomiting immediately after nursing ; great prostration. **Secale**, specially for overfed children ; stool contains a good deal of undigested matter. **Ars A** in severe cases where the discharges spirt out suddenly in one jet and there is great prostration. **Sulph** should be used occasionally as an intercurrent remedy. **China** and **Carbo V** will be useful for diarrhœa with much flatulenee. **Podo** and **Cham**, most useful for diarrhœa in connection with deranged liver. For diarrhœa during dentition, **Cham**, **Merc S**, **Sulph** are best ; then comes **Ipec** and **Ars A**. For chronic diarrhœa the most useful remedies are **Sulph** and **Calc C**.

See also Diarrhœa.

CHOLERA INFANTUM.

The course of treatment of Cholera Infantum differs very little from that of Cholera. In fact few remedies are mentioned by authors to be particularly useful for Cholera Infantum. **Acon** and **Ipec** are useful at the onset and if remains unchecked try **Ars A** in very small doses and **Verat A** may also be useful. **Aethusa** is said to be very useful in fully developed cases.

The following is given as a general indication to guide us in a case—

Acon, very useful at the onset ; stools like chopped spinach. **Ant Cr**, diarrhœa, yellowish and offensive stool ; liquids are more particularly vomited up. **Apis**,

a good remedy, specially with involuntary stool. **Argent N** useful for thin dried up children; stool, green and slimy with noisy flatus; patients generally worse at night. **Arnica M**, foul, slimy stool, great urging and straining. **Arsenic A**, Jahr says that when inspite of all treatment, the child becomes weaker, its features sunken, no remedy does more good than **Ars A**. It has to be given in very small doses, lest there be aggravation. The best remedies for Arsenical aggravation in such cases are **Verat A**, **Ipec** and **Nux V**. For the summer complaints of children, Farrington recommends **Bell** very strongly, **China** will be indicated when after violent or long-lasting Cholera Infantum, the child is drowsy, breathing is rapid, the diarrhoea ceased or is involuntary and the surface of the body is cold. **Colocynth**, occasionally useful. **Croton Tig**, profuse, yellow, watery stool, which is poured everytime the patient eats or drinks. **Elaterium** watery stool of olive-green colour, coming out with a gush, with cutting pain in abdomen. **Ferrum**, stool contains undigested food; stool passed as soon as the patient attempts to eat; symptoms recurring quite regularly just after midnight. **Fer Phos**, action very similar to **Acon**, **Ipecac**, frequently needed in Cholera Infantum, at the commencement; it precedes Arsenic A well. Jahr says that when the disease starts from cold, derangement of stomach or atmospheric influences, **Ipec** is the most effectual remedy. It antidotes the medicinal aggravation of Arsenic A. Farrington has used **Kali Brom** with

good success in several cases specially where there is great prostration and cold surface. **Nux Vom**—Jahr says that it will be specially useful where Ipec and Verat A have failed ; or will also counteract the medicinal aggravation of Arsenic A. **Opium**, when well selected remedies fail ; the disease attacks the brain and child appears to be drugged (stupor) ; diarrhœa sets in when the case proceeds towards recovery. **Podophyllum**, stools gush out, vary in colour, painless ; great loathing of food. **Psorinum**, diarrhœa from fright ; profuse, watery and offensive stool ; urging for stool drives the patient out of bed early in the morning ; patient usually worse at midnight. **Secale**, painless diarrhœa ; rice-water stool ejected with great violence ; collapse, and the patient is pulseless ; cold—though cold, cannot bear to be covered ; skin is harsh and shrivelled up, as if there were no moisture ; spasmodic retching without any vomiting ; tingling all over ; spasmodic twitching ; urine is suppressed. **Sulph** for hydrocephaloid coming on during cholera infantum. **Verat Alb.** in addition to the general indications as under Cholera there is vomiting of green or yellowish mucus and diarrhœa of papescent mucus. **Zinc** for hydrocephaloid, following Cholera Infantum.

HICCUGH.

Acon for painful hiccough, with momentary relief from cold water. **Bell** when attended with symptoms of congestion. **Cicuta** for violent hiccough and crying.

Hyoscyamus for hiccough attended with twitching and jerking of limbs. **Ignatia** for hiccough after eating or drinking. **Ipecac**, hiccough with much and constant nausea. **Nux Vom.** hiccough from over-eating. **Pulsatilla**, hiccough mostly from cold drinks and at night. **Stramon**, hiccough after hot drinks. **Teucrium**, hiccough after nursing. **Verat A**, hiccough after hot drinks.

See also Hiccough.

FEVER.

Acon in repeated doses should be given first. **Bell**, if the temperature runs high. **Ipecac**, where the catarrhal symptoms are prominent. **Bry** and **Nux V**, when there is constipation. **Chi**, **Rhus T**, **Ars A** are needed occasionally.

See also Fever

RESTLESS AND WAKEFUL.

Coffea will often be sufficient to remove the restlessness, and sleeplessness. When this is insufficient give **Opium**. If the restlessness be attended by flatulence and griping and there are starting and jumping of limbs, **Cham** will be the remedy. **Bell**, when the child appears to be drowsy but starts up suddenly and cries. **Puls** or **Ipec** when the restlessness is due to overloading of the stomach.

INFANTILE CONVULSIONS.

We meet with convulsions of children very frequently in our practice, and they are very alarming to the parents of the child, whilst from the point of view of the doctor, their exact causation is often difficult to diagnose.

Dr. E. Feer, Director of University Children's Clinic, Zurich, says "General convulsions are extremely common during the first two or three years of childhood. The laity recognise them under the term fits or spasms, mothers are in great fear of them. The clonic tonic twitchings are most noticeable in the face, about the mouth and eyes and in the hands and feet. Usually, however, the entire body is involved. Clinically all the convulsions resemble each other so closely that no diagnosis as to the etiology can be made from an attack alone"

Both sexes are affected equally. About a third of the cases takes place during the first year of life, two thirds during the first two years. Apart from Epilepsy, convulsions are rare after the age of 5 or 6. They are of more serious import in infants under 6 months than in older children and also in anæmic and weakly infants. The more common age for convulsion is from the 7th or the 8th month and upwards. It is at this period that we meet not only severe and general convulsions, but many cases of local convulsive spasms or rigidity e. g., strabismus, laryngismus, tetany, or contracture (rigid inturning of thumbs upon the palms and rigid flexion of the feet).

Convulsions may occur in infants a few days or a few weeks old, they are often associated with unnatural drowsiness and very generally pass off in a few days.

In infants of several weeks, they are liable to come on suddenly, occur one after another in quick succession and associated with pyrexia. These attacks are mostly due to indigestion from casein of the cow's milk and a wet nurse is the proper remedy. Several such attacks that look alarming, do perfectly well by simple attention to diet and a few simple remedies.

General convulsions of infants and children may be seen in the following conditions :—

(1) Hereditary Syphilis. (2) Congenital heart disease. (3) Cerebral paralysis. (4) Onset of acute fevers. (5) Meningitis, (6) Drug poisoning. (7) Enlarged thymus. (8) Idiocy. (9) Rickets. (10) Epilepsy (minor and major).

In **Hereditary Syphilis**, convulsions often prove fatal during the first week of life. For the rest in about half the patients, **Rickets** is the predisposing cause ; in many of the others, some **local irritation**, such as inflammation of the gums in *dentition*, *diseases of the nose and ears*, the presence of *irritating food* or *worms* in the intestine, renal or vesical *calculus* or *phimosi*s, can be found; while convulsions at the onset of *acute infections*, such as scarlet fever, pneumonia, measles, whooping cough or during their course, and in *nephritis* are not infrequent. Overdosing with *drugs*, such as strychnine, atropine, santonine, morphia or with alcohol may bring on convulsions,

Fright and *overstrung emotions* are included among the causes of infantile convulsion. How far inheritance, the neurotic or neuropathic taint is responsible for them is uncertain. Convulsions occur in children with *enlargement* of the *thymus gland*, the so-called *Status Lymphaticus* and in these not infrequently a fit has a fatal issue. It must be remembered that in any child there may be early evidence of *Epilepsy* or of organic brain disease. Their diagnosis demands a very careful examination of the child, and also of its diet and the hygiene of its daily life. They may be due to *congenital heart disease* when there will be enlargement of the heart, cardiac murmurs, and some degree of cyanosis. In children with organic diseases of the brain (porencephalus, congenital or acquired, cerebral paralysis, spastic paraplegia etc) there will be paralysis, spasm, muscular atrophy and probably mental defect. If the convulsions are due to the onset of some acute infectious disorder, they will come on suddenly in a child previously well and will be accompanied by high fever, and fever may occur in *Meningitis*, usually towards the end of the disease. They are not rare in *whooping cough*, particularly in rachitic infants, being precipitated by the asphyxia resulting from the whooping, and not rarely causing death. The diagnosis of fits due to *drugs* or *alcohol*, taken either by the child or by the mother if the child is being suckled will depend upon obtaining an adequate history of the case. In what way enlargement of thymus brings about convulsions is not

known ; the condition is fortunately rare and is hardly ever diagnosed during life. The fits occurring in *hydrocephalus* and the various degrees of mental defects need only to be mentioned.

Most convulsions occurring between the ages of three months and four or five years are due to **Rickets**. Normally the nervous system is unstable in all young children,—the power of cerebral inhibition is not acquired for several years. In rickets this instability is much increased, and finds expressions in irritability, fits of screaming, restlessness, inability, to sleep well at night and in more serious troubles of tetany, laryngismus stridulus and convulsions. Any child with fits should be scrutinised for evidence of rickets. Though rickets is the main predisposing cause of infantile convulsion, it must be remembered that they are actually brought on by some secondary exciting cause, such as grstro-intestinal disturbance with diarrhœa or vomiting or reflex irritation of any sort.

IDIOPATHIC CASES—Are cases for which we find no cause, which arise in a child who is apparently in fairly good health and which may pass off after a time, or which not infrequently become established so that the child suffers from fits from that time onwards at varying intervals. A considerable number of such cases are examples of genuine epilepsy. Sir William Gowers puts the proportion of cases of epilepsy beginning as convulsions in infancy at 10 per cent. Epilepsy may certainly begin in early life, so that when we see a child who is suffering from violent convulsions

for which we find no cause, we must bear in mind that we are dealing with the first stage of epilepsy.

The age of the patient forms a valuable diagnostic aid. In the newly born, convulsions are most often due to **birth injuries**, with tetanus and meningitis in second place. Even during the succeeding three or four months, most convulsive attacks are due to organic disorders, such as developmental defects of brain, hydrocephalus, syphilis, meningitis etc or they may be due to severe disturbances of nutrition or terminal in pneumonia. After the fourth month up to the end of the second year, the spasmophilic convulsions are the most frequent. During the first year we may have beside the spasmophilic, convulsions without fever due chiefly to syphilis, hydrocephalus and sclerosis. In the last half of the first year, tuberculous meningitis must be added as a cause.

PROGNOSIS—Children often do not die in a convulsion unless the convulsions are themselves merely the final scene in a mortal complaint—that is unless they are simply a symptom of terminal asphyxia. Convulsions as a disease are not immediately fatal, unless when very severe and repeated and in quite young infants. Remember that in a considerable proportion of the cases the convulsions may persist in the form of epilepsy and remember that nearly all or quite a large number of the children who suffer from convulsions manifest in later life nervous disorders of different sorts. Convulsions if frequently repeated may cause permanent mental impairment and they often

leave behind, too, traces of cerebral damage in the form of stammering or a squint.

TREATMENT—The remedies that are mostly useful are **Belladonna**, **Mag Phos**, **Calc C**, **Chamomilla**, **Cimicifuga**, **Cina**, **Coffea**, **Opium**, **Stram**, **Hyosc**. **Bell** is undoubtedly our first and best remedy. The child starts suddenly when asleep or stares about wildly. The pupils are dilated ; stiffness of the whole body or of one or more limbs. Red eyes and flushed face. The slightest touch sometimes provokes a new fit. The convulsions of **Nux V**, are also renewed by least touch and followed by deep sleep but they are mostly caused by indigestion and lack in the wild look of the patient and the attendant congestive symptoms. Indigestion of the nurse may also cause spasms in child when **Nux V**, should be given. Sopor after spasm ; or involuntary discharge of urine after return of consciousness. The fits are sometimes preceded by smiles or laughter. The child is very drowsy, but cannot sleep ; sudden twitchings or jerks while asleep or awake. **Cimicifuga**—irregular motion of limbs, worse left ; legs unsteady, alternate tonic and clonic spasms (Hr). **Mag Phos**, is to be thought of where **Bell** was apparently indicated but failed. There is excessive sensitiveness after the spasms, specially to touch and noise. **Mag Phos** is very useful for convulsions during dentition. **Calc C** generally needful after **Bell** and useful for a scrofulous constitution and convulsions in rickety children. It is also useful for convulsion during dentition, specially when the teething process is either very slow

or too rapid. **Cham**, for convulsions during dentition and convulsions from anger, not only of the child but also from the anger of the mother or wet nurse. The child makes itself stiff, bends backwards, kicks with his feet, convulsive jerking of limbs, grasping and reaching with hands, twitching of the muscles of the face and eyelids, constant motion of the head from side to side, constant moaning and screaming immoderately. Fits are followed by loss of consciousness and twitching and jerking in the limbs. **Cina** for intestinal irritation from worms; the child suffers more from a series of spasms than from a marked convulsion; the arms and legs are thrown from side to side or the child stretched out the feet spasmodically; the child is cross and has a variable appetite. **Coffea** is frequently serviceable in weak and nervous children who are subject to convulsions without any apparent cause other than weakness. **Opium** after failure of **Coffea**. **Opium** is particularly useful in convulsions caused by fright, and attended by much trembling over the whole body, tossing of the limbs and loud screaming during fits; there is foaming at the mouth, the face becomes dark-red or even purple and the body is often bathed in a hot sweat; the child lies as if stunned and deep snoring sleep follows the spasms; the abdomen is distended and all evacuations suppressed. *Opium* does little or no good for the protracted effects of emotion; it is for the immediate effects of emotion that it should be used. **Opium** is very similar to **Ignatia**. The distinction with **Ignatia** lies in the fact that the **Opium**

face is dark red and bloated and the spasms are more frequently associated with loud screams than under Ignatia. **Stram**, sudden convulsions from fright or with fevers or from repelled eruptions; convulsions with cries as if from the sight of hideous objects; tosses the limbs, specially the upper ones; involuntary stool and urine; moving the fingers in sleep as if searching for something; grinding of teeth, stammering when trying to talk; desire for light and company. **Hyooscyamus**, sudden starting and twitching of muscles (more so than in Ign); convulsions starting with twitching of muscles of face, specially about eyes; pressing of gums together, putting fingers into mouth; difficulty of swallowing; the patient seems to be wild; great deal of frothing at the mouth; bloated appearance of the face and deep sleep after the spasm passes off.

The other useful remedies for Infantile Convulsions are—Cuprum Met, Cicuta V, Helleborus, Platina, Verat A and Zinc Met. **Cuprum Met**—The spasms are preceded by violent vomiting, marked *blueness of the face* and mouth. The spasm begins with cramps in lower extremities with twitching of toes and *clenching of fingers*, with much throwing out of the limbs, frothing of mouth and choking in throat; after one spasm the child screams, turns and twists and runs into another spasm; there is rolling of eye-balls during convulsions; unconsciousness comes early; stupor follows and is of long duration. A very diagnostic

symptom of Cuprum—is “any attempt to swallow fluids causes a gurgling in the throat.” Useful for convulsions after suppression of eruption. **Cicuta V**—The patient first becomes rigid, with fixed staring eyes, bluish face and fothing at the mouth and unconsciousness; the jaws are locked and the patient bites the tongue; violent shocks through the head, arms and legs, which cause them to jerk suddenly. The spasmodic symptoms are followed by profound exhaustion. It is mainly useful for epileptic convulsions and convulsions caused by worms or dentition. **Helleborus**—For convulsions of children with extreme coldness; constant chewing motion; automatic motion of one hand and feet spasmodically; boring head into pillow and rolling of head. Constant craving for meat. **Platina** is specific for convulsions arising from anæmia; there may be lock-jaw during the spasms; also used for spasms caused by nervous excitement when they are preceded or followed by constriction of the œsophagus and respiratory embarrassment. **Verat Alb**—is suitable for convulsions after sudden violent emotions; face is cold and blue, with cold sweat on forehead; it will prove particularly useful in convulsions caused by rapid losses of vital fluids during the course of a specific infectious disease. **Zinc Met** the child is cross and peevish for days previous, cries out during sleep as if awakened by fear and rolls its head anxiously from side to side; automatic motion of different parts of the body, great prostration; convulsions during dentition or from suppressed eruption.

TO SUM UP—

Convulsions from :—

Injury—Arn ; Bry ; Hep S.

Dietetic error—Ipec ; Nux V.

Fear—Acon ; Hyosc ; Ign ; Opium ; Verat A.

Worms—Bell ; Cina ; Hyosc ; Kali Brom ; Stram.

Suspended eruptions—Ant T ; Ars A ; Bry ; Cupr ;
Ipec ; Stram ; Sulph ; Zinc Met.

Teething—Aethusa ; Calc C ; Cham ; Cicuta ; Coff ;
Cupr ; Kali Brom ; Kreosote ; Mag Phos ; Stannum ;
Zinc Met.

Degenerative process of brain and cord—Zinc
Phos ; Phos ; Aurum Mur.

INNANTILE LIVER.

At birth the liver is large and it occupies nearly half the cavity of the abdomen and it grows smaller week after week as the infant grows older. When the normally large liver of the infant at birth, instead of getting diminished in size, becomes larger and larger and grows hard and along with it other concomitant symptoms are present then the condition is what is known as *Infantile liver*.

The causes of the disease are still obscure but the following may be the probable causes—

(1) Auto-intoxication through the gastro-intestinal canal.

(2) Entrance of toxic materials into the stomach from the mother's nipples through the mouth of the child.

(3) Morbid product of disease from the mother, transmitted in the embryo stage and developing later.

(4) Suppressions of cutaneous eruption.

(5) Idiopathic cause.

The first stage (Early and incipient stage):—The disease attacks infants in period between birth till $1\frac{1}{2}$ yrs ; only in rare instances it goes beyond that age. Both sexes are equally liable to it. The complaint grows insidiously. The normally large liver of the infant at birth remains so without much change as the disease progresses without much noticeable symptoms. Attention may be drawn to disturbance of digestive function or to the sensation of warmth of the soles and palms without any rise of temperature.

The gastric symptoms at this stage are—brownish, yellowish or white-coated tongue ; loss of appetite ; nausea & vomiting ; acid eructations ; flatulence : colic pains and consequent disturbed sleep. The bowels are irregular, sometimes loose, at others constipated. Constipation is more common than looseness. The stool and urine are usually of a light colour. The temperature ranges between 99° — 100° with intermission in the evening. The infant is very thirsty, it drinks water several times in the night or sucks its mother throughout the night.

This state continues for a period from several weeks to a few months and the patient passes on to the second stage of Hypertrophy.

Stage of hypertrophy :—The patient gradually loses flesh. The fever becomes continuous ranging from

99° to 102° or there may be a double rise. On the *Ekadashi* day or at Full and New Moon the fever rises higher (rising up to 103° or 104°).

The Liver becomes enlarged in all directions—(downwards it reaches as far as the umbilicus and transversely goes much beyond the middle line); the surface is smooth, the lower edge is at first thin but gradually becomes thick and rounded; and is not painful to pressure. The abdomen looks bigger and distended. The general appearance of the patient is pale and sallow. The limbs are emaciated, specially the lower. A peculiar characteristic of Infantile Liver is that though the patient is so sickly, the conjunctiva under the lids are not bloodless or much anæmic; nor are the tips of fingers so and this state remains so to the last. The appetite continues to be bad. The bowels remain constipated, so much so that the infant passes a few scybala every second or third day with great straining. In some cases there may be looseness—the stools are undigested, curdled, and offensive smelling and rather whitish. The urine gradually diminishes. The peevishness is greatly increased and the sleep is more restless. If the condition remains unchecked it gradually steps into the third or the Cirrhotic stage or stage of contraction.

Stage of Cirrhosis or contraction :—The graver symptoms appear in this stage. The fever continues unabated. The disinclination to food, the weakness and the emaciation becomes more pronounced and the abdomen is more distended. The child is unable to

keep its head erect and wants to walk about on its mother's lap. The irritability is more increased. The palms and soles more warm and the child puts them on the cold floor whenever it gets a chance. The appearance is pale, the whole body is extremely emaciated, the abdomen is distended with prominent superficial abdominal veins. Soon œdema sets in beginning from the feet then in the abdomen and gradually there is general anasarca. The liver gradually becomes smaller. Jaundice sets in, the conjunctiva becomes yellowish and gradually deep yellow. The urine is diminished in quantity and has a strong odour. The colour is yellow and gradually the urine becomes thick, deep yellow and stains the bed sheet; there may be hæmaturia. The bowels are still constipated, its colour unaltered (in most cases it is yellow).

The still graver symptoms gradually appear. There is further contraction of the liver; intense jaundice sets in, the skin and conjunctiva becomes deep yellow; the urine still more scanty; general anasarca with great distention of abdomen with the superficial abdominal veins standing out. Respiratory difficulty with rapid, small, soft pulse; restlessness; stupor comes and coma supervenes before death.

PROGNOSIS—In early cases somewhat favourable. But when the cases is advanced the prognosis is uncertain. The prognosis is bad in cases where some other baby in the family had died of the same disease before. The more hard the liver is the worse is the prognosis.

The early appearance of jaundice and œdema are indications of bad prognosis. The rapid contraction of liver is certainly very unfavourable—although one may be deceived with the idea that the infant is improving; but this is soon followed by serious symptoms such as jaundice, œdema. In the case of a favourable termination, the liver should get thinner at the edge all round and softer on the surface of the body and gradually smaller in size with gradual diminution of other symptoms.

TREATMENT—

Acetic Acid—Emaciation ; insatiable thirst, ulcer mouth ; foul breath ; profuse perspiration ; chronic constipation or loss of flesh ; diarrhœa with swelling of feet and legs ; general anasarca ; slow fever with night sweats ; liver complaint with headache and irritability.

Aethusa Cynapium—Intolerance of milk ; thrown out as a curdled, cheesy matter as soon as milk is swallowed ; weakness and exhaustion after vomiting ; the infants fall asleep at once and wakes up hungry, eats and vomits again ; stools green, thin bilious. It is useful in early gastric disorders of this disease. **Aloes**—

Pressure and tension in the hepatic region. Uneasiness with dull pain in liver worse on standing so that he assumes a bending posture instead of standing erect ; stitches from liver into chest, obstructing respiration ; cannot take a deep breath. Yellow pappy stool ; burning in rectum ; stool soon after a meal ; involuntary stool with passing of urine or wind. Jaundice but no fever. **Alumina**—Useful in the early stage of the

disease and in obstinate constipation ; liver pains as if bruised ; stitching pains from movements, **Antim Tart**—Useful in Infantile Liver complicated with bronchial troubles. **Apis**—Useful in the dropsical stage. **Argent Nit**—Liver affections ending in fatal dropsy. Great emaciation and marasmus. Sometimes acts very favourably. Dr. D. N. Ray applauds it very highly. **Calc Ars**—Extensively used with considerable success. Dr. D. N. Ray says “It is the sheet anchor for infantile liver specially of malarial origin.” Heavy dosing with quinine ; gradual emaciation, loss of appetite ; urine diminished with albumen ; hard difficult stool ; fever, the rise may be in morning or evening. **Cardus Mari**—“I have extensively used in low potency or even in tincture at various stages with satisfactory result.” Dropsies of long standing depending on organic affections of the liver ; jaundice with dull headache ; bitter taste ; tongue—white in centre, tips and edges red ; nausea with vomiting of an acrid green fluid ; stools pasty, clayey ; urine golden yellow. Lung trouble—hæmoptysis. **Cham**—The selection should depend mainly on the mental symptoms. **Chelid**—Pain continuous at the angle of right scapula ; liver enlarged with characteristic pain. **Chionanthus**—In the hypertrophic stage ; jaundice with soreness of liver ; yellow urine. **Dulcamara**—Good for scrofulous constitution ; worse from damp and cold ; emaciation ; enlargement and induration of glands of the neck and groin and continued fever ; sometimes very useful. **Hep S**—Chronic engorgement

of liver, cirrhosis ; soreness and stitches in liver when walking ; jaundice ; great sensitiveness to open air ; cannot bear the least draught ; craving for sour and strong-tasting articles ; marasmatic rickety condition. **Hydrastis**—Liver atrophied ; marasmus ; jaundice and catarrh of stomach ; obstinate constipation ; general prostration. **Iodium**—Eats ravenously yet emaciates. Mal-assimilation ; obstinate constipation and bloated abdomen ; hypertrophied liver ; jaundice : pain in liver region on pressure. **Lycopodium**—Conditions where there is cirrhosis with ascites.

Sometimes Bryonia ; Merc S ; Natr M ; Rhus T ; Sulphur may be used with benefit if symptoms agree.

NOCTURNAL ENURESIS.

(Incontinence of urine at night, specially in children.)

Remedies in general—**Bell** ; Benzoic Ac ; Bry ; **Caust** ; *Calc C* ; China ; **Cina** ; Equisetum ; Ferrum ; Hep S ; *Hyosc* ; Ign ; **Kreosote** ; Lyco ; *Nux V* ; *Phos Ac* ; Plantago ; **Puls** ; Sep ; Sil ; **Sulph**.

Sulph is undoubtedly the best remedy. Both Jahr and Hering gives the first place to it. Jahr says “**Sulph** is undoubtedly the remedy that has proved the most frequently effective results in my hands, no matter whether the children had a light or dark complexion, were well-fed or thin, neglected, pale, red, or had an itch suppressed or not. Hence, unless some other remedy is plainly indicated by the presence of definite accessory ailments, I always first resort to

Sulph giving two or three doses within a period of eight days, which I allow to act for a long time." If this remedy is of no avail, Jahr gives in the case of young girls **Sepia**, **Bell** and **Puls**; and in the case of small fat children **Calc C**. Jahr says "By this means I have so far succeeded, even in the absence of all symptomatic indications, in curing every case of nocturnal enuresis." "**Bell**" says Farrington; "has not true atony, but a relaxation of sphincters and an overaction from the loss of balance of the longitudinal muscular fibres." It suits well nervous children. **Calc C**, **Sulph** and **Sil** may be useful after **Bell**. For atony of muscular coats **Hep S** and **Hyosc**, may also be useful. **Caust**, has inability to retain urine specially during first sleep; can control himself so long he is awake but sphincter open as soon as he goes to sleep; the continence is worse in winter, but ceases or becomes more moderate in summer. **Cina**, when the trouble is due to worms; the urine is turbid and has a strong odour. For enuresis with actual relaxation give **Caust**, **Plantago**. When occurring during the first sleep give **Sepia**, **Benzoic Ac**, **Kreos**, **Caust**, **Cina**. For scrofulous individuals give **Bell**, **Sulph**, **Calc C**. Hering says that if children sleep upon the back they will be benefited by **Puls**, **Rhus T**, **Fer**, **Sulph**, **Calc C**, **Bry**, **Chi**, **Nux V**, **Ign**. If they do not sleep on the back, **Bell**, **Merc S**, **Cina**, **Caust**.



RICKETS.

Rickets is mainly a diet disease, due to prolonged administration of indigestible, and for the most part starchy food and persistent use of nothing but the prepared foods. The other factors which contribute to the occurrence of this common disease are (1) a deteriorated condition of health on the part of the mother, either during gestation or while suckling the infant. (2) Too much prolonged suckling. (3) Living in unhygienic conditions viz. bad air, ill ventilated, ill lighted rooms, want of cleanliness. (4) Syphilis which produces a much impaired state of nutrition and which extends over many months may surely help in forming rickets.

Rickets is rare during the first two or three months of life. The largest proportion of cases occur from ten month to two and a half years—that is to say from weaning onwards through the period of dentition.

In the earlier stages of the disease the symptoms are somewhat vague. Diarrhœa, restlessness during sleep, a tendency to throw off bed clothes; profuse sweating of the head, neck and chest; causeless crying when the child is moved, and flabby condition of the muscles of the arms and legs, often combined with an excessive plumpness of the subcutaneous fat, are amongst those which at first are most noticeable. Impaired growth, large head with un-united sutures and sweating, late dentition late learning to walk, big belly, enlarged liver, chronic diarrhœa, slight constant

fever, restless sleep are the most characteristic symptoms. The head is often characteristic—the veins upon the forehead stand out full of blood; the fontanelle bulge and are unduly open; the head is elongated from back to front and its posterior segment enlarged. The head appears flattened and the forehead is not expanded, the general form being square. Later on various deformities in the bone are noticed; the chief among which are bow shaped legs, projected breast bone (pigeon breast), nodules along the ribs where they join with the cartilages (rickety rosary); the wrist, ankles and knees, enlarge; the spine and long bones curve; the nervous system irritable, the liver and spleen becomes enlarged and death may happen from bronchitis, bronchopneumonia or convulsions.

TREATMENT—

(i) Dietetic and Hygienic. (ii) Medicinal.

Prophylactic measures are to be directed to the mother during gestation, if rickets is hereditary in a given family. The mother should be given plenty of milk diet and diet rich in vitamin D and should be asked to remain in sun-shine as much as she possibly can.

The child's diet is of the highest importance. Do not allow starchy food, stop all prepared foods and give fresh milk containing as much fat and proteid as the child can digest. Too early weaning is bad and so also is too late weaning of babies born of delicate

mothers whose milk is deficient in fat and proteid. Fruit juices are somewhat useful. Diet rich in vitamin D may be added to the usual ones. It seems likely that this vitamin promotes the absorption of Calcium and Phosphorus from the bowel. When the vitamin is absent, adequate absorption does not occur and there is an excessive loss of these substances in the feces. The bones are consequently supplied with blood which is deficient in mineral constituents which are essential for ossification with the result that soft and irregularly formed bone is laid down. The sources of vitamin D are—(1) Fats of animal origin e.g., milk, butter, cream, beef, fat. Cod liver oil. (2) Vegetable fats e. g., pea-nut and cocoanut oil, olive oil and Linseed oil. (3) Yolk of eggs.

Rickets may be prevented and cured by ultra-violet radiation even in the absence of vitamin D in the food, as the vitamin is synthesised in the skin. When the normal Calcium and Phosphorus level of the serum are restored by treatment, ossification once more proceeds normally and healing takes place.

It should be known that irradiation of Ergosterol, a complex fat found in traces in impure cholesterol found in woolgrease [$C_{22}H_{44}O$] converts it into a highly potent antirachitic substance. It is believed that ultra-violet rays similarly convert the ergosterol which is found in the skin, into vitamin D and thus effect the cure of rickets.

Remedies in general—Ars A; Asaf; Aur Met; Calc Acet; Calc C; Calc P; Calc Sil; Fluor Ac;

Hep S ; Iod ; Kali Iod ; **Lyco** ; Mag Mur ; *Merc S* ; *Phos* ; *Phos Ac* ; **Sil** ; **Sulph** ; Therid.

Homœopaths are almost unanimous in their opinion that **Calcarea Carb** and **Silicea** are the two most useful remedies for rickets.

Calc C is the surest remedy. When given in the higher attenuation it shows its curative effects very promptly, even if there is no change in the mode of living. **Calc C** is very highly spoken of by both Jahr and Bæhr. **Calc P** is excellent to prevent rickets, says Farrington. Jousset is in favour of **Calc Acet** and Arschougini is for **Calc Silicate**. But Bæhr says "having almost constantly succeeded with **Calc C**, we scarcely venture to change to Phosphate or Acetate." Farrington recommends to give **Silicea** when **Calc C** fails. Jahr, Jousset, Dewey, Hughes also applaud it highly. The patient is imperfectly nourished from defective assimilation and not from defective food. The head is comparatively large ; the fontanelles, usually the anterior, open ; offensive sweat ; face pale, waxen ; bones are poorly developed and also the muscles and also the child is slow in learning to walk. Another remedy likewise extremely beneficial in every suitable case is **Ars A**, says Bæhr. He thinks that **Ars A** will be more useful in the higher dilutions than the lower. In addition to the above, **Phos Ac** is said to be a principal remedy, both by Dewey and Jousset. **Phos Ac** says Jousset is useful for the diarrhœa and bone pains ; while Dewey says that it corresponds to the extreme debility found in

rickets. **Sulph** has been recommended by Jahr and Farrington. It has sweats about the head; fontanelles (anterior) open; defective assimilation; patient shrivelled and dried up. But Bæhr says that **Sulph** is seldom indicated in rickets. "It is asserted by many that a few doses of **Sulph** administered previous to **Calcarea**, render the effect of the latter more reliable and prompt, but we have no experience of our own to offer on the point," says Bæhr. Besides the above remedies, Jahr thinks **Lyc**, **Aur Met**, **Fluor Ac** and **Phos** useful and Farrington recommends **Mag Mur** in the puny and rickety children, with enlarged liver, and who suffer from skin diseases.

See also Rickets.

IMPOTENCE.

The remedies that may be thought of are Agar Musc, Agnus Castus, Ars A, Baryta C, Berb V, Caladium, Calc C, Cann I, Carboneum Sulph, Corium, Eupato P, Gels, Ham V, Helon, Ignatia, Kali Brom, Lyc, Natr M, Nitric Acid, Naphar Lutium, Phos Ac, Phyto, Selenium, Staphis, Stilling, Sulph.

INFLUENZA.

Influenza—A fever characterised by coryza and pain all over the body general malaise and profound prostration. The main complication is Pneumonia.

Remedies in general—Abrot; **Acon**; Ant T;

Arn M ; **Ars A** ; *Ars Iod* ; *Bapt* ; *Bell* ; **Bry** ; *Camph* ; *Caust* ; *Cepa* ; *China* ; *Conium* ; *Dulc* ; **Eupato P** ; *Euphras* ; **Gels** ; *Hyosc* ; *Ipec* ; *Kali Bi* ; *Lach* ; *Lyc* ; *Merc S* ; *Nux V* ; *Opium* ; **Phos** ; *Phyto* ; *Puls* ; *Ranunculus Scleratus* ; *Rhus Rad* ; **Rhus T** ; *Rumex* ; *Sabad* ; *Sanguin* ; *Sticta* ; **Sulph** ; *Verat A*.

1. GENERAL TREATMENT—The mainly useful remedies are **Bry**, **Rhus T**, **Eup to P** and **Gels**. Jahr says that he employed **Rhus T** and **Caust** with very good success ; they changed the whole disease into a simple catarrhal fever. **Rhus T** is a very important remedy in epidemic influenza. It has its place where the local affection is so disguised by the constitutional symptoms, that the disease appears to be a case of typhoid, complicated with bronchial catarrh. Dewey thinks that in the early stage we may entirely rely on **Eupato P** ; the bone-breaking pains, the shattering cough, the splitting headache, hoarseness are all covered by it ; while Jousset recommends **Acon**, **Bapt**, **Quinine Sulph** at the outset, Hughes says that the more sthenic the fever, the more is **Acon** indicated and that it should be given persistently for 2 or 3 days. Bæhr thinks that **Acon** is particularly useful for children and often suffices to effect a cure. It will be suitable if the fever has the inflammatory type or when the bronchial affection tends to become pneumonia. Dewey however says that **Acon** will never be a prominent remedy for Influenza and that **Gels** is more useful than **Acon** in this disease. **Gels** removes speedily the aching and muscular soreness. It has

constant chilliness, paroxysms of sneezing with excoriating discharge and great torpor and apathy with weakness. **Gels** takes the place of **Acon** when the fever is less sthenic and chills mingle frequently with heat and the patient's general condition is rather one of torpor and apathy. **Camph** in the first attenuation was a very favourite remedy of Hahnemann. But Hartmann says that when the fever has already set in, it is only a palliative; it moderates the vehemence of the attack a great deal, and conducts it shorn of its danger. Most authors think **Bapt** useful when the case starts with gastro-intestinal symptoms. But Clarke considers this remedy the nearest specific, he prefers to use the 30th potency; while Hughes is said to have got the best benefit from ix potency. Some physicians are said to have cut short the disease by **Merc S**. Violent pain in joints and sudden failure of muscular strength, sweat and coryza; pneumonia without much fever and very little exudation in the lungs are the indications for **Merc S** given by Bæhr. **Bryonia** is said by some to be specific for Influenza. Bæhr says that the fever of **Bryonia** is less violent but more continued; larynx, trachea, bronchi are mainly affected but the nose remains unaffected; it may be frequently suitable after **Merc S**. Dewey thinks that **Ars A** covers more phases of Influenza than perhaps any other remedy. Hughes says that it will cut short an attack, specially when there is copious coryza, prostration and paroxysmal coryza. The burning and other constitutional symptoms and involve-

ment of the conjunctiva are its unmistakable indications. **Ars Iod** is highly recommended for true Influenza by Hale. It has chills, flashes of heat; severe fluent coryza, the discharges are irritating and corrosive; there is sneezing and prostration. **Dulcamara** is one of the best remedies in acute form of Influenza, when the eyes are suffused, throat sore, and the attack is caused by damp or cold change in the weather. Bæhr says that **Phos** is of all remedies the most positively indicated by distinct and fixed symptomatic manifestations. There is great constitutional disturbance and the disease is chiefly localised in the lungs. It is useful for the subsequent aphonia and tendency to pneumonia. It should be used with great caution where the lungs has already a tubercular focus. **Phos** is also very useful for the debility following Influenza. Dewey says that, it is the great post-influenzal tonic. Hahnemann says that **Nux V** in very small doses often removes the attack in a few hours. But Bæhr says that he has never been able to obtain any striking curative result from **Nux Vom.**

2. COMPLICATIONS AND SEQUELÆ

(a) RHEUMATIC PAINS—**Eupato P** (aching all through, as if in the bone); **Rhus T** (aching of all the bones); **Bry** (pain worse on motion, the patient is compelled to keep still); **Merc S** (violent pain in the joints and sudden failure of muscular strength); **Gels** (aching and muscular soreness); **Ranunculus Sceleratus** (pain in joints); **Bapt.**

(b) CATARRH AND CORYZA—See Cold, Catarrh, Coryza.

(c) HEADACHE—See also Headche. **Bell**, **Bry** and **Eupato P** are mainly useful.

(d) CEREBRAL IRRITATION—See also Delirium and Meningitis. **Bell** and **Bry** should be tried first.

(e) WEARINESS AND LASSITUDE—The most important remedies are **Rhus T**, **Caust**, **Chi**, **Ars A**, **Ipec** and **Phos**. Dewy highly recommends **Phos** as the great post-influenzal tonic.

(f) PLEURITIC STITCHES—See also Pleurisy. The remedies generally are **Acon**, **Bry**, **Merc C** and **Arnica**.

(g) BRONCHITIS AND PNEUMONIA—See Pneumonia. **Acon**, **Bry**, **Phos**, **Lach**, **Merc S** and **Sulph** are mainly useful. **Sulph**, says Bæhr, is a valuable remedy for the pulmonary affections remaining after an attack of Influenza and not traceable to tubercular infiltration. Hartmann says that **Nux V** did good service after **Acon**, and **Merc S**, where the head, throat and chest were principally affected. He also recommends **Sabadilla**, where the attack seemed like an inflammatory affection of the thoracic organs with severe chills and external coldness.

(h) COUGH—See Cough. The remedies advocated by Bæhr are **Bell**, **Hyosc**, **Con**, **Chi** and **Opium**. For cough coming on after meals, the food being vomited up after cough **Fer Acet** is said to be specific by Hartmann. **Chi** is useful when the cough is excited by rattling under the sternum,

as if mucus had accumulated there. **Acon**, **Spong**, **Rumex**, **Sticta** are universally recommended to be useful for the post-influenzal cough. The last two remedies are specially said to be efficacious, but the clinical experience is not very encouraging. **Opium** will effect speedy and substantial aid for paroxysmal dry cough.

(i) PATCHES IN THROAT—Dewey thinks **Phytolacca** to be specific. See also Diphtheria.

(j) LIVER TROUBLES—The mainly useful remedies are **Acon**, **Bell**, **Merc S**, **Nux V**, **Lyco**.

(k) CASES RUNNING INTO TUBERCULOSIS—Hartmann says that **Stannum** in alternation with **Carbo V** is often sufficient to prevent the further spread of Tuberculosis.

(l) HECTIC FEVER—For Hectic fever with chilliness after influenza, patient very weak, **Ars A** will be useful. (Hering).

INJURY.

I. CONCUSSION—The immediate remedy is **Arnica** in repeated doses. This is almost always sufficient. If this is not so **Bryonia** should be tried and then **Helleborus**. If the trouble still persists **Cicuta** should be the next remedy and then **Bell** and **Phos**. For the *chronic after-effect of concussion* **Cicuta** is the best remedy. In cases where such an accident is succeeded at a later period by *mental derangement*, neither **Bry** nor **Arn** has the least effect. Jahr, in

several such cases, obtained excellent results from **Cicuta** and **Calc C**, after which **Phos**, **Zinc**, **Bell**, **Rhus T** and **Cuprum** completed the cure. **Rhus T** and **Calc C** are most useful for spinal concussion. "Paralysis of lower extremities, caused by a fall on the buttocks in a man, from under whom, a chair is withdrawn when he is on the point of seating himself can be very speedily cured by **Rhus T**." For the persistent nausea and vomiting after concussion, **Ipec** is the best remedy and if **Ipec** seems to be insufficient it may be alternated with **Arnica**. No food should be given as long as the vomiting continues. After the vomiting has stopped, the patient should be on liquid diet for some hours. When a pregnant woman, in consequence of a fall, slip or other violent concussion, feels pain in the abdomen, give her **Arnica** in repeated doses. She should be kept quiet and preferably in a lying position and avoid for several days all sorts of exertion. Should the pains, notwithstanding become very violent inspite of **Arnica** give **Chamomilla**. If the pain still persists the treatment should be made as laid down under Miscarriage or Abortion.

2. OVERLIFTING : STRAIN : MIS-STEP :—In most cases **Arnica** and **Rhus T** are nearly sufficient. Externally, linen moistened in 8 or 20 drops of **Arnica** tincture for external application, in half a pint of water may be applied over the injured part. If **Arnica** and **Rhus T** cannot thoroughly cure the pain, **Bry** may be helpful. But if, even inspite of **Bry**, the pain

persists, **Ruta** may be used. **Symphytum** may be used when the pain seems to remain within the bones. When such pains become chronic in nature, **Colch**, **Merc S**, **Calc C** and **Sulph** may help us a great deal.

3. **SPRAIN**—Again we have **Arnica** and **Rhus T** as main remedies, and externally **Arnica** as stated above. Should this fail **Bry** may be tried. **Bry** and **Sulph** will aid in removing the stiffness and soreness which may remain. Gentle massage is occasionally very helpful. Hering says that **Bovista** is good for œdematous swelling of foot even years after a sprain.

4. **CONTUSION : BRUISE**—Give **Arnica** externally and internally. Remember that too prolonged use of **Arnica** externally is very harmful ; it should be employed for 12 to 24 hours and no longer. *To liberal use of Arnica, specially when undiluted may lead to Erysipelas.* In such a complication **Rhus T** is the remedy. Whatever may be the value of **Arnica** or **Rhus T** or any other remedy, nothing is more efficacious than the application to the injured parts clean linen moistened in cold water. Placing over the affected part clean linen moistened in castor oil is a very effective domestic remedy. Along with this, repeated doses of **Arnica** 3x will be very helpful. If in the accident the bone is injured and there be no fracture, **Ruta** is the best remedy to relieve the pain in the bones. If the pain in the bones still remain, **Symphytum** should be used. Should gangrene threaten and the parts begin to change colour, **China** or **Ars A** will be useful if they become black ; or

Lachesis when the colour becomes violet red. For contusion in the glandular structures in addition to **Arnica**, the useful remedies are **Conium**, **Calc C**, **Bell**, **Bry** and **Rhus T**.

5. FRACTURE—Get the fracture set by a skillful surgeon. Give **Arnica** in repeated doses. When the pains become unbearable give **Cham** first, then **Hypericum**. To help the reunion of bones **Symphytum** is very useful. Should the bones not unite readily **Calc Phos** may be used to promote the growth of callus. For the subsequent pains **Ruta**, **Colch** and **Merc S** are useful. **Calc Fl** has been seen to act favourably to promote the re-union of the bones.

6. WOUND—For *cut-wounds*, **Calendula** should be applied externally. Clean soft linen soaked in a lotion of **Calendula** tincture for external use (15 or 20 drops in half an ounce of distilled water) should be applied over the parts. Internally give **Calendula** too; it is far more efficacious than any other remedy to prevent suppuration. It is also useful even if the wound is lacerated, if it is a deep gap, whose sides can be but imperfectly united; if movement causes pain, even after the wound is dressed; if the skin or flesh has come off in pieces; if the wound looks torn and jagged. It answers for the worst kind of pains when **Hypericum** is ineffectual. **Arnica** will be useful if the injury has more the nature of a bruise than of an open wound and if the injury were mainly in the skin. **Apis** should be given where the punctured wounds become red; and very sensitive to touch and the

redness spreads like erysipelas. **Hypericum** is useful not only for the more trifling pricks with needles or awls, but likewise for more severe cuts with swords; specially is it useful where the nerves are greatly injured and there is violent and longlasting pain. **Staphysagria** is useful if the wounds are inflicted with very sharp instruments, such as surgical instruments razors, glass etc. For the *hæmorrhage* after wounds see the treatment as given under *Hæmorrhage*. For *poisoned wounds* the parts should be dressed with **Calendula** lotion. Internally, remedies most useful are **Arnica**, **Ars A**, **Carbo V**, **Lach**. For other details see *Septicæmia*. Hering says that **Arnica**, **Calendula** and **Staphysagria** should be used in wounds as external remedy in the following way—Take a few drops of the tincture, dilute it in ten times the quantity of distilled water; and with this, moisten small pieces of clean linen and place them on the wound.

(7) **BITES OF INSECTS**—Rub the parts immediately with **Comphor** moistened with little water. Bathe the parts with **Liquor Ammonia**. Internally, **Apis**, **Ledum Pal**, are the most useful remedies; **Merc S** and **Lach** are occasionally useful.

(8) **FOREIGN BODY AND IRRITATING THINGS INTO THE EYES**—Washing the eye with water will be beneficial if dust or any insoluble substance has got into it, but will be injurious if the substance is soluble, as the washing will only diffuse it. Rubbing the eyes should always be avoided, as it merely increases the irritation.

Tears will often wash the substance towards the inner corner, from where it may be removed by the soft point of a rolled up piece of clean linen. Immersing the eye immediately in a glass of cold water and holding it there, will frequently remove the cause of irritation and afford relief. Pure **Castor oil** dropped into the eyes will often speedily afford relief, however irritating the substance may be. Castor oil will be specially useful when sparks of iron, dead insects and other highly irritating things get into the eyes. Hering says "Sweet oil will mitigate the irritation, when acids, caustic salts have caused it, but it is injurious when caused by the powder of Spanish fly or dead insects. The white of an egg is very good when sharp, dust-like mineral substances, paint, or small pointed particles get into the eyes. For ashes, some kinds of dye-stuffs and perhaps tobacco into the eyes, cream or sour milk is the best remedy. For lime, the eyes should be washed with vinegar and water, or sweet oil may be freely used." Remember that often after the foreign body has been removed the sensation of its being present persists; and also that the sensation of a foreign body in the eye exists, without one ever having been there: this feeling is due to eye inflammation. If the eye is red and inflamed after the removal of the foreign body give **Acon** in repeated doses. If after giving **Acon**, the eye continues to be sensitive and red give **Sulph** and if this too does not prove efficacious, **Calc C** or **Sil** may be used. If the eyes are spasmodically closed, **Bell** generally relieves.

(9) BURNS AND SCALDS—The general principle in all cases is to keep the air, as much as possible from the burn. Do not dress too often or leave it uncovered long unnecessarily. Bandage tightly but gently. Do not use too much covering. Cover all the sore places accurately and carefully. Open blister where most water has collected, cut them off with a pair of scissors and let the fluid out, without injuring the skin. *Dipping the parts in cold water or applying cold water over the burnt area is a very harmful practice and should always be avoided.* For a superficial burn or scald, the best remedy is to hold the part to the fire, and the worst is to put it into cold water. In cases when the scald or burn covers a large surface without being very deep, raw cotton spread in layers over the parts is a very good remedy. The earlier the cotton is applied, the more efficacious it proves; but after the application of cold water, it is of little use. If the burnt part such as the hands, fingers, feet and toes can readily be plunged into a vessel, they are dipped in alcohol or methylated spirit and kept there until all pain is gone. *Vaseline* may be spread over the burnt parts immediately after the accident. A very useful and domestic remedy consists in smearing the burnt part immediately with *til oil* and pouring flour over it so that the whole of the burnt area is covered up. This method has been seen to relieve the burning immediately and cure the case without any further complication. *Lime water* mixed with sweet oil or equal parts of linseed oil and lime-water, also make

very good slaves for burns. Remember that all these methods are efficacious only when applied immediately after the burns and before any blebs are formed. To blisters of superficial burns Jahr and Wuerzler apply externally **Cantharis** 3 giving at the same time **Cantharis** 30 internally. Hering says that **Cantharis**, tincture for external use, diluted in the proportion of five to eight drops of the tincture to half a tumbler water, is one of the most efficacious remedies for burns. It may be applied by dipping clean linen into it and placing it over the seat of the injury. Renew them two or three times a day or whenever the pain gets worse again. It may be used in slight and severe burns, immediately after the reception of the injury or at a later period, after proper or improper remedies have been used. Internally **Cantharis** and **Capsicum** are the best remedies, to relieve the burning. **Acon**, for the fever which accompanies burns. **Calc C**, if the hands and feet or the whole body become much swollen. **Causticum** is very useful for old burns.

INSANITY : MANIA & OTHER MENTAL DERANGEMENTS.

Remedies in general—**Acon** ; **Agaricus** ; **Agnus Cast** ; **Anacard** ; **Apis** ; **Argent Nit** ; **Ars A** ; **Aurum** ; **Baryta C** ; **Bell** ; **Bry** ; **Calc C** ; **Calc Phos** ; **Cannabis Ind** ; **Canth** ; **Capsicum** ; **Carbo Veg** ; **Caust** ; **Cham** ; **China** ; **Cicuta** ; **Cimicifuga** ; **Conium** ; **Cyclamen** ; **Euphorbia** ; **Gels** ; **Glon** ; **Helleborus** ; **Helonius** ;

Hyoscyamus ; Ignatia ; Kali Brom ; Lach ; Lyco ; Mag Mur ; **Moschus ;** Natrum Mur ; Natrum Sulph ; **Nux V ; Opium ;** Palladium ; Phos ; **Picric Ac ;** **Platina ;** Psorinum ; **Puls ;** Secale ; Sepia ; Silicia ; Staphys ; **Stramon ; Sulph ; Tarentula Hisp ;** Thuja ; **Verat A ; Zinc.**

For **general melancholia** Phos Ac, Ign, Puls, Sep, Rhus T, Aurum, Caust, Lach, Ars A, Graph, Natr M, are the best remedies. For **religious melancholia**, Sulph and Verat A are best ; then come Puls, Lach, Cuprum M, Ars A, Lyco, Bell, Stram, Hyosc. For the **hypochondriac mental derangement**, Nux V, Sulph, Con, Cuprum, Puls, Rhus T are useful. For **suicidal melancholia**, Aurum Met, Ars A, Hep S, Verat A, Helleborus, Nux V. For **erotic melancholia** Phos Ac, Ign, Hyosc, Phos, Stram, Opium, Verat A. For **acute mania**, Bell, Hyosc, Stram, Opium, Verat A are the best remedies ; sometimes Cuprum Met, Canth, Lach, Nux V, Merc S, Sulph are the best remedies specially for men ; for women Hyosc, Plat, Verat A, Phos, Bell may be tried. For **delirium tremens, or mania-a-potu** Bell Stram, Opium are the best remedies ; Nux V, Ars A, Calc C, Sulph are also worth trying. For **hallucinations**, Bell, Stram, Hyosc, Opium, Agaricus Musc, Ars A, Calc C, Conium, Cham, Phos Ac, Canth, Mag Mur, Platina, Cupr, Nux V. For **morbid impulses**, Bell, Hyosc, Stram, Opium, Canth, Lach, Acon, Aurum, Ars A, Ign, Nux V, Puls, Platina, Ant Cr, China, Secale, Hep S, Tarentula are useful.

For **delusions**, Bell, Hyosc, Stram, Opium, Acon, Lach, Tarentula, Canth, Cannabis Ind, Platina, Merc S, Cuprum, Rhus Tox. For **mental derangement from unfounded grief** try Ars A, Caust, Graph. When caused by **violent fright or sudden joy** give Acon, Opium, Bell, Ignatia. After **mortification of one's feelings** Puls, Platina, Ignatia, Nux V, Sulph, Bell, Staphysagria, Cham. After **grief or care** Ign, and Phos Ac best, then Caust, Graph, Lach; lastly Ars A, Bell, Cham, Hyosc, Nux V, Lyco, Sulph, Verat A. After **excessive mental exertion**, Nux V, Lach, Calc C, Sepia, Silicea, Sulph. After **sexual excesses** China, Phos Ac, Sulph, Calc C, Nux V, Phos, Sepia. After **concussion of brain**, Arnica, Bry, Cicuta, Calc C, Phos, Zinc, Rhus T, Cuprum. **During pregnancy**, Acon, Bell, Puls, Sulph, Plat, Verat A.

GENERAL INDICATIONS :—

ACONITE—Fixed ideas, worse at night, with restlessness and anxiety, fear of death; prediction of hour of death. Furious, stubborn, quarrelsome; bold, lively; running away; fitful mood, now full of mirth, soon followed by weeping and great mental anxiety; bad effects of fright and anger; afraid of a crowd or of crossing busy streets.

AGARICUS—Fury as if intoxicated; daring, revengeful, threatening against himself and others; makes verses, sing; laughs, appears very happy; thinks himself immensely wealthy.

AMMON CARB—Anguish as if he had committed a crime; loathing of life.

ANACARDIUM—General insane notions ; hallucinations of sight and hearing—sees a bier in the next room, upon which himself or a friend is lying as a corpse ; hears his name called by dead relatives ; timid and apprehensive ; wrathful and violent in quarrel ; cruel and wicked ; swearing ; laughing at serious and serious on ridiculous matters ; great loss of memory.

ANTIM CRUD—Ecstatic love ; sentimental ; distrustful ; cross and peevish ; sulky or sad ; in some cases there is a slightly erotic condition of the mind, connected with sexual erethism ; loathing of life.

APIS MEL—Excitable and dances with excessive joyousness ; laughs at the greatest misfortune ; always changes occupation ; will not keep steady at anything ; nymphomania ; absent minded ; jealousy (in women).

ARGENT NIT—Believes he is despised by his family ; feeling as if the body or some part of the body were expanding ; impulsive ; fixes day of death ; always hurried ; must walk very fast ; suicidal sadness, but lacks courage ; makes mistakes as to his estimation of distances ; easily frightened ; easily angered.

ARSENIC A—Sees an absent person lying dead before him ; sees ghosts ; believes thieves to be in the house, for whom he searches ; sees worms on his bed ; jumps out of bed from fear and conceals himself ; perspiration from fear ; kneeling and holding of the hands in an entreating manner ; great anxiousness ; ringing as of bells in the ears and vision of a person hanging by the neck, with inclination to hang himself ; dread of death.

AURUM MET—General depression ; melancholy with disposition to weep ; feeling of self condemnation ; religious mania ; thinks he is condemned to the lower regions ; suicidal thoughts ; great mental anguish ; weakness of memory ; any contradiction excites him furiously ; ailments from grief and disappointed love.

BAPTISIA—Imagines he cannot get himself together, as if the pieces of body were scattered about.

BELLADONNA—All senses very acute ; illusions of all the senses ; beautiful images, or frightful visions of ghosts, insects, bats, black dogs that will bite, devils, soldiers, and executioners, who want to take away the patient ; fixed ideas of journeying home, where he believes everything is destroyed by fire ; irritable with howling, sobbing ; quarrelsome, insulting others ; cursing with staring looks ; raving with barking growling, grinding of teeth, convulsions, burning, heat ; violent, cunning ; inclined to bite, to spit, to strike, tear everything to pieces ; to get hold of others by hair ; singing, whistling, silly mad laughing ; buffoonish insanity, with ridiculous and foolish action ; conceals herself ; tries to escape ; walks about with busy, important looks : loquacious, lascivious.

The following case of **Puerperal mania** cured by **Belladonna** may be studied—

A strong healthy primipara of twenty years was taken with violent mania on the fifth day of her confinement and was treated antiphlogistically for nine days. Symptoms ; She talks incessantly all

sorts of confused and ridiculous stuff ; is excited, passionate, qurrelsome, attempts to destroy whatever she can get hold of, cries, scolds, spits; laughs and weeps ; she consigns her husband to the utmost depth of hell because of unfaithfulness to her. Fourteen days after her confinement she received **Belladonna 3** She was more quiet on the second day and inquired after her child on the third. Continued **Belladonna** twice each day. Discharged, cured in three weeks.

BRYONIA—Thinks himself in a strange place ; wants to go home ; dreams full of daily business ; depressed and morose without cause ; irritable mood ; obstinate and passionate ; bad effects from violence and anger ; anxiety worse in room, better in open air.

CALC C—Fears to lose his reason ; or that people will observe his confusion of mind ; hallucinations of sight and hearing ; depression ; disinclination for every kind of work.

CAMPHORA—Puerperal rage ; indecent language ; strips himself naked ; tries to jump out of window ; lochia suppressed ; erethism of sexual system ; senseless talking and acting ; fury with foaming at mouth ; frenzy.

CANN IND—Roaming hallucinations in grand style ; happy or terrifying ; conception of time and space exceedingly exaggerated ; dreams, as if things are not real.

CANTHARIS—Frenzied with sexual excitement ; satyriasis ; loss of reason, illusions of feeling and

hearing ; paroxysms of rage, with crying, barking and beating renewed by the sight of dazzling bright objects or when touching the larynx or when trying to drink water.

CICUTA—Everything about him appears strange and frightful ; staring look ; insane dancing, laughing, clapping of hands with hot and red face ; childish happy feeling about little things.

CIMICIFUGA—Suspicious of everything ; would not take medicine if she knew it ; indifferent, taciturn, takes no interest in household matter ; frequent sighs and ejaculation. Confused and wild ; melancholia from hyperæsthesia of the nervous system ; mania following disappearance of neuralgia ; fear of death ; bad effects of fright (abortion); puerperal mania and melancholy with sleeplessness ; mind affected by business failure or by disappointed love.

COCCULUS—Weakened, miserable subjects from onanism and other debilitating causes, such as sickness, disappointment in ambition, from anger or grief ; slowness of comprehension ; time passes too quickly ; vacillating.

CONIUM MAC—Extreme want of memory ; dullness and difficulty in understanding ; complete indifference ; disinclination for business ; aversion to man ; very ill humored specially from 5-6 P. M. ; morose mood ; consequences of unsatisfied sexual desire.

CROCUS SAT—Great cheerfulness, mirthful and witty ; sings involuntarily, on hearing even a single note sung ; quarrelsome mood, followed by repentance

and timidity ; changeable disposition ; wants to kiss everybody ; very affectionate.

CUPRUM MET—Foolish gestures of imitation and mimicry ; full of insane, spiteful tricks ; again anxiety and despair ; shrinks away from every body ; full of erroneous, anxious ideas, one following the other quickly ; changeable mood ; mania with biting and beating, tearing things to pieces ; great sadness, with constant restlessness as if some misfortune were approaching ; senses less acute or acuteness of senses.

CYCLAMEN—Mental derangement at climaxis ; confusion of head ; joyous feeling alternating with irritability ; peevish irritable or morose ; great sadness, as if he had committed a bad act or not done his duty.

GELSEMIUM—Irritable, sensitive, desires to be let alone ; loquacity, brilliant eyes, shooting through temples and nasal sinuses ; depression of spirits ; solicitude for the present ; fear of death ; inability to attend to anything requiring thought ; complaints from bad or exciting news, or from some unusual ordeal.

Dr Hart's case of **Mania**, cured by **Gels** may be given here—

Miss M. aged sixteen, after suffering for several weeks with melancholia, suddenly developed into acute mania. After severe treatment, from which she grew worse, she had paroxysms of frenzy. Her eyes were red, protruding and ghastly ; her hair dishevelled and her demeanour wild ; she talked and sang alternately ; her hand, feet and head were alternately hot and

cold ; her tongue was much coated ; her bowels were constipated and her appetite was capricious. **Gels** every hour cured her in less than three weeks.

HYOSCYAMUS—Erotic hallucinations and jealousy are its main features. Loquacity ; shameless laughter, quarrelsome ; jealousy ; would like to murder those who approach him, with open eyes and wild look, strips himself naked, runs away ; stumbles against everything, with open eyes ; lascivious, sings amorous and obscene songs : furious shouts, ungovernable fury for days and nights ; shameless, violent, jealous with rage ; sees persons who are not present.

IGNATIA—Sexual paranoia ; thinks she is married and pregnant ; suffers terribly from imaginary sins, and tries to escape and drown herself ; is more quiet when left alone, but if interfered with her ideas becomes wild and crazy ; changeable disposition ; ailment from grief, mortification, bad news or suppressed mental suffering ; jealousy ; bad effects of disappointed love.

LACHESIS—"Jealous insanity : ecstasie insanity ; loquacious insanity after over-study, with long speeches, rapidly passing from one idea to another and pride and mistrust towards those about him ; religious insanity, believes himself to be predestinated by God to be everlastingly damned" (Jahr). Loquacious, constantly jumping from subject to subject ; sings, whistles ; makes odd motions ; proud and jealous, suspicious ; cannot bear pressure of "neck-cloths." ; all worse after sleep, after mental emotions or at climaxis ;

thinks he is dead ; thinks himself pursued by enemies ; fears the medicine is poison ; dread of death, fears to go to bed ; suicidal mood ; tired of life.

LILIUM TIG—Religious paranoia ; doubtful of salvation, worse by consolation ; sexual paranoia ; strong sexual desire, obscene talking ; uterine disturbances.

MERC S—Buffoonish insanity ; does all kinds of absurd things and sees frightful visions at night when in bed ; uncovers himself at night ; throws bed clothes around and uses abusive language ; suicidal inclination after suppression of foot sweat and syphilitic taints.

NUX VOMICA—After allopathic drugging ; abuse of coffee, mental exertion, loss of sleep ; fixed ideas of wounded pride ; domestic worries ; constantly talking about one thing ; blames and reproaches others ; jealous abuse, shouting, bursts of passion ; looks maliciously, quarrelsome ; full of malice and mischief. Defective memory ; thinks he would lose his reason ; disinclination to work : despondent and buoyant ; alternately fiery, excited temperament ; oversensitiveness to external impressions—noise, smells, light, music ; oversensitiveness—every harmless word offends, every little noise frightens, anxious and beside himself, cannot bear the least, even suitable medicine ; insane desire when alone with her husband, whom she adores to kill him.

OPIUM—Fantastical and sexual insanity, both with audacity or great fear ; indifference to joy or suffering ; effects of being stunned physically by hard blows of fate ; bad effects of excessive joy, fright, anger, shame

and other violent emotions which act like a blow on the entire mental frame ; alternate fury and dread ; frightful visions ; exaltation of mind ; thinks he is not at home ; imagines parts of body large ; imbecility of will as though annihilated.

The following cases may be studied—

DR. SONNEBERG'S CASES—Mr. B. after violent grief, became violently insane with hallucinations. He recognised no one and was sleepless and violent, biting and striking his attendants. This condition was attended by copious sweating of urinous odour. **Bell 30** relieved in half an hour. The conditions were much changed next day, the patient was then comatose with profuse sweat and stertorous breathing ; when roused he had some delusions and great fear. **Opium 6** removed these symptoms completely in twelve hours. Six days after he returned to business.

DR. TRINK'S CASE—A gentleman fifty years old and of sensitive disposition, had his feelings deeply hurt ; he restrained his anger and suppressed his grief, and the consequence was a serious attack of cerebral irritation. He went home, laid down and soon was oppressed with irresistible sopor. I found him with his cheeks flushed, tongue white as if covered with powdered chalk, pupils contracted, pulse quick and irritated, skin feverish and dry, and the sopor so overpowering that it was with the greatest difficulty that he could be roused long enough to answer one or two questions. I gave him a few powders of **Opium**.

18 (?) and in a few hours the sopor gave place to a natural sleep and the symptoms of gastric and vascular irritation yielded very speedily after that.

DR. WOODWARD'S CASE—Mrs. B. while in good health was seized with epidemic rapid pulse, temperature 103°, frequent cough, with profuse expectoration unattended by pain. The stomach and bowels were normal and her strength unaltered. After three days fever heat diminished and were succeeded by free perspiration night and day; temperature 101° pulse 120, weak. Cough less constant; expectoration free; complains of some headache and sleeplessness at night. Considerable prostration was then manifested on slight exercise; her appetite was nil and the bowels were costive. These conditions continued for more than a week when she was suddenly seized one night with a desire to murder her children, being found with a knife in her hand; she talked strongly and did not know her husband or mother. During the next week she made several attempts to escape from the house and exhibited the besotted look characteristic of the insane. This condition was attended by a feeble circulation; pulse 100 and thready; extremities cold and clammy. Occasional periods of hallucination and insomnia existed for ten days. At this time other remedies having failed, I was called. **Opium 6** was given, and after three days good sleep was obtained. Mental symptoms abate in two days and convalescence was established in one week.

PHOSPHORUS—Imagination of grandeur ; satyriasis and nymphomania in old people, with insane shamelessness ; want to expose themselves and go naked ; excitement of sexual desires and destructive tendencies ; somnambulism.

PLATINA—Pride ; arrogance ; overestimation of self ; haughtiness ; everything around him is very small and everybody inferior in mind and body ; fault-finding ; thinks himself above everybody and again low spirited ; fearful ; præcordial anguish and violent weeping and fear of death ; mental disturbance after fright, grief and vexation ; physical and mental symptoms alternate ; sexual excitement (specially women) ; unchaste talk ; everything seems strange & horrible.

PLUMBUM—Fixed ideas of being persecuted ; hears voices and sees frightful things ; maniacal rage with cries, brawling and convulsions.

PULSATILLA—Anxious and tearful ; terrible visions which throw him into great fear ; thinks he will not be saved ; feel tired of life ; think of drowning themselves. The mental derangement is mostly in connection with bodily irregularities during pregnancy, child-bed or menstruation.

SABADILLA—She considers herself pregnant ; he fears that his sexual parts are shrinking ; maniacal rage better from application of cold water to the head.

SECALE—Insanity with senseless actions contemptuously and sarcastically ; inclination to drown himself.

STRAMONIUM—Terrifying hallucinations ; sees

ghost, hears voices in the back of ears; sees strangers or imagines animals jumping sideways out of the ground or running at him; thinks himself tall, double, lying crosswise, one half of the body cut off etc.; excited state; sometimes abusing others; more frequently constant talking, foolish laughing and acting, restlessness and desire to go away; prays, sermonizes; ecstatic; wants light and company; cannot bear to be alone; runs about; rage; proud, haughty or merry; sexual irritation; wants to be kissed, and indecent, lewd talk; great agility in muscular motion.

SULPHUR—Fearful; unconsolable about all he does as bad and wicked religious insanity about his soul's salvation; indifferent about the lot of others; foolish happiness and pride; everything, even rags appear beautiful; inclined to decorate himself with gaudily coloured rags, believing to have everything in abundance, though emaciated to a skeleton; everything has a disgusting smell to him, as if coming from his own body, without having soiled himself.

TARENTULA HISP—Paranoia sexualis; sudden insane paroxysms with fox-like and destructive efforts, requiring the utmost vigilance to prevent damages. Moral relaxation with complete loss of memory. Restlessness of hands and legs; cannot remain in one position for a long time.

VERAT ALB—Thinks himself distinguished, squanders his money; rage with desire to cut and tear, specially clothes; lewdness and lascivious talk; raving, laughing, singing, whistling; disposed to talk about

the faults of others; irritated, scolding, calling names; praying, religious talks; despair of salvation, with suppressed catamenia; consequences of injured pride or honour-

VERAT V—Excessive physical unrest, depressed but comparatively careless of the future; cerebral congestion; purplish redness of face or if cold it has a pale bluish cast; muscles relaxed and restless, nausea, retching and vomiting.

See also—Bad Effects of Emotion.

INSOMNIA.

(Loss of sleep)

Remedies in general—**Acon**; **Ambra Grisea**; **Ant T**; **Avena Sativa**; **Bell**; **Bry**; **Calc C**; **Camphor Monobrom**; **Cann I**; **Cham**; **Coca**; **Coff**; **Gels**; **Graph**; **Hyosc**; **Ign**; **Kali Brom**; **Lach**; **Lyc**; **Natrum M**; **Nux V**; **Opium**; **Passiflora**; **Platina**; **Puls**; **Selenium**; **Sep**; **Sil**; **Sulph**; **Zinc**.

1. FROM CEREBRAL ACTIVITY, NERVOUS WEAKNESS OR NERVOUS IRRITATION—The patient cannot sleep from cerebral activity, thoughts are crowding upon him; excessive agitation of the body and mind and all senses are extremely acute. Dewey says that it is also well-suited to children and for the effects of night-watching and emotional effects from hearing good news. **Gels** is suitable for the insomnia of brain workers; it

is very useful where there is a state of alternate excitement and depression. **Bry** is useful for the insomnia of brain-workers. **Bell** is for the cerebral hyperæmia of brain workers ; brain is so exhausted that he cannot go to sleep. **Jahr** thinks that **Nux V** and **Lach** are useful when arising from excessive mental exertion. Both **Farrington** and **Dewey** think **Ambra Grisea** suitable for sleeplessness arising from worried mind, as from business trouble (nervous weakness) ; the patient retires to bed tolerably tired, but becomes wakeful as soon as he touches the pillow. **Coca** will be useful when arising from mental exhaustion or anæmia. **Dewey** thinks it to be a useful remedy in worn out brain workers and in insomnia brought on by night-watching. **Avena Sativa**, 10 to 15 drops will induce sleep in nervous and exhausted people. **Kali Brom** is for insomnia when arising from irritable nerves ; the patient is nervous and cannot sleep and feels better when engaged in some work. **Farrington** thinks that simple sleeplessness will not be relieved by **Kali Brom**, unless there is relief from activity or motion. **Zinc** is also useful for insomnia arising from irritation of the brain ; it must always be accompanied with great prostration. **Sulph** is useful for insomnia arising from nervous excitement, the patient, sleeps in cat-naps and wakes frequently. **Cham** is for insomnia from pain ; it quiets the irritability and emotinal excitement and the patient sleeps ; it acts best in higher potencies. **Dewey** says that **Passiflora**, 30 to 60 drops repeated when necessary, will induce

sleep when mental irritation or pain is the cause of wakefulness.

2. FROM NERVOUS EXCITEMENT. The most useful remedies are **Calc C, Chi, Lach, Nux V, Sep, Plat, Sil** and **Sulph**.

3. FROM INVOLUNTARY CROWD OF IDEAS—The most useful remedies are **Calc C, Chi, Lach, Nux V, Plat, Puls, Sep, Sulph**.

4. AFTER AN ACUTE DISEASE—**Coffea**.

5. TROUBLED BY PHANTASMS—The most useful remedies are **Bell, Calc C, Cham, Opium, Sil**.

6. FROM DREAMS—For too frequent and vivid dreams **Hyosc** and **Cann I** are useful.

7. VIOLENT EMOTIONS—**Acon, Coff**.

8. DEPRESSING EVENTS—**Ignatia, Natrum M** and **Sulph**.

9. FRIGHTFUL THINGS—The remedies generally useful are **Acon, Calc C, China, Graph, Lyco, Nux V, Sil, Sulph**.

10, FROM EXCITEMENT OF CIRCULATION—Give **Acon, Bry, Coff, Nux V, Sil**.

11. INSOMNIA OF CHILDREN—The best remedy is **Cham**; if this is not sufficient try **Ant T** or **Puls**.

12. LONG WAKEFULNESS—Farrington thinks **Calc C**, a suitable remedy for the long wakefulness which is precursor or the accompaniment of some disease. The patient sees vision as soon as he closes the eyes and starts and twitches at very little noise.

13. CAT-NAPS—When the patient lies awake from 3 A.M. and then sleeps when he ought to be awake.

give **Nux V**; when the patient awakens precisely at the same hour give **Selenium**.

14. **OBSINATE INSOMNIA**—Dewey recommends the use of **Cann Ind**, 5 to 15 drops of the mother tincture in water. **Opium** is for patients who are sleepy, but cannot sleep and are kept awake with extremely acute sense of hearing.

15. **DRUG EFFECTS**—Insomnia from the abuse of Quinine, Iron, Strychnine, tea, charcoal, give **Puls**. For the abuse of tea and coffee, specially when accompanied with abdominal disorders and a sluggish portal circulation **Nux V** will be required. **Camphor Monor-bom** 6x will suit sleeplessness from abuse of tea and also the insomnia of locomotor ataxia or epilepsy.

INTESTINAL OBSTRUCTION.

INTESTINAL OBSTRUCTION—It is recognised by the sudden onset of abdominal pain, at first colicky, later constant and intense, and perhaps referred to the site of occlusion; repeated vomiting of stomach contents, then biliary matter, and after one or two days, of dark stuff with a fecal odour; constipation usually absolute although the bowels may empty itself of what it already contains. The abdomen becomes distended often to an extreme degree; tympanitic and very tender. Cold, clammy skin; pale, pinched, anxious face; dry tongue; extreme thirst; rapid, feeble pulse; shallow breathing; marked prostration; scanty urine are the most important general symptoms.

Remedies in general—**Acon** ; **Almuen** ; **Arnica** ; **Ars A** ; **Bell** ; **Bry** ; **Carbo Veg** ; **Colocynth** ; **Cuprum** ; **Dioscoria** ; **Kali Bi** ; **Kreosote** ; **Lyco** ; **Merc S** ; **Nitric Ac** ; **Nux V** ; **Opium** ; **Phos** ; **Plumb** ; **Rhus T** ; **Sulph** ; **Tabac** ; **Thuja** ; **Verat A**.

If the condition is spasmodic rather than inflammatory and there is frightful colic and complete obstruction of the intestinal canal, Jahr commenced the treatment with **Bell**. Jousset proposes to give this remedy at the very onset. The intestines are greatly distended, can be traced through the abdominal parietes. Vomiting of food, bile and mucus, obstinate constipation with vomiting; abdomen extremely painful, tympanitic. But if the inflammatory symptoms prevail, **Bryonia** should be given. If none of these remedies act give **Nux Vomica**, and should this too prove ineffectual give **Sulph**. If the symptoms of intussusception remain even after the use of these remedies **Ars A** or **Bell** should be given. **Opium** is indicated in a further advanced stage, when the fecal vomiting has already commenced. With it there are continuous vomiting with constipation, and pain in the abdomen; swelling at the umbilical region. **Plumbum** is indicated by continuous vomiting of food, bile, yellow substance, fecal matter; with constipation, excruciating abdominal pain, tympanitis, bulging here and there of the abdomen, intractable constipation, incarcerated flatus or bloody diarrhoea. Jousset says that **Opium** and **Plumbum** given in alternation produce sometimes results that could not be obtained from

either of them separately administered. Though most authors speak highly of **Plumb** and **Opium**, yet Jahr says "I have never seen any great effect from either **Opium** or **Plumbum**, this is probably owing to the circumstance that a constipation where these remedies are so characteristically indicated, neither depends upon spasms nor inflammation, but solely upon a paralytic torpor of the intestinal canal." **Cocculus**—Lacerating in intestines, distension of abdomen; vomiting with bruised pain in intestines; great weakness and inability to stand. **Nux Vomica**—Contractive pain in hypogastrium; griping and clutching in epigastrium; pinching in abdomen; bruised pain in bowels; pain in bowels as if raw and sore. **Opium**—Redness of face; distension of abdomen; vomiting of putrid matter; feculent matter; vomiting of urine; pain in abdomen as if the intestines were cut to pieces.

IRITIS.

IRITIS—Inflammation of the iris. Syphilis, rheumatism, oral sepsis and many other toxæmic and infective conditions are responsible for this disease.

Remedies in general—*Aconite*; *Arnica*; **Ars A**; *Asafoetida*; *Aurum*; **Bell**; *Bry*; *Cedron*; *China*; **Cinnabaris**; *Clematis*; *Colocynth*; *Conium*; *Euphrasia*; **Gels**; *Ham V*; *Hep S*; *Kali Bi*; *Kali Iod*; **Merc C**; *Natrum Salicyl*; **Nitr Ac**; *Nux V*; *Petroleum*; *Rhus T*; *Spig*; **Sulph**; *Terebinth*; **Thuja**.

Norton says that complete dilatation of pupil as early as possible by the use of **Atropine** is of great importance in the treatment of Iritis and should always be attended to. **Acon**, for the traumatic form, after exposure to cold winds ; for the traumatic iritis. **Ars A**, frequently indicated in serous iritis ; periodic burning pains, worse after midnight, better by warm applications, **Asafœtida**, specially indicated by the syphilitic variety and after the abuse of Mercury, and Potash ; pain in orbital bones, pressing from above downwards or from without inwards ; worse on touch ; great mental depression. **Bell**, rheumatic iritis ; early stages of iritis caused from cold ; chronic plastic iritis (after cataract) ; throbbing pain ; symptoms of congestion. **Bryonia**, rheumatic iritis. **Cedron**, severe ciliary neuralgia during iritis ; characteristic periodicity. **China**, iritis from loss of vital fluids or malaria. **Cinnabaris**, very valuable in the treatment of iritis, particularly syphilitic and if gummata are present in the iris ; pain commences at the inner canthus, extending across the brow or passing around the eye ; nightly aggravation ; intermitting pain. **Clematis**, chronic syphilitic iritis ; it is said to have marked action on the adhesions between iris and lens. **Colocynth**, iritis with severe burning, sticking, and cutting pains extending from eye, up into the head and around the eye. **Euphrasia**, rheumatic iritis ; aching and occasional darting pain in the eye ; worse at night ; iris adhering. **Gels**, serous iritis or iritis complicated with choroidal inflammation. **Ham V**,

traumatic iritis with hæmorrhage into the anterior chamber. **Hep S**, in suppurative iritis; when the inflammation has extended to the neighbouring tissues, cornea, ciliary body. Eyes extremely tender; pressing, boring, throbbing pains. **Kali Bi**, in syphilitic iritis. **Kali lod**, syphilitic form, specially after abuse of mercury. **Merc C**, is commonly indicated by the symptoms of iritis more than any other drug; intensity of symptoms more marked under it than any other mercurial preparation; burning, agonising pains, excessive photophobia, profuse, excoriating lachrymation; tearing pains in the bones around eye; syphilitic iritis. **Merc S**, is indicated if the symptoms are of medium intensity and certain characteristic general symptoms are present. **Natrum Salicylate**, iritis with intense ciliary neuralgia, specially resulting from operations on the eye. **Nitric Ac**, chronic syphilitic iritis with very little pain. **Nux V**, rheumatic and syphilitic iritis. **Petroleum**, syphilitic iritis with occipital headache. **Rhus T**, idiopathic or rheumatic iritis, if caused by exposure to wet. Suppurative iritis, particularly of traumatic origin, as after cataract extraction; lids œdematously swollen, spasmodically closed, and upon opening them, a profuse gush of tears takes place. **Spigelia**, rheumatic, neuralgic iritis. **Sulph**, rheumatic and other forms of iritis; relapsing cases; chronic iritis in scrofulous persons; sharp, sticking pains. **Terebinth**, rheumatic iritis with intense pain in eye and head. **Thuja**, syphilitic or sycotic iritis with

gummata on the iris ; wart-like excrescences on the iris ; severe, sharp, sticking pains in the eyes.

ISCHURIA : STRANGURIA.

(Difficulty and pain in passing urine).

Remedies in general—**Acon** ; **Apis** ; **Arn M** ; **Ars A** ; **Bell** ; **Calc C** ; **Cann I** ; **Canth** ; **Carbo V** ; **Cupr** ; **Dulc** ; **Hellebore** ; **Hep S** ; **Hyosc** ; **Lach** ; **Nux V** ; **Opium** ; **Puls**.

Acon is the common remedy ; no urine or only in drops ; discharge very red, dark, turbid ; particularly useful for women and children. If **Acon** does not relieve, give **Cantharis**. **Pulsatilla** has pressing, cutting pains in the neck of the bladder ; specially useful for women. **Arnica** should be given where there is history of trauma. **Nux Vom**, useful after suppressed piles ; burning, pressing and tension in back. Both **Nux V** and **Puls** are useful when the trouble is caused by suppressed conditions. **Bell**, when the pain comes in spells ; if this is not satisfactory give **Hep S**. **Merc S**, for violent pain, constant desire to urinate, urine dark-red, turbid and offensive, **Apis**, when the whole abdomen is sensitive to touch. **Cannabis I** and **Canth**, useful when attended with inflammatory irritation of the kidney and bladder. **Merc S**, **Hep S** and **Nux V** when the urine is mixed with blood. **Acon**, **Canth**, **Lyco**, **Merc S**, **Nux V**

useful when there is a good deal of urging to urinate. **Acon**, **Cannabis**, **Cantharis**, **Merc S**, **Nux V**, when the urine is discharged drop by drop. **Hellebore**, **Nux V** and **Ars A** are useful when the urine is retained owing to some sort of paralysis. **Ars** and **Dulc**, for paralytic inaction of the bladder. **Opium** will often afford speedy relief, when the difficulty is purely nervous, accompanied by constipation, and occasioned by fright or chagrin.

JAUNDICE.

JAUNDICE—Colouring of the skin and other tissues due to non-elimination of bile. It appears first in the urine, then in the conjunctiva and then in the skin. Jaundice may be due to gall-stones, catarrhal conditions of the bile ducts, obliteration of the bile ducts, (acquired or congenital) and tumours pressing on the duct. Jaundice may also arise from toxæmic causes, the chief of which are, cirrhosis of the liver; pneumonia; ptomaine poisoning, Phosphorus, Arsenic, Antimony and Mercurial poisoning; and Acute Yellow Atrophy of the Liver.

Remedies in general—**Acon**; **Arsenic A**; **Aurum**; **Bell**; **Bry**; **Calc C**; **Carduus Marianus**; **Cham**; **Chelid**; **Chi**; **Chionanthus**; **Conium**; **Crotalus**; **Digitalis**; **Dolichos**; **Dulc**; **Hep S**; **Hydrast**; **Iris V**; **Lach**; **Lyco**; **Merc S**; **Nitr Ac**; **Nux V**; **Opium**; **Phos**; **Podo**; **Puls**; **Rhus T**; **Secale**; **Sep**; **Sil**; **Sulph**.

In all recent cases if there is much fever Jahr begins the treatment with **Acon**, after which he gives **Merc S**. Bæhr says that **Merc S** is not only appropriate in Jaundice with fever, but equally so in Jaundice without. The stomach shows signs of acute catarrh, loss of appetite, perverse desires, eructations, vomiting, increase of gastric symptoms after every meal, thickly coated tongue and pain in the region of liver; the skin has a moderate yellow tinge, not deeply marked. **Nux V** has a still more extensive sphere of action than **Merc S**. It is likewise principally adapted to the treatment of catarrhal Jaundice with fever. The liver has all the symptoms of hyperæmia. The secretion of bile is almost entirely suspended. The bowels are torpid and the disease is chiefly caused by a sedentary mode of life, gluttony, abuse of wine, fat and rich food. Bæhr says that no remedy has effected better and more numerous curative results than **Nux V**. Another remedy useful for Jaundice with fever is **Bryonia**. The secretion of bile is not entirely suspended, the evacuations remain slightly coloured. The characteristic gastric symptoms indicating this drug are—thick, white coated tongue; nausea, retching and vomiting, which is excited both by eating and drinking; more inclined to constipation than diarrhœa. **Bryonia** is especially indicated by extreme languor, and a feeling of general malaise. If there be no fever, Jahr gives **China** for about a week. There is aversion to food; perversion of appetite; nausea with canine hunger; distension of abdomen after every

meal ; oppression of the stomach ; eructations ; bitter and sour taste in the mouth ; vomiting of mucus ; sallow sickly complexion ; dry, rough skin ; languor and weariness ; constipation alternate with diarrhoea, but more prone to diarrhoea ; and clay-coloured stool. It is specially useful for Jaundice after Malaria, abuse of Mercury, and loss of animal fluids. If **China** is not sufficient, Jahr gives **Merc S**, which will complete the cure. Jahr says that "By pursuing this course, I have cured a large number of cases very rapidly, no matter whether they originated in a cold, or chagrin or vexation." In chronic cases where neither **China** nor **Merc S**, would help, Jahr is said to have got excellent results from **Sulph**, **Nux V**, **Bell**, **Sepia**, **Ars A**. In such cases he says that he never got any benefit from **Aurum**, **Digitalis**, **Phos** and **Sil**. Hempel says that in Chronic Jaundice, not interfering with the general health, **Podophyllum** (in middle dilutions), is an excellent remedy ; and **Digitalis** is admirable in the worst form of Jaundice where the pulse is irregular and intermittent.

If the Jaundice is caused by vexation or anger, give **Acon**, **Bry**, **Cham**, **China**, **Ignatia**, **Nux Vom**, **Natr Mur**, **Sulph**, If caused by cold, **Acon**, **Cham**, **Dulc**, **Merc S**, **Nux V**. When caused by overloading the stomach, and indulging in improper diet, **Ant Cr**, **Bry**, **Carbo V**, **Cham**, **Hydrast**, **Natrum Mur**, **Nux V**, **Puls**. When caused by abuse of Mercury, **China**, is the best remedy, then comes **Hep S**, **Sulph**, **Nitr Ac**, **Ars A**. When due to

abuse of Quinine, **Puls**, **Ars A**, **Merc S**, **Ipec**. When due to pressure of the gravid uterus, **Nux V**, **Ipec**, **Natrum Mur**. In malignant Jaundice, **Lach** and **Crotalus** are first to be tried, the other possible remedies are **Ars A**, **Ars Iod**, **China**, **Phos**, **Picric Ac** and **Iris V**.

Among the other useful remedies for Jaundice may be mentioned **Chamomilla**, mainly useful in Jaundice Neonatorum and in jaundice after anger and chagrin. Bæhr says that it is recommended more frequently than it deserves. **Chelidonium** will suit cases, where there is a history of gall-stone ; the liver is sore, painful and enlarged ; stools are clay-coloured ; and there is pain under the right shoulder blade. **Chionanthus**, a very good remedy for catarrhal Jaundice ; liver enormously enlarged ; constipation with clay-coloured stool. **Belladonna**, will be suitable in acute cases with fever ; Jaundice caused by acute catarrh ; in malignant Jaundice ; specially in chronic jaundice. It has yellow colour of the conjunctiva and completely colourless stool as the most characteristic symptoms. **Hydrastis**, useful for catarrhal jaundice ; liver torpid and atrophied : stool scanty. **Lach**, useful where there is profound disintegration of blood : jaundice at climacteric ; malignant jaundice. **Lyco**, when old hepatic congestions lead to jaundice ; chronic intestinal catarrh. **Phos**, in malignant jaundice from organic affections ; jaundice in complication with pneumonia, brain diseases, pregnancy, and from nervous excitement. Acute Atrophy of Liver ; fatty liver from heart

affection. Stool, profuse, watery and light coloured. **Podophyllum**, indolent, torpid and chronically congested liver ; liver swollen and sensitive ; more prone to diarrhoea but when there is constipation the stool is clay-coloured. It induces large flow of bile. **Sulph**, very useful remedy, specially when material changes exist in the structure of the liver. **Dolichos**, Jaundice with white stool.

KALA-AZAR

KALA AZAR—The period of onset is rather indefinite. There may be a history of daily rigors, so that Malaria is suspected, but it is found that the fever does not respond to Quinine. The fever is often accompanied by gastro-intestinal symptoms. The fever is usually of a low remittent type, rarely a low continued fever. The fever chart will show a double or triple rise in 24 hours, which is considered very characteristic of the disease. The fever may last from two to six weeks to be followed by periods of apyrexia and apparent improvement. Then further waves of fever and apyrexia follow. In the early stages of the disease the loss of weight is apt to be marked. Later on, owing to improvement in appetite and increase of spleen, this is not so manifest. The spleen begins to enlarge early in the disease and usually reaches the level of the umbilicus by the third month. The liver does not usually become distinctly enlarged until about the sixth month. As the disease progresses, anæmia and

emaciation become marked so that the bulging spleen and liver in a dusky or earthy-coloured skeleton-like figure make a striking picture. Diarrhœa and Dysentery are often noted at the end. Bleeding from the gums and nose, pneumonia and septic infections along with the course of the disease are common.

The remedies that are likely to be useful in this disease are Ant Cr ; Ars A ; China ; Chin Ars ; Ceanothus ; Hydrastis ; Lyco ; Natr Ars : Natr M ; Sulph ; Verat A.

KERATITIS.

It is an inflammation of the Cornea caused mainly by injury and congenital syphilis.

When caused by mechanical irritation **Acon**, **Sulph**, **Euphras** are useful. When caused by chemical irritation, look for the corresponding antidotes. **Arnica** is said to prevent suppuration. In Phlyctenular Keratitis, Jousset thinks that **Calc C** and **Rhus Tox** when given alternately will act admirably. **Conium** is of great service if there is intense photophobia. When there is Keratitis with ulcer of Cornea **Ipec**, **Apis**, **Aurum Mur** will be sufficient. For Arthritic Keratitis, **Colchicum** is very useful. **Ars A**, **Colocynth**, **Clematis** are also useful remedies.

LABOUR.

1. PROPHYLACTIC FOR DIFFICULT LABOUR—Dewey recommends **Gels** for women who get habitual painful

labour. He also recommends **Cimicifuga** and **Caulophyllum** as remedies that will facilitate labour if taken previously.

2. LABOUR PAINS.

(a) FALSE LABOUR PAINS—**Caulophyllum** is specific specially during the last week of pregnancy. **Act Rac** is recommended by Hering.

(b) PAINS COME AND GO SUDDENLY—**Bell**

(c) PAINS BEGIN IN BACK AND PASS DOWN THE INNER PART OF THE THIGH—**Cham**.

(d) SPURIOUS PAINS OR SUSPENSION OF PAINS DURING LABOUR—The remedies that almost always help are **Puls** and **Secale**; then come **Bell**, **Opium**, and **Cham**. Dewey thinks **Cimicifuga** as a very useful remedy.

(e) SPASMODIC PAINS—Ordinarily **Bell** is the most sufficient remedy. Its pains are violent, but ineffectual owing to spasms. Jahr thinks that when the pains are too violent and exceedingly painful, **Coffea** helps us most. Farrington uses **Cham** for such a condition. **Pulsatilla** is for the weak, ineffectual, spasmodic pains; it acts as sure as **Ergot**. **Nux V** is for the severe, spasmodic pains accompanied with constant inclination to stool and urine.

(f) PAINS DISTRESSING, THE PATIENT CANNOT BEAR THEM—When due to tardy dilatation, **Puls** and **Secale** are the best remedies. **Coffea** and **Nux Vom**, when due to sensitiveness of the vagina. **Cham** and **Kali Carb**, for intolerable pains. **Act Rac**—Labour pains severe, tedious, spasmodic with fainting fits (Hr).

3. OS NOT DILATING PROPERLY—If it is due to spasm of cervix—fault in uterine musculature—give **Bell**. If the os does not dilate properly, from defect in the nervous mechanism, inspite of labour being in progress for hours give **Gels**. When these two fail **Cimicifuga** may be tried.

4. UTERINE ATONY—**Arnica** is for the fatigue of uterus with severe pains and bruised soreness. **Caulophyllum**, is for the extreme atony with no expulsive effort. **Gelsemium** is for the complete muscular atony, the uterus does not contract at all. **Secale** is for the hour-glass contraction ; the labour is prolonged for hours and is ineffectual.

5. SPASM OF UTERUS—**Bell** is for spasms which are muscular in origin. **Gels** and **Cham** are for spasms of nervous origin. **Puls** is for the weak, ineffectual, spasmodic pains ; it acts as sure as Ergot. **Secale** is for the hour-glass contraction.

6. MALPOSITIONS—Jahr is said to have corrected malpositions with **Pulsatilla**, when they are due to uterine spasms.

7. EXPULSION OF DEAD FÆTUS—The best remedies are **Puls** and **Secale**.

8. EXPULSION OF PLACENTA—For a retained placenta **Pulsatilla** is recommended by most authors. **Caulophyllum**, **Sabina**, **Secale**, **Sepia**, are also recommended by Farrington. If the expulsion of placenta is delayed from absence of pain give **Puls** or **Secale**. When delayed from being adherent, here too **Puls** and **Secale** are the main remedies. **Platina**, **Belladonna** and

Sabina are also useful remedies. If the adherent placenta causes hæmorrhage, again **Puls** and **Secale** are the best remedies. Both Farrington and Jahr recommend **Platina**, **Bell** and **Sabina** for such conditions.

9. AFTER-PAINS—**Arnica** in repeated doses is the best remedy and there is hardly an occasion to use any other remedy. The next best remedy is **Pulsatilla**. For very severe pains **Coff** and **Nux V**, specially when the pains press upon the rectum or bladder. Farrington says that **Caulophyllum** and **Xanthoxylum** are particularly useful for severe after-pains. **Chamomilla** and **Cimicifuga**. are for the intense after-pains; the pains are worse in the groin, the patient is exceedingly sensitive and cannot tolerate the pains. If the pains continue too long **Cham** or **Puls**. If the after pains are wanting and the uterus does not contract, **Puls** and **Secale**, should be given; but if they are already used during the course of labour, **Opium** should be given. Hering recommends **Cuprum** for most distressing after-pains particularly in women who have borne many children.

10. LOCHIA—If the lochia is scanty and suppressed the best remedy is **Pulsatilla**. **Act Rac** is for lochia suppressed by cold or emotions; watery, mixed with small clots. (Hr). If there is fever in consequence give first of all **Acon**. For *profuse lochia* give **Platina**, **China**, **Secale**. For *purulent lochia*, **Sepia**, **Merc S**, **China** and **Calc C** are the most useful remedies. For *white lochia*, **Puls**, **Sepia** and **Sulph** are worth trying.

11. GENERAL EXHAUSTION—The remedies advo-

icated by most authors are **China** and **Secale**, which are thought to be the best remedies ; next come **Sulph**, **Nux V** and **Verat A**. Farrington recommends **Kali Carb** very strongly for weakness following labour. If the exhaustion is attended with profuse sweats Jahr gives **China**, **Acon** and **Carbo V**.

12. HÆMORRHAGE—For external or internal hæmorrhage give **Arn**, **Puls**, **Ipec**. If the bleeding is from adherent or retained placenta **Secale** is the best remedy ; next comes **Puls**. The other remedies worth trying are **Platina**, **Bell** and **Sabina**. Farrington recommends very strongly **Trillium**, for women who flood after labour.

See also **Hæmorrhage**.

13. FAINTING FITS AND CONVULSIONS DURING LABOUR—For fainting fits **Acon**, **Ignatia**, **Cham** are mostly sufficient. **Coff**, **Verat A**, **Puls**, **Secale** are required rarely. For convulsions during labour the most useful remedies are **Ign**, **Cham**, **Bell**, **Hyosc**, **Ipec**, **Platina**, **Acon**, **Coff**.

See also **Eclampsia**.

IMMEDIATE CONSEQUENCES OF LABOUR—

(a) Pain and swelling of the parts—Wash the parts with **Arnica** lotion. **Arnica**, tincture for external use should be used for the purpose ; 10 minims of the tincture in a tea-cup of water should be the strength. Internally give **Arnica** 30 in repeated doses.

(b) Urinary difficulty—Generally **Bell** is very useful. If there is strangury **Puls** and **Sulph** will help most. For involuntary urine give **Sepia**.

15. LATE CONSEQUENCES OF LABOUR—

Simple inflammation of the womb—**Bell, Nux V.**

Prolapse of uterus, specially from hard labour—

Sepia, Nux V, Bell.

Ovaritis—**Bry, Apis, Colocynth.**

Subsequent metrorrhagia—**Bell, China, Platina, Sabina, Secale.**

Gangrenous putrefaction—**Ars A** should be given first and if it has no effect give **Secale.**

Large abdomen—**Sepia, Colocynth.**

Falling out of hair—**Lyco, Hep S, Sil and Natrum Mur.**

16. MILK FEVER—The best results were obtained by giving freely **Bell** and if this were of no use give **Bryonia**. **Bryonia** should also be given in repeated doses. This course in most cases will bring the whole trouble to an end. **Bryonia** says Farrington, is indicated more than any other remedy. If the fever is very intense **Acon, Arn** are useful remedies. **Acon** is specially indicated when the skin is hot and dry, and the glands are hot and swollen.

17. PUERPERAL FEVER—At the very onset **Acon** should be given. Jahr gives 2 globules in a tablespoonful of water; one tea-spoonful every 2 or 3 hours and thinks that this is sufficient in most cases. Farrington recommends **Acon** specially when the attack is brought on by an exposure to cold. If **Acon** is not sufficient **Bell** should be given and should this too fail give **Bry**. **Bell** will be more suitable if the trouble is centred around the uterus; and **Bry** will

be useful where the peritoneum is affected. When the disease assumes a typhoid type and the *crebral symptoms* are prominent give **Bell**; for convulsions give **Hyosc**. In puerperal fever *with typhoid symptoms* specially for fetid diarrhoea give **Rhus T** and **Ars A**. In desperate cases **Hyosc**, **Rhus T** and **Ars A** should be first tried; they are specially indicated if there is a muttering delirium, unconsciousness and foul odour from the mouth; when all these fail, Jahr says, that a dose of **Sulph** followed by a dose **Nux V** acts like magic. **Opium** should be given when the disease is caused by fright, and there is over-excitement of all the senses, approaching stupor and fetid discharge from the uterus. **Kali Carb** should be thought of when the fever is attended with too great exhaustion—the patient is too weak to answer questions.

18. ABDOMINAL COMPLAINTS DURING THE LYING-IN PERIOD—For constipation give **Bry**, **Nux V**, **Op**, **Plat** and **Sulph**. For diarrhoea give **Rheum**, **Cham**, **Puls** and **Secale**. For colic give **Cham**, **Bell**, **Bry**. For enteritis give **Acon** first of all and then try **Bell**, **Bry**, **Colocynth**, **Nux V**.

19. MENTAL TROUBLE OF LYING IN WOMEN—For puerperal mania, **Cimicifuga** is a very useful remedy. The patient declares that she will go crazy and sees dreadful visions. For melancholia give **Acon**, **Cimicifuga**, **Puls**, **Arum**. For religious mania give **Sulph** and **Verat A**. For violent nervous excitement give **Bell**, **Hyosc**, **Stram**. For nymphomania give

Platina and **Verat A.** For shamelessness and want of modesty **Hyosc** is useful. (*See also Insanity*).

20. **PHLEGMASIA ALBA DOLENS**—Frequently cured by **Bell**, **Rhus T** and sometime by **Arn**, **Lyco**, and **Puls**. Dewey says that **Ham V** is the sheet-anchor in phlebitis whether septic or not,

PROLAPSE OF UTERUS—**Podo**, **Stannum**.

LACHRYMAL FISTULA.

In attack of Dacryocystitis (inflammation of the lachrymal sac), the pus formed within the sac sometimes force its way through the skin. When this opening does not firmly cicatrize fresh pus collects within the sac which again forces its way out at the the same place, thus finally leaving a fistulous opening through which a thin, mucopurulent discharge and the tears constantly ooze. This condition is known as Lachrymal Fistula. These are very obstinate and difficult to heal.

Gilchrist recommends **Sulph**, **Bell**, **Calc C**, **Lyco**, **Natr M**, **Puls**, **Stan**, **Sil**. Norton says "We doubt if any effect can be obtained in old chronic fistulæ. though **Brom**, **Calc C**, **Fluor Ac**, **Lach**, **Merc S**, **Natr M**, **Petrol**, **Sil** and **Sulph** are recommended." Hempel says "**Silicea** is admirable in this trouble. I have cured fistula lachrymalis with **Sil**, **Puls** and **Acon**." Jahr says "I have not treated a single case, where **Sulph** did not render eminent service; in many cases this remedy alone effected a cure. If **Sulph**

was not sufficient, I have generally accomplished my purpose by giving **Calc C** alone or a dose of **Lyco** after **Calc C** I have never seen any great results from **Stramon** and **Natr M** in this affection."

LARYNGITIS.

(Sore throat).

Remedies in general—**Acon** ; Alumina ; **Antim C** ; **Arg M** ; **Arg N** ; **Ars A** ; **Arum Trip** ; **Bell** ; **Bry** ; **Calc C** ; **Caps** ; *Caust* ; **Fer M** ; **Dros** ; **Guaiacum** ; **Hep S** ; **Hyosc** ; **Ipec** ; *Kali Bi* ; **Kali Iod** ; **Kali Mur** ; **Kalmia** ; **Lach** ; **Merc S** ; **Nux V** ; *Phcs* ; **Rhus T** ; **Samb** ; **Sil** ; **Spong** ; *Sulph* ; **Verbasc**.

Begin the treatment with **Acon**, specially when the case starts with fever. After this **Bell** will be required. **Bell** is a very suitable remedy for acute laryngitis ; it has great congestion of the throat ; painful deglutition ; hoarseness ; swollen tonsils ; dry cough. If the pains still persist **Merc S** will be useful ; there is burning in the throat, as from hot vapours ascending ; swelling of glands ; tonsils swollen intensely ; throat constantly dry, sensation as if something were sticking in the throat. **Lach** will be suitable where the throat is greatly swollen and has a dark appearance ; there is a sense of rawness and dryness of larynx ; a feeling of lump in the throat ; difficulty of swallowing, but liquids cause more difficulty in swallowing than solids. If a dry irritating cough remains with a good deal of

tickling in larynx **Hyosc**, **Bell**, **Dros**, **Spong**, **Bry**, **Nux V**, **Ipec** will be useful. If the larynx becomes painful with stitches, **Bell Bry**, **Spong**, will be useful. If the throat is sensitive to contact give **Bell**, **Hep S**, **Lach**. When there is splinter-like pain or a sensation of having a fish-bone being stuck in the throat give **Arg N**, **Kali Carb**, **Hep S**, **Nitr Ac**. For the sore throat of speakers give **Alumina**, **Antim Cr**, and **Nux V**. For the sore throat of smokers give, **Caps** and **Nux V**. For chronic syphilitic sore throat, great dryness of throat with aching pains give **Nitr Ac**. **Arum Trip**—hoarseness from overuse of voice, constant pain in larynx; refuses food and drink on account of soreness of throat (Hr).

For **Chronic Laryngitis**, **Ant Cr**, **Arg Nit**, **Ars A**, **Calc C**, **Caust**, **Dros**, **Hep S**, **Lach**, **Phos**, **Sil** and **Sulph** are the most useful remedies.

PRIMARY LATERAL SCLEROSIS.

It is a rare disease. The symptoms are at first confined to the upper extremities, which are feeble and gradually undergo atrophy, Combined with this is rigidity of the arms, which assume a characteristic position owing to the contracture of the muscles. Later on the lower extrmities may also be involved.

The treatment must be based upon general principles. Massage is beneficial. Electricity is of doubtful value. Internally **Argent Nit**, **Nux V** and **Zincum** may be tried.

LEUKEMIA ; LEUCOCYTHÆMIA.

It is a comparatively rare disease, characterised by progressive anæmia, a large and persistent increase of white corpuscles, a slight diminution of red cells, accompanied by enlargement of the spleen.

The disease is very hard to cure. The disease may be stayed for a time. Grauvogl strongly recommends **Natrum Sulph** and **Thuja**. Hughes recommends **Picric Acid**. Other possible remedies are **Ars A**, **Carbo Veg**, **Calc C**, **Natr Carb**, **Natr Mur**, **Natr Nit**, **Nitr Ac**, **Sil**, **Conium**, **Ipec**, **Sulph**. Lillienthal recommends, **Ars A** and **Picric Ac** when there is no organic change ; **Thuja**, when there is a gonorrhœal diathesis ; medullary leukæmia ; **Natr M**, **Natr Sulph**, **Arnea Diadema**, **Nux V**, **Kali Phos**, **Ipec**, for the splenic and lymphatic forms ; **Natr Phos** for scrofulous and glandular swellings.

LEUCORRHŒA.

Remedies in general—**Acon**; **Alumina**; **Ammon C**; **Ars A**; **Baryta C**; **Borax**; **Calc C**; **Calc P**; **Carbo V**; **Caulo**; **Caust**; **China**; **Cocc**; **Conium**; **Graph**; **Hep S**; **Hydrast**; **Kreosote**; **Lach**; **Lyc**; **Mag C**; **Mag Mur**; **Merc S**; **Natrum C**; **Natrum M**; **Nitr Ac**; **Phos**; **Platina**; **Sepia**; **Ruta**; **Sabina**; **Secale**; **Sepia**; **Sil**; **Sulph**; **Thuja**.

1. The line of treatment adopted by Jahr as given below seems to be practical. He commences the

treatment of every case of **catarrhal leucorrhœa** with **Puls**, if no special indications point to some other remedy and the patient is anæmic. After **Puls**, he gives **Sulph** or **Sepia** and if they do not prove sufficient, he selects among the following—**Calc C**, **Cocc**, **Graph**, **Lyco**, **Mag Mur**, **Sil**, specially when the trouble is in the vagina. When the uterus is affected **Ammon C**, **Cocc**, **Lyco**, **Mag Mur**, **Natrum Mur**, **Sep**, **Sil**, may be useful. When the trouble is inflammatory, that is from irritation of mucous membrane, instead of being catarrhal in origin **Alum**, **Ammon C**, **Cocc**, **Graph**, **Puls**, **Sep** are useful. For corrosive leucorrhœa give **Ammon C**, **Calc C**, **Con**, **Hep**, **S**, **Merc S**, **Natrum C**, **Natrum M**, **Nitric Ac**, **Sil**, **Sulph**. For milky leucorrhœa give **Calc C**, **Puls**, **Sil**. For thick white slimy leucorrhœa give **Calc P**, **Natr M**, **Puls**, **Sepia**. For foul smelling leucorrhœa **Carbo V**, **Natr C**, **Nitric Ac**. If the leucorrhœa is attended with colic or abdominal cramps give **Cocc**, **Conium**, **Lyco**, **Mag C**, **Merc S**, **Natrum M**, **Sepia**, **Ignatia**. When the leucorrhœa is attended with good deal of itching in the genital organs, give **Calc C**, **Carbo V**, **Conium**, **Natrum M**, **Sil**, **Sulph**. If the leucorrhœa precedes menses **Calc C**, **Carbo V**, **Chi**, **Crph**, **Phos**, **Sep** are useful. If the leucorrhœa succeeds the menses **Alum**, **Calc C**, **Graph**, **Puls**, **Ruta**, **Sil** are to be used.

2. GENERAL INDICATIONS.

ALUMINA—Profuse, yellow, corroding discharge. Usually appearing after the menses. Discharge

abundant, running down in large quantities to the feet. Transparent mucus flowing only in day time with great weakness.

ARSENIC A—Acrid leucorrhœa.

BORAX—Clear, copious, albuminous leucorrhœa having an unnatural heat. Leucorrhœa just midway between the menstrual periods.

CALC C—Milky, persistent or yellow, profuse leucorrhœa; before or in recurring attacks between the menses; great itching and burning. Leucorrhœa of infants and leucorrhœa before puberty.

CALC P—Profuse, bland leucorrhœa. Leucorrhœa after menses; as the flow diminishes the leucorrhœa increases. Great general lassitude and debility.

CARBO V—Leucorrhœa foul, acrid and excoriating the parts; milky leucorrhœa.

CAULOPHYLLUM—Leucorrhœa from atony of uterus and vagina. Leucorrhœa in nervous, debilitated women with relaxed and flabby uterus or displaced and passively congested uterus, specially after miscarriage. Profuse leucorrhœa in young girls, mucous or albuminous in nature, weakening them greatly.

CHINA—Debility after long-continued leucorrhœa. Leucorrhœa instead of menses.

COCCULUS—Leucorrhœa mixed with blood. Looks like meat-washed water; usually comes before or after menses. Great weakness; pains in back, as if menses would come on.

CONIUM—White and acrid leucorrhœa, causing a burning and smarting sensation. Leucorrhœa, along

with induration and ulceration. Leucorrhœa, during pregnancy. Great weakness and lameness in the small of the back before leucorrhœa and subsequently great lassitude.

GRAPHITES—Profuse leucorrhœa in the morning when rising. Profuse thin white discharge coming in gushes. Pain in lower abdomen and great weakness of the back.

HYDRASTIS—Tenacious thick, viscid leucorrhœa—the discharge hanging from os in long, viscid strings. Profuse debilitating leucorrhœa, with severe pruritus. Leucorrhœa attended with liver derangements and constipation.

KREOSOTE—Profuse, watery leucorrhœa with marked acidity. Leucorrhœa sometimes intermittent—the discharge nearly ceases when without cause, it reappears and is as bad as before. Yellow leucorrhœa, staining the linen yellow attended with great prostration. Milky leucorrhœa. Specially adapted to a cachectic state during and after climacteric.

LACHESIS—Leucorrhœa with redness and swelling of external parts. Copious, smarting, slimy leucorrhœa, staining the linen greenish. Leucorrhœa from uterine congestion.

LYCOPodium—Leucorrhœa like milk. Bloody, corroding leucorrhœa.

MAG MUR—Leucorrhœa with cramps in abdomen. After every constipated stool, profuse discharge of thick leucorrhœa.

MERC S—Greenish, smarting, itching, corroding

leucorrhœa. Always worse at night. Purulent leucorrhœa with superficial ulceration of the external and internal parts.

NATRUM MUR—Copious, transparent, thick, whitish leucorrhœa. Acrid discharge with itching. Leucorrhœa with headache, colic and mucous diarrhœa.

NITRIC ACID—Acrid leucorrhœa. Syphilitic cases. Leucorrhœa, offensive; green mucus; flesh-coloured and after menstruation.

PULSATILLA—Almost invariably the most useful remedy. Thick, creamlike or milky leucorrhœa. Painless leucorrhœa. Thin, acrid, burning leucorrhœa. Patient is generally worse when lying down. Leucorrhœa after suppressed menses.

SABINA—Thick, yellow fetid leucorrhœa. Leucorrhœa after suppressed menses.

SEPIA—Yellowish-green discharge; offensive and excoriating. Pus like, bad smelling leucorrhœa. Great debility following leucorrhœa. Usually useful when Pulsatilla fails.

SILICEA—Milky leucorrhœa in paroxysms. Profuse acrid, corrosive, putrid leucorrhœa.

SULPH—Inveterate chronic leucorrhœa with discharges of all kinds and colours.

THUJA—Yellowish-green, mucous leucorrhœa. Leucorrhœa from one menstrual period to another.

LIVER ABSCESS.

The patient usually complains of sense of a pain and fullness in the right hypochondrium and there may be severe pain and localised tenderness over the whole hepatic region—the pain being also referred to the right shoulder. A characteristic cough on taking deep breath is seen in some cases. Fever may be slight or the temperature may be high and rigor may be present; in more chronic cases the fever generally comes in the evening and night sweats occur. There may be loss of appetite, rapid and well-marked emaciation and perhaps some amount of jaundice. Enlargement of the liver will be detected; but there is neither fluctuation nor a sense of elastic tension unless the abscess is very superficial. The dullness often extends up towards the thorax rather than downwards, though the contrary may be seen when the abscess is situated not far from the free margin of the liver.

TREATMENT—The following remedies have proved themselves more or less useful—Ars A; Bell; Bry; China; Hep S; Kali Carb; Lach; Merc S; Nux V; Puls; Sep; Sil; Sulph; Theridion.

Ars A—Specially when **Lach** fail. Burning pain in hepatic region increased on pressure; stitches in right hypochondrium extending to the gastric region; vomiting of black masses and black stools; burning heat of the body; quick pulse and restlessness. **Bell**—Specially with acute pain in the region of liver, worse from pressure, breathing, coughing and lying upon the

right side, extending upwards towards the shoulder and neck; initial stage of the abscess. **Bryonia**—generally useful remedy in abscesses; burning stitching pain worse from motion and contact after chagrin or anger; fullness of stomach and abdomen; pain in the right shoulder; yellowish face; white tongue; great thirst; constipation. **China**—Pain as from subcutaneous ulceration, worse from touch; liver swollen; diarrhœa; distended veins on face and head. **Hep S**—when the suppuration is fully established; soreness and stitching in liver when walking; depressed and irritable frame of mind; great sensitiveness to dampness; craving for sour and strong-tasting articles; jaundice; difficult expulsion of feces and urine. **Kali Carb**—may be useful where **Lach** and **Hep S** fail; stitching pains in right side, commencing in back and going through and up the chest, worse at night, when lying down or rising up; cutting pains, suddenly appearing and of great severity and darting all over the abdomen; epigastrium swollen, hard and sensitive. **Lach**—when suppuration is threatened usually after **Bell** or **Merc S**; very sensitive to pressure, low grade of symptoms; much flatulence. **Merc S**—pressive pain and striches in the liver; inability to lie on the right side: liver sore to touch; gums spongy; fetid breath; diarrhœa with bilious, yellowish-green stool; yellowish-white coating of tongue; perspiration without improvement. **Nux V**—pain, stitch-like or throbbing or pressive; worse from external pressure; sour or bitter taste in mouth;

nausea ; vomiting : shortness of breath : the dress seems oppressive but the removal of it however does not relieve ; great deal of headache ; previous use of allopathic medicines, coffee, liquor etc : sedentary habits. **Puls**—tensive, pressing pains in hepatic region particularly when walking ; frequent attacks of anguish, specially at night with diarrhoea—green, slimy stools. **Sepia**—constant aching pain in right side of abdomen, extending to chest and back with oppression of breathing, distress and aching in right shoulder and scapula ; jaundice ; cheeks flushed ; yellow or red saddle over bridge of nose down cheeks ; irregular yellow patches on face ; tendency to perspire ; flatulence ; great lassitude. **Silicea**—hardness and distension of the region of the liver ; throbbing ulcerative pain, increased by contact and motion. **Sulph**—specially after **Nux V** or **Merc S** ; a very good intercurrent remedy. **Theridion**—violent burning pain in hepatic region, worse from touch ; retching, bilious vomiting : mouth and tongue benumbed and slimy.

LIVER—ACUTE YELLOW ATROPHY.

It is a disease characterised by intense jaundice, and cerebral symptoms, extensive necrosis of the liver cells, with rapid diminution in the volume of the organ, occurring specially in pregnant women, and usually ending fatally.

The treatment of the disease is still a problem and

the clinical data are not very satisfactory. **Phos** is the only promising remedy for this disease. **Lach**, **Crotalus**, **Ars A**, **Digitalis** are also worth trying.

LIVER—CIRRHOSIS.

A chronic condition of liver in which there may be a decrease of the size (Atrophic Cirrhosis) or increase in size (Hypertrophic Cirrhosis) of the liver.

The Cirrhosis of liver is most common between the ages of 35 and 60. The main etiological factor is alcohol—specially when taken in small quantities frequently or in an empty stomach. In cases where no alcoholic history is obtainable it is believed that bacterial toxins are in operation.

The Atrophic Variety—By far the common condition. The liver dullness is diminished ; the organ becomes small and hard and the surface is often nodulated. The onset is slow and insidious—gastric symptoms of alcoholic dyspepsia (anorexia, belching, nausea, vomiting, pressure in epigastrium, bad taste in mouth, constipation) are seen which are followed by symptoms of chronic gastritis, debility and emaciation. Jaundice appears in the later stages. Symptoms of portal obstruction (gastric and intestinal catarrh—irritable dyspepsia, vomiting ; hæmorrhage from stomach and bowels ; hæmorrhoids ; congestion of liver ; enlarged abdominal veins ; enlarged spleen ; œdema of legs and albumin in urine). In the concluding stages when the secreting tissue of the liver is destroyed, the

patient falls into a comatose state with muttering delirium.

The Hypertrophic variety—The liver is uniformly and considerably enlarged. The symptoms set in very insidiously with a failure of general health. Fever—may be as high as 103°. Jaundice is very pronounced; in spite of the intense jaundice there are few or no signs of portal obstruction and ascites is rare.

TREATMENT—Our therapeutics is not rich in the treatment of this condition. The following may be considered—**Aurum Met**, cirrhosis of liver; ascites; stools gray; patient bent on suicide. Cirrhosis and fatty degeneration ending in ascites. Jaundice with pain in liver and pit of stomach; greenish brown urine; foul breath and putrid taste, constipation or stools of grayish or ashy-white colour. **Calc Ars**, cirrhosis of liver with albuminuria; colic and looseness of bowels. **Carduus Mar**, hepatic region painful worse by pressure and lying on left side; dropsical diseases, depending on organic affections of liver, frequently of long standing; jaundice with dull headache, bitter taste, tongue white in centre, tips and edges red; nausea with vomiting of an acrid, green fluid; stools pasty, clayey; urine, golden yellow. Custis proposes to give four drops of the tincture, four times a day. **Hep S**, cirrhosis of liver (inflammatory stage); soreness and stitches in liver when walking; difficult expulsion of stool and urine; jaundice. **Hydrastis**, liver atrophied; marasmus and general prostra-

tion ; jaundice with catarrh of stomach ; bitter taste in mouth ; obstinate constipation. **Hydrocotyle Asiatca**, cirrhosis of liver ; hypertrophy and induration of connective tissue ; obstruction of whole hepatic region ; slight pain in upper portion of liver ; crampy pains in stomach ; without nausea. **Iodium**, pressure and stitches in hepatic region, painful to touch ; loss of appetite ; diarrhœa, excessive emaciation and prostration ; hard cirrhotic liver can be felt as emaciation progresses ; jaundice with such pain and tenderness in hepatic region. **Laurocerasus**, wasting away of liver ; pain as if an abscess would burst ; constipation or diarrhœa ; rapid sinking of strength. **Lyco**, cirrhosis of liver with ascites specially in drunkards ; the usual bowel and stomach symptoms of this remedy. **Muriatic Acid**, useful in the last stage of dropsy from cirrhosis of liver ; typhoid condition ; patient becomes drowsy ; great emaciation. **Phos**, atrophy of liver with jaundice and dropsy ; vomiting as soon as any food taken becomes warm in the stomach ; vomiting of blood, of sour matter ; weak empty or gone sensation felt in the whole abdominal cavity ; stools watery, pours away as from a hydrant. Jousset says, "clearly indicated in two varieties of cirrhosis, i. e. atrophic and hypertrophic." Dr, Wagner says, "Chronic Phosphorus poisoning produces an interstitial hepatitis, with hypertrophy first, followed on by atrophy of the liver and a granular aspect. **Plumbum**, cirrhosis of the liver, first enlarged and then contracted ; hepatic region sensitive to pressure without

being enlarged or somewhat hypertrophied ; sensation of heat and burning in liver and spine ; persistent sticking pain in hepatic region, first anteriorly then posteriorly.

LIVER—CONGESTION

Congestion of liver may be due to obstruction of circulation caused by various valvular diseases, emphysema, great pleural effusion. The conditions give rise to accumulations of blood in the Vena Cava, by which the branches of the hepatic vein continue permanently distended, and cause a general enlargement of liver. Congestion of liver may also be induced by rich living specially in persons of a sedentary habit; stimulants and irritants such as alcohol, pepper, mustard, coffee etc. A hyperemia of the liver in consequence of the suppression of habitual hæmorrhages ; e. g. the climacteric period of life, has frequently been observed ; but it rarely gives rise to serious troubles of the liver.

Its *acute form* is characterised by more or less painful distension of the region of liver, with dyspnœa and pain stretching towards the right shoulder, by headache, nausea and vomiting of mucous or green matter ; by constipation or diarrhœa, which is bilious or even bloody ; by bad taste in the mouth. If neglected it runs to the *chronic form* which shows more or less periodical exacerbations of these symptoms, and finally runs into structural changes of the liver

such as softening, or pale and jaundice or fatty degeneration or induration, cirrhosis and abscess.

GENERAL INDICATIONS.

AESCHULUS HIP—Congestion of liver and portal system ; constant dull aching distress in right lower lobe of liver and region of gall-bladder ; aching pain from stomach to right lobe of liver ; pain extends up between shoulders or under scapulæ, worse by walking, riding ; chronic constipation, rectum dry and itching; feels as if full of small sticks.

AGARICUS—Liver congested and enlarged ; sensation of pain and drawing in right hypochondrium as if the liver has increased in weight ; sharp stitches as from needles in the hepatic region.

ALOE—Pain and tension in hepatic region ; uneasiness and dull pain in liver ; worse when standing ; stitches from liver into the chest so that he cannot take a long breath.

ARSENIC A—Painful bloatedness in right hypochondrium with burning pain ; in hepatic region increased on pressure; stitches in right hypochondrium extending to gastric region, ending as violent pressure over whole abdomen ; black stools and black vomiting; great burning ; anxious and restless.

AURUM MET—Liver congestion consecutive to heart disease and subsequent cirrhosis with dropsy ; jaundice with pain in liver and pit of stomach ; greenish brown urine ; foul breath and putrid state ; stools greyish or ashy-white colour.

BELLADONNA—High fever ; congestion of head ;

severe headache ; vomiting of watery, slimy and bilious food ; great thirst, region of liver painful and sore to touch.

BRYONIA—Bilious vomiting ; bitter taste ; white tongue ; great thirst or only dryness in the mouth ; inclination to keep still ; soreness of liver to pressure ; costiveness.

CALCAREA CARB—Pressure in hepatic region ; stitches worse from stooping ; liver enlarged and indurated ; abdomen distended and sensitive to pressure.

CARBO VEG—Hepatic region very sensitive and painful to touch : right lobe of liver painful, stitching burning pains ; clothing unendurable.

CARDUS MAR—Swelling and hardening of the left lobe of liver ; pressing, drawing, stitching pains in the liver worse lying on left side ; liver sensitive to pressure ; catarrh of gall-ducts ; jaundice ; constipation alternating with diarrhoea ; oppression of chest with cough and expectoration, sometimes bloody ; urine scanty, dark-red and yellowish, saturated with bile ; dropsy.

CHAMOMILLA—Congestion from vexation or taking cold ; gastric disturbances and jaundice ; vomiting of bile.

CHELIDONIUM—Congestion ; stitching pains from liver to stomach ; marked pain under the right scapula ; pain in hepatic region worse from eating ; diarrhoea and constipation alternating ; clay-coloured stools ; great desire for milk or acids.

CHINA—Pale, wretched complexion; diarrhœa worse at night or after eating; sensitiveness to external cold; great weakness and lassitude; after severe illness, loss of vital fluids, or abuse of mercury; pain in hepatic region, very sensitive to pressure; liver, hard and swollen.

CROTALUS HORRIDUS—Pressive hepatic congestion specially when from heart disease or from imperfect uterine functions or from malaria; shooting and stitches in hepatic region and on top of right shoulder taking a long breath.

DIGITALIS—Congestion, enlargement and dropsy from organic heart disease; yellow colour of face; vomiting of water and bile; aversion to food and drink; high coloured urine from bile; dropsy with suppression of urine.

GELSEMIUM—Passive congestion of liver; bilious diarrhœa; jaundice with prostration; clay-coloured stools.

HEP S—Chronic engorgement of liver; soreness and stitches in liver when walking; jaundice.

HYDRASTIS—Torpor of liver with pale scanty stools; jaundice with catarrh of stomach; obstinate constipation; general prostration.

LACHESIS—Cannot bear tight clothing around the waist; tension and contractive tightness in the region of the liver.

LAUROC—Distension of the region of liver with pain as from subcutaneous ulceration or as if an

abscess would burst ; earthy complexion ; yellowish spots on the face.

LYCOPodium—Tension around the hypochondria as from a hoop ; sore aching in the region of liver, as if caused by a shock, worse from contact.

MERC SOL—Bad taste, bad smell from the mouth ; tongue white, flabby, showing the imprints of teeth ; feverishness ; sweating without relief.

NATRUM SULPH—Congestion of liver with soreness and sharp sticking pains ; sallow, jaundiced face ; vomiting of bile ; worse lying on left side ; stools dark-green ; urine loaded with bile.

NUX M—Feeling of heaviness in the region of liver ; swollen liver.

NUX V—Fullness ; pressure ; stitches in the liver, worse from motion or contact ; swelling of liver ; yellow colour of the face ; symptoms worse in the mornings ; great irritability and hypochondriac mood ; costiveness.

PHOSPHORUS—Hyperæmia ; liver troubles secondary to heart diseases ; marked soreness of liver ; loss of appetite ; worse after eating and drinking

PODOPHYLLUM—Hyperæmia of liver with flatulence, pain and soreness ; great irritability of liver and excessive secretion of bile ; jaundice ; pain in right hypochondrium.

SANGUINARIA—Torpid liver ; skin of yellow colour ; colic and diarrhœa.

SEPIA—Congestion of liver ; forehead and conjunctiva yellow ; red or yellow saddle over bridge of nose down cheeks ; irregular yellow patches on face ; stools

yellow or of an ashy colour ; urine scanty and loaded with urates.

SULPHUR—Swelling and hardness of the liver ; stitches and hardness of the liver ; thirst ; insomnia or sleep in catnaps ; constipation ; hæmorrhoids.

VERAT A—Hyperæmia of liver, with gastric catarrh ; putrid taste ; disgust for warm food ; great pressure in hepatic region, alternating with vomiting or diarrhœa.

VIPERA—Hyperæmia of liver, specially useful after failure of Lachesis.

LIVER—ENLARGED.

Remedies in general—*Aesculus* ; Aloes ; Ant Cr ; Ars A ; Bryonia ; Calc A ; Calc C ; Cedron ; China ; Chin Ars ; Chionanthus ; Digitalis ; Ferrum ; Hep S ; Lachesis ; Lyco ; Merc S ; Natr Mur ; Nux V ; Phos ; Podo ; Sulph ; Tarax.

AESCULUS—Distress and fullness in liver. Severe pain from the pit of the stomach on the right lower lobe of the liver. Symptoms are usually associated with a bilious condition due to engorged portal circulation.

ALOES—Congestion and stitches in the liver.

ANTIM CRUD—A general catarrhal and bilious condition.

ARSENIC A—Liver, spleen both enlarged and painful.

Bryonia—Swollen, congested and enlarged liver ; pain under the right shoulder.

CALC ARS—Enlarged liver and spleen, specially with chronic malaria.

CALC C—Enlarged liver specially in scrofulous subjects.

CEDRON—Enlarged liver and spleen, with malaria accompanied with anæmia and dropsy.

CHIONANTHAS—Enlarged liver with jaundice and constipation. Hepatic region tender.

CHINA—Liver and spleen enlarged and swollen. Pain and sensitiveness in the region of liver. Indurations of the liver.

DIGITALIS—Enlarged, sore, painful liver.

FERRUM—Liver enlarged and sensitive to pressure. Tightness and fullness in the region of liver.

LACHESIS—Liver enlarged and inflamed. Ulcerations of the liver.

LYCOPodium—Sore, pressive bruised pain in the region of liver on breathing, worse from touch.

MERC S—Liver enlarged, sore to touch and indurated.

NATRUM MUR—Liver inflamed, swollen. Tension and stitches in liver. Dull heavy aching and distension about liver after eating, lessening as digestion advances.

NUX VOM—Liver enlarged with stitches and soreness.

PHOSPHORUS—Liver enlarged and indurated and painful. Pain in the hepatic region on pressure.

PODOPHYLLUM—Chronic congestion of the liver.

SULPH—Swelling and induration of liver. Stitches or dull pressing in the region of liver.

TARAXACUM—Enlarged liver with bilious diarrhoea, bitter taste in the mouth and mapped tongue.

LOCOMOTOR ATAXIA : TABES DORSALIS

The onset is insidious. The most important and characteristic symptoms consist of lightning pains, vague disturbances of sensation, changes in the pupil and other ocular symptoms. Any of these combined with loss of knee-jerk is sufficient for a diagnosis. The lightning pains are specially noted in the legs (sciatic nerve); pains may also occur in various viscera, which are known as "crises." Numerous anæsthetic and paræsthetic symptoms are observed, the commonest among which are scattered patches of anæsthesia, specially on the ulnar border of the hands and on the soles of the feet. There is loss of deep sensation (pain on pressure) in the calves of the legs. Of the ocular symptoms, the chief is Argyll-Robertson pupil, that is the pupil act to accommodation and not to light. Occasionally ptosis and optic atrophy are observed. Certain trophic disturbances, chief among which are swelling of the knee-joint and perforating ulcer of the foot. Soon there is loss of equilibrium. The patient is unable to stand erect with eyes closed; when trying to stand with closed eyes he sways to and fro and almost falls; when walking he raises his feet too high and brings them down with a stamp. By degrees the inco-ordination becomes extreme and by and by para-

lysis supervenes. The chief cause of the disease is syphilis of the nervous system.

Remedies in general—Aluminium; **Argent Nit**; **Ars**; **Bell**; Calc C; *Caust*; Conium; Cupr Acet; *Gels*; Lach; Nux M; **Nux V**; **Phos**; *Picric Ac*; **Plumb**; Rhus T; Secale; Stram; Sulph; Tarentula; Zinc.

The main remedies that are recommended by Jousset are **Bell**, **Nux V**; **Phos**, **Conium**, **Secale**, **Argent Nit**, **Tarentula**, and **Zinc Sulph**. At the very onset **Bell** is suitable. It is indicated by the ataxic gait, the lightning-like pains, the paralysis of the oculomotor nerves the urinary disorders. Sometimes **Atropine Sulph** is a good substitute of **Bell**. Jousset often prescribed it in the 2nd trit—5 centigrams, two, three or four times a day. **Nux V** is also a remedy for the early stage. The partial paralysis, the clumsiness of walk, the stiffness, the lightning-like pains indicate the drug. Lilienthal proposes the use of **Strychnine Sulph** and **Atropine Sulph** in fortnightly alternation. **Phos** is chiefly indicated for the lightning-like pains with tenesmus, and sexual excitement with impotency; disturbances of the auditory and optic nerves; burning heat in the back; hands and feet numb; anæsthesia, great irritability and nervousness. **Conium**, more suitable for the paralysis than for ataxia. **Secale** absence of knee-jerk; fulgurating pains; ataxy; most authors give a very doubtful value to this drug. **Argent Nit**, of great clinical value. The inco-ordination of motion, the lightning-like pains, the gastric symptoms are its chief indica-

tions. Mental confusion, tendency to fall sidewise ; fulgurating pains ; abolition of tendon reflexes ; paralytic weakness of legs with emaciation ; legs insensible to touch ; loss of pupillary reflexes ; incontinence of urine are important indications. Royal says "**Argent Nit**, the complement of **Gels**, is sometimes needed after **Gels** has kept the disease in check for sometime and then lost its effect ; or it may be given even when **Gels** has not been used." **Tarentula** is indicated to combat the irregular contractions of sphincters, which are sometimes present as premonitory symptoms of ataxia ; difficulty of moving the legs, they do not obey the will. **Zinc** for the lightning-like pain in the limbs and in the genital organs. **Gels**, acute sudden, darting pains ; shooting, tearing along the tracks of the nerves ; paralysis of motion ; muscles do not obey will. **Alumin**—Hering, Allen, Bøeninghausen cured several cases with this remedy. It is useful during the first stage. Soles of feet swollen and soft ; numbness of the heels ; limbs heavy ; gait staggering ; cannot walk with eyes closed. **Ars A** distressing pain ; deadness in great toes ; shuffling gait ; paralysis with atrophy of muscles of lower extremity. **Picric Ac**, specially useful for those patients who had mental and sexual excess ; great mental and physical prostration. **Plumbum** for advanced cases. The occasional relation of this disease with syphilis must not be neglected and treatment should be directed in that line.

LUMBAGO.

Pain in loins and back, usually muscular in nature.

Remedies in general—*Aconite Radix* ; *Aesculus* ; *Arnica* ; *Bell* ; *Bry* ; *Calc C* ; *Calc F* ; *Cimicifuga* ; *Kali C* ; *Lyco* ; *Nux V* ; *Petrol* ; *Plumb* ; *Puls* ; *Rhus T* ; *Ruta* ; *Secale* ; *Sepia* ; *Staphys* ; *Sulph* ; *Valerian*.

Jahr is said to have cured almost every case with **Rhus T** in three or four days except only a few cases where he used **Puls** to complete the cure. Farrington says that **Rhus T** seems to be the best remedy we have for lumbago whether the pains are better from motion or not. It seems to have a special affinity for the deep muscles of the back. **Calc Fluor** follows it well in chronic cases ; its pains are worse on beginning to move but improve on continued motion. **Calc C** is also recommended for lumbago, after the failure of **Rhus T**. Hempel says, "we have cured number of cases of lumbago by rubbing a moderately strong liniment of the tincture of **Aconite root** upon the back, and at the same time giving the first or second decimal attenuation of the **Aconite root** externally." After **Rhus T**, Jahr often removed the remnants with **Bell**, **Nux V**, **Plumb** and **Puls**. when the pains are deep-seated, and there is heaviness and stiffness **Bell** will be indicated. It has intense pain of the lumbosacral region ; the patient can sit only for a short time, and while sitting, becomes quite stiff and unable to rise again for pain. **Nux V**, the parts feel bruised,

turning in bed particularly painful—he is unable to turn over in bed without first sitting up. **Bryonia**, has stitching, tearing pains, worse from the slightest motion; the pain compelling the patient to walk in a stooping posture. **Aesculus**, is very useful for the back-ache during pregnancy. **Cimicifuga** is useful for the violent aching in women, when the pain is dependent upon some uterine complaints. **Sepia** is also useful for women when the pain is due to uterine trouble; sudden pain in back as if struck by a hammer. The pains are relieved by pressing the back on something very hard; and are worse while sitting. **Kali Carb** has sharp, stitching pains, worse, early in the morning, compelling the patient to get up and walk about; the pains shoot down the buttocks. **Ledum** has a sense of stiffness after sitting for a long time. **Secale** has sudden catch or kink in the back. **Sulph** has also this symptom, specially sudden loss of power on attempting to rise from a seat; it is also useful for lumbago after heavy lifting and taking cold. **Arnica** is the standard remedy when the lumbago is due to excessive strain. **Valerian** has violent drawing darting, jerking pains, which appear suddenly; the pains are worse from sitting and better from motion.

MAMMARY ABSCESS.

Remedies in general—Acet Ac; Bell; Bry; Carbo V; Fluor Ac; Phos; Phyto; Sil; Sulph.

When the symptoms are violent give **Bell**. It has

areas of redness spread out from the central point of inflammation. When **Bell** fails give **Bryonia**. In threatening mammary abscesses it is indicated when there are sharp stitching pains, tension of the breast and swelling of a pale colour. **Bryonia**, may be said to be a *specific* for *mammary abscesses*. It should be given in repeated doses and with an intercurrent dose of **Sulph**. For the threatened mammary abscess give **Acet Ac** ; breasts greatly painful and distended with milk. (Hr). If **Bry** too cannot check the suppuration, **Phytolacca** may be used. This has on several occasions been seen to check the suppuration. **Carbo V** has indurated mammæ : burning pain ; tendency to suppuration ; when they do suppurate, the pus is offensive and not of a laudible character. **Phos** is specially useful when abscesses are formed. The inflamed gland has an erysipelatous appearance ; red streaks radiate from the opening in the abscess ; the pus discharged is not laudible, but is of a thin, watery, ichorous character. **SiI** useful for fistulous ulcers.

See also **Abscess**.

MANIA (see insanity),

MASTITIS.

Remedies in general—**Acon** ; **Apis** ; **Arnica** ; **Bell** ; **Bry** ; **Calc C** ; **Carbo An** ; **Conium** ; **Croton Tig** ; **Merc S** ; **Phos** ; **Phyto** ; **Puls** ; **Sulph** ; **Verat V**.

Aconite may first be used when the disease is caused by catching cold or emotion or when connected with milk fever. **Bell** should be given when the symptoms are very violent. **Bry** may be said to be specific for inflammation of the breast. **Carbo An**, **Conium** and **Phyto** are most useful when the mammæ become very hard. **Arnica** and **Puls** are specially useful when the mammæ are inflamed owing to mechanical injury. **Calc C**, has great pain, hot swelling of the breast with tendency to suppurate. **Apis** will be useful in mastitis which has an erysipelatous appearance and there is high fever.

Dr. Gross' case may be studied here—

A young woman poorly nourished and thin after child birth, had a braken breast. When called, I found the breast indurated and red; there were several openings with callous edges from which came a copious purulent discharge. Attending this, was a suspicious cough, dry and frequent, and sometimes there was bloody expectoration with oppression of the lungs, circumscribed redness of the cheeks and total loss of appetite. In the evening there were chills, followed by dry heat and later profuse sweats at night. All poultices were abandoned, cotton wool dressing was applied and **Phos 30** was given. In eight days all collateral symptoms were removed and the breast was soft and rapidly healed.

MASTOIDITIS : MASTOID ABSCESS.

Remedies in general—*Aurum* ; Bell ; Calc C ; Caps ; Carbo A ; Fluor Ac ; Hep S ; Merc S ; Nitr Ac ; Sil ; *Tellurium*.

Calcarea Fluorica has been seen on several occasions to produce good effect in all affections of the mastoid. It brings on a healthier condition of the parts affected. For simple inflammation of the mastoid cells, **Capsicum** has won its laurels. It has soreness and inflammation of the mastoid process but for caries of the mastoid, **Aurum**, **Silicea** and **Nitr Ac** are highly recommended by Farrington. **Aurum** and **Nitr Ac** are highly recommended by Farrington. **Aurum** and **Nitr Ac** are preferable remedies for mastoid abscess. Arschagouni claims **Capsicum** to be the best remedy for mastoid abscess ; next, in order according to him comes **Tellurium** ; while Dewey recommends **Nitr Ac** for mastoid abscess. **Silicea** will be useful when there is purulent discharge containing pieces of bone. **Fluoric Ac** and **Hep S** are also two useful remedies for mastoid abscess. For the swelling of the periosteum behind the ears over the mastoid process **Aurum**, **Capsicum**, **Carbo A** and **Nitr Ac** are useful.

MEASLES.

MEASLES—An eruptive fever with preliminary catarrhal symptoms, specially nasal catarrh. The rash usually appears on the fourth day though there are

considerable variations. The eruption is often mistaken for ordinary prickly heat, which is so common in summer. Fever is always present, which is sometimes high and attended with delirium. The fever abates after the eruptions are well out. The most common complications are diarrhoea, dysentery, pneumonia, otorrhoea, tuberculosis and bronchial glands.

Remedies in general—**Aconite**; *Aethusa*; *Antim C*; *Antim T*; *Apis*; *Arnica*; **Arsenic A**; **Bell**; **Bry**; *Calc C*; *Camph*; *Carbo V*; *Cham*; *China*; *Cina*; *Coffea*; *Crotalus*; *Cuprum*; *Drosera*; *Dulcamara*; *Euphrasia*; *Fer Phos*; **Gels**; *Hep S*; *Hyosc*; *Iod*; *Ipec*; **Kali Bi**; *Lach*; *Lyc*; *Merc Cyn*; *Merc S*; *Menyanthis*; *Nitric Ac*; *Phos*; **Puls**; *Rhus T*; *Rumex*; *Silicea*; *Sticta*; *Stramon*; **Sulph**; *Varat A*; *Viola C*; *Zinc Met*.

1. **PROPHYLACTIC**—Hartmann is said to have got good results by giving **Pulsatilla** and **Aconite**, one dose of the 6th or 12th every other day, during the whole course of epidemic. But the desired result has been obtained from the use of **Pulsatilla** alone, with an occasional dose of **Sulph** as an intercurrent remedy. Gaudy thinks **Arsenic A** to be a good prophylactic.

2. **INITIAL STAGE**—Whether the case starts with catarrhal symptoms or with moderate fever or with high fever **Aconite** 3x, three or four doses a day, followed by a dose of **Sulph** 30 will often cut short the disease. If the trouble still persists **Pulsatilla** may be used. Dewey says that in severe cases **Ars A** will be

required later on, which according to him is almost specific for measles.

When the *catarrhal symptoms are prominent*; **Euphrasia** is the best remedy. **Pulsatilla** and **Kali Bi** may also be required. The former is for the milder and the latter is for the severer cases, specially when the ears and nose are involved. When the case *starts with moderate fever*, Jahr advises to give **Puls**, which will annihilate the whole disease, when the first premonitory symptoms appear during an epidemic. Jousset also prefers **Puls** to **Acon**, when the fever is moderate. But Dewey says that **Gels** will be required at this stage and not **Puls**. **Puls** according to him is required late in the disease when the fever has subsided or entirely disappeared. When the *case starts with high fever*, Jahr usually gives **Acon** in the beginning. Farrington and Dewey also think it to be the best remedy to be relied upon, though Dewey sometimes prefers **Gels** to **Acon**. Jousset also gives **Aconite**, but he uses 20 to 30 drops of the mother tincture in 24 hours and says that it is always well indicated. **Bell** is our standard remedy of high fever. **Fer Phos** vies with **Acon** and will perhaps be better when there is involvement of the chest with catarrhal symptoms. Jahr says that it will be indiscrete to give **Phos**, **Bell**, **Merc S**, **Euphras** for isolated troublsome symptoms, so long as the high temperature continues.

3. STAGE OF ERUPTION—Jahr thinks that **Sulph** should follow **Acon**, if the temperature does not come down even when the eruptions have been well out.

This will often cure the whole disease and only a few cases will require **Pulsatilla** to complete the cure. Dewey advises to give **Puls** when the fever has abated and the catarrhal symptoms appear. **Kali Bi** is particularly needed after **Puls** if the catarrhal symptoms are prominent, specially if the eyes and ears are involved. Farrington thinks that **Pulsatilla** is called for in milder and **Kali Bi** in severer cases. Both Dewey and Gaudy, give **Ars A** when the disease does not run a favourable course even inspite of suitable remedies. It is almost a specific and is one of the best remedies to remove the sequelæ of measles.

4. RETARDED ERUPTION—Ordinarily **Bry** and **Sulph** are the best remedies. Failing them, **Verat A** is the best remedy according to Jahr. He also thinks that **Ars A**, **Carbo V** and **Phos** may be found useful for answering retarded eruption. **Zinc Met** will often bring out an eruption when the patient is very weak. Hering recommends **Camph** to bring out suppressed measles. Though several authors recommend **Euphras**, **Merc S** and **Puls**, yet Jahr says that he did not get any benefit from them to bring back a suppressed eruption. For the **special complications when an eruption is repelled**, give **Ant Cr** for *vomiting*; **Ipecac** for *dyspnœa*; **Stramonium** for *convulsions with a red face*; **Cuprum** for *convulsions with a blue face*; **Zinc Met** for *convulsions with extremely low vitality or extreme debility*; **Bryonia** and **Ant T** useful for the *chest symptoms*. For the other troubles accompanying it see *complication* and *sequelæ* of measles.

5. **MALIGNANT TYPE OF MEASLES**—The principal remedy is **Arsenic A**; this may be often given in alternation with **Lach**. For **Black** or **Hæmorrhagic** measles Dewey gives **Ars A**, **Crotalus**, **Lachesis**.

6. **SUBSEQUENT WEAKNESS**—Can be best controlled by **Verat A** or **Carbo Veg**.

N. B.—It may be noted that, **Puls** is almost a **specific** in measles. It should be given unless some other remedy is strongly indicated. This remedy along with an occasional intercurrent dose of **Sulph** will be suitable in all the stages of this disease. It will bring out an eruption, stop the chances of gastric and pulmonary complications, which are so common in measles and bring the case to successful termination without any untoward after-effect.

7. COMPLICATIONS AND SEQUELÆ.

(a) CEREBRAL.

For **general cerebral affections** give **Bell**, **Ars A** and **Cuprum**. For **convulsions**, **Bell** is the principal remedy. **Aethusa** should be given when the convulsions are prolonged. **Stram**, **Cuprum** and **Zinc Met** answer well for convulsions due to the eruption not coming out properly. For longlasting **sleeplessness** give **Coff**, **Bell**, **Sulph**.

(b) RESPIRATORY—

PNEUMONIA AND BRONCHOPNEUMONIA—Jousset says that the main remedies are **Bry** and **Ipec**. But it is prudent to treat the case in the way given under the heading **pneumonia**.

PNEUMONIA RUNNING INTO TUBERCULOSIS—(see

also Tuberculosis). **Bry** acts very favourably and frequently **Phos**, **Sulph**, **Calc** and **Puls**. Jousset recommends **Silicea**, **Sulph**, **Calc C**, and **Iodine** for Bronchopneumonia developing into Phthisis. He says that **Sulph 30**, two doses a day for 4 days in the week for two months during convalescence of measles, will ward off the tuberculous affection.

COUGH—For **dry constant cough** without any particular symptom, **Coff** and **Cham** are efficient remedies. Jousset prefers to give **Aconite** first and if it fails he gives **Coffea** every two hours and when this too fails he gives **Viola O**. Dewey thinks **Kali Bi** to be the best remedy. The other useful remedies are **Sticta**, **Rumex**, **Phos**, **Dros**. For **spasmodic cough**, Dewey recommends **Sticta**, while Jahr is said to have got the most benefit from **Dros**, **Bell**, **Hyosc**, **China** and **Carbo Veg**. For **mucous cough** the remedies specially useful are **Puls** and **Sulph** and occasionally **Dulc**, **Acon** and **Hep S**. Dewey and Farrington recommend **Ipec**, **Ant T** and **Kali Bi**.

(c) **GASTRIC**—(See **Diarrhœa** and **Dysentery**).

For **acute diarrhœa** Jahr recommends **Cham**, **Phos**, **Sulph** and **Verat A**, while Jousset considers **Ipec IX** as the principal remedy and then **Verat A**. **Chronic diarrhœa** has been entirely checked by **Puls** or **Sulph** and sometimes by **Merc S** or **China**. When **enteritis** has set in and if attended with hectic fever Jahr thinks the case to be hopeless. But if the case is not too advanced **Phos**, **Sulph**, **Ars A**, **Rhus T**, **Verat A** may help.

(d) EYES.

For severe irritation with or without coryza are recommended **Puls**, **Euphras**, **Sulph**, **Ars A**, **Merc S** by Jahr. **Kali Bi** is for the inflammation of the eyes, with the formation of vesicles or pustules, with ulcer on cornea and lids. **Ant T** is for the irritation of eyes during measles. For the **Susbquent photophobia** the most suitable remedies are **Acon**, **Puls**, **Bell**, **Phos** and **Sulph**.

(e) EARS.

OTORRHOEA—The principal remedies are **Puls**, **Carbo V**, **Sulph**, **Merc S**, **Lyco** and sometimes **Nitr Ac**, **Menyanth** and **Colch** are useful. Both Dewey and Farrington speak very highly of **Kali Bi**, in measles with complication of the ear. The ear discharge offensive pus, violent stitching pains which extend from the ear to the root of the mouth and to the parotid gland of the affected side. (See also **Otorrhœa**.)

(f) GLANDS.

See **Adenoids and Glandular affections**.

PAROTID GLANDS SWOLLEN—Jahr advises to give **Arn**, **Dulc** and **Ars A**. **Kali Bichrom** is recommended by Farrington for the ear symptoms—sharp pains shooting from the ears into the glands. See also **Parotitis and Mumps**

MEINERE'S DISEASE.

A syndrome characterised by *vertigo*, headache; nausea, buzzing in ears, usually resulting from chronic affections of the internal ear.

Remedies in general—**Arnica** ; **Aurum** ; **Bry** ; **Calc C** ; **Carbon Bisulphide** ; **Caust** ; **China** ; **Chin S** ; **Conium** ; **Ledum** ; **Salicylic Ac** ; **Sodi Salicylate** ; **Tabac** ; **Theridion**.

Bryonia is very highly recommended by Wright. **Tabacum** and **Chin S** are the main remedies of Jousset: he sometimes alternates them. **Tabacum** has nervous deafness, nausea, vomiting and diarrhoea. Clinical experience has demonstrated the great efficiency of **Chin S**. It has vertigo worse from walking, standing ; deafness ; buzzing ; noises in ears so great as to exclude every other sound ; widespread nervous derangement. **Salicylate of Soda** IX has often rendered very good service in Jousset's hands. Farrington and Dewey also recommend it as a possible remedy. **Salicylic Ac** is recommended by Farrington and Dewey. It has vertigo, which comes and goes, often from no observable reason ; there is tendency to fall to the affected side, while objects seem to fall away to the opposite side ; noises in the ears ; indeterminate giddiness in the horizontal position, but considerable aggravation when raising the head or sitting up. Farrington further recommends **Calc C**, **Caust** and **Carbon Bisulphide** for the disease. **Caust** has hissing and buzzing in the ear ; reverberation of all sounds, even of one's own voice. **Aurum** has vertigo with tendency to fall to the left side ; vertigo from the slightest movements even when lying down. **Conium** has vertigo as if he were turning in a circle, when from his seat, followed by complete loss of muscular

power throughout the body. **Ledum** has vertigo while walking in the street ; sensation as if his body swayed to one side, when walking there is a sensation of falling forward. **Theridion** has rushing noise in the ears, like that of a waterfall with impairment of hearing ; vertigo worse by noise, motion, talking and closing the eyelids.

MENINGITIS.

MENINGITIS—Inflammation of the meninges, the covering membrane of the brain. It is recognised by delirium followed by retraction of the neck and rigidity of muscles. Delirium, when becomes intense and remains unchecked leads to meningitis. Persistent vomiting is often a precursory symptom of meningitis.

Remedies in general—*Acon* ; *Aethusa* ; **Apis** ; *Arnica* ; **Bell** ; **Bry** ; *Calc C* ; *Cicuta* ; **Cimicifuga** ; *Cina* ; *Cuprum* ; *Gels* ; *Glon* ; **Helleborus** ; *Hydrocyan Ac* ; *Hyosc* ; *Plumb* ; *Iod* ; *Kali Brom* ; **Kali Iod** ; *Lach* ; **Opium** ; *Stram* ; **Sulph** ; *Verat V* ; *Zincum*.

Bell, is the first and best remedy ; the violent symptoms always predominate. Jahr thinks that it should always be our first choice except solely in tubercular meningitis and provided **Bry**, **Cupr**, **Hyos** and **Stram** are no more specially indicated. **Bell** exerts so positively a curative influence upon hyperæmia when simulating meningitis, that where it does not cure, it at least causes an improvement within at

least twenty-four hours with so much certainty, that to most cases we apply the rule. Bæhr says that, where in apparently inflammatory conditions of the brain, Bell is not succeeded by a striking benefit within at least 24 hours, no hyperæmia is present. In such cases it should be discontinued and some other remedy should be given in its stead. **Bell** ceases to be the remedy when there is effusion into the meninges. The medicines which are apt to be useful after it, may be **Acon**, **Bry**, **Apis**, **Helleborus** and **Sulph**. When **Bell** seemed indicated, but had no curative effect **Acon** is very suitable. It is a very important remedy at the onset of meningitis. Bæhr says that if meningitis can be arrested in its course by any one remedy it is **Acon**. This remedy is in its place, as long as no symptoms of exudation have made their appearance. As soon as the pulse becomes slower and the intensity of the general symptoms increase or as soon as the first symptoms of paralysis set in, **Acon** is no longer the remedy. When **Acon** ceases to be useful, **Bry** should be taken into consideration. Its most important indications are ; livid, flushed face ; high temperature, together with copious sweat, which breaks out easily ; nausea and desire to vomit and obstinate constipation with distension of abdomen, scanty and painful urine. Bæhr says that at a later stage of the disease, its favourable action becomes doubtful more particularly when all symptoms of reaction which constitute the essential indications for the use of this drug have become effaced by paralysis of the affected organs.

Bry is also suitable for meningitis after suppression of some eruption or discharge. The stage of excitement is merging into that of depression or stupor ; constant sopor, with delirium, sudden starting from sleep, motion of the jaws as if chewing something ; marked squinting of one or both eyes. **Apis**, may follow **Bell** well when the exudation is well established or it may act favourably when the exudation is too extensive for **Bryonia**. The characteristic symptoms of **Apis** are the shrill cry, dilated pupils, loss of consciousness, delirium and congestion to the head and face ; it is specially useful for the meningitis of infant. **Helleborus** is one of the most important remedies if the meningeal exudation may be considered as having reached its climax. The proper period for its application is, when the reaction has almost entirely ceased and the symptoms of paralysis have developed more or less completely. It has sharp shooting pain with sensorial apathy ; head hot, forehead wrinkled ; boring head into the pillow ; pitiful moaning ; automatic motion of head, one arm and leg at regular intervals ; scanty or suppressed urine, with relief of symptoms from free urination. **Cimicifuga**—Head and neck retracted. Sensitiveness of spine specially in the cervical and upper dorsal regions ; pressure causes retching and nausea ; soreness of all the muscles. Frequent, thin, dark offensive stool. (Hr.) **Sulph** will be found appropriate as a means of assisting the delaying absorption of the exuded fluid, hence in the stage of paralysis after it has continued for a time

without any perceptible change. The time for giving it is when all the above remedies have failed. **Sulph** is often sufficient to rouse the reaction and restore the patient to perfect health. **Kafka** recommends **Kali Iod**, as often better indicated to effect absorption of exuded fluid and to ameliorate the constitutinal diathesis. At a later stage of the disease when sopor sets in, **Opium** frequently acts very favourably. It also paves the way for other medicines when given as an intercurrent remedy. It has stupor ; stertorous breathing ; frequent vomiting with complete listlessness and dullness of the senses. **Hyosc** has stupor ; loss of consciousness ; delirium, the patient is talking of his daily business ; muttering delirium ; grasping at flocks. **Stram** , has violent outbreaks ; desire to escape ; moaning and tossing about ; frightful visions ; vomiting when raising the head from the pillow. **Lach**, when there is evidence of cerebral exhaustien or blood poisoning or impending paralysis. **Zincum**, is for meningitis from non-development of an eruption from the lack of vital power. **Glon** is for spasmodic vomiting of cerebral origin. **Cuprum**, is very useful for meningitis from suppressed eruptions ; loud screaming, followed by violent convulsions ; thumbs are clenched, face pale and lips blue ; eye-balls are constantly rolling ; convulsions are followed by deep sleep. **Cicuta V**, has general convulsions ; unconsciousness ; head spasmodically drawn back. For the stage of delirium **Bell**, **Hyosc**, **Stram** are useful. For the stage of collapse, give **Bell**, **Stram**, **Opium**, **Zinc**. For the convulsive

form give Bell, Stram, Hyosc, Opium, Aethusa, Cicuta, Cuprum, Plumb. For the apoplectic form give, Opium, Stram, Bell, Hyosc, Arnica and Hydrocyanic Acid.

MENINGITIS—TUBERCULAR.

Remedies in general—Aethusa ; Ant T ; *Apis* ; Bell ; Bry ; Calc C ; Calc P ; Cicuta ; Cina ; Conium ; Cuprum ; Dig ; Gels ; Helleborus ; Hyosc ; Iodum ; Iodoform ; Kali Chlor ; Kali Iod ; Opium ; Phos ; Puls ; Secale ; Stram ; Sulph ; Verat A ; Verat V ; Zincum.

Bry will be useful for the early stages. Jahr is said to have begun the treatment with Sulph in several cases with good success. Calc C is frequently suitable after Sulph ; it may do good even when the effusion is extensive. With Calc C and Phos, Jahr is said to have cured most of his cases. Phos has great sensorial dullness ; the patient vomits as soon as the drinks become warm in the stomach ; coldness of feet and legs. Bæhr says that "**Digitalis** is one of the most important remedies. This remedy is not so much indicated by its symptomatic similarity to the disease as by the circumstance that it develops the most characteristic symptoms of acute hydrocephalus even in the same successive series as the disease itself. Hence this remedy will appear suitable in every stage of the disease, from the precursory symptoms to the paralysis of the vagus." Verat A has many symptoms

characteristic of this disease; but Bæhr says "our literature exhibits only a few cases confirmatory of the good effects of **Verat A** in this disease." **Cuprum** is one of the best remedies of Tubercular Meningitis. It will scarcely be indicated in the first stage of the disease, but will be found more applicable in the stage of decided exudation when the convulsions have begun to set in. **Plumbum**, has coma; convulsion; paralysis specially of the extensor muscles; headache; strabismus; contraction first then dilatation of the pupils; obstinate constipation and sometimes irregular pulse. **Iodoform** is recommended highly by Jousset, both internally and externally. Internally it is given 20 centigrams of the 1st trituration. Externally it is used as an ointment—one dram of Iodoform to one ounce of vaseline. The head is shaved and about one dram of the ointment is rubbed thoroughly into the scalp, twice a day, for 3 or 4 days. Jousset reports to have cured a hopeless case by this method.

MENSTRUATION AND ITS DISORDERS.
AMENORRHŒA.

(Menses absent or suppressed.)

Remedies in general—**Acon**; **Actea Spic**; **Apis**; **Ars A**; **Bell**; **Bry**; **Cal C**; **Castoreum**; **Caust**; **Cham**; **Cocc**; **Conium**; **Cuprum**; **Dulc**; **Ferrum**; **Gels**; **Glon**; **Graph**; **Ign**; **Iod**; **Kali C**; **Mag C**; **Mag Mur**; **Natr M**; **Nux M**; **Nux V**; **Opium**; **Phos**; **Plat**; **Puls**; **Sepia**; **Sulph**; **Verat A**.

When the first menses is delayed **Puls** is the best remedy. It will be useful even if the menses are delayed owing to anæmia. It is also helpful when the menses are suppressed. Menses suppressed, after getting feet wet ; in chlorosis ; from nervous debility. Menstruation too late, scanty and of a short duration ; the flow is fitful. After **Puls**, Jahr recommends **Sepia**. It will be useful when **Puls** fails and the symptoms of congestion are very prominent, and there is leucorrhœa in the place of menses, and there is anæmia with a train of nervous symptoms. When the menses are absent owing to a plethoric condition of the girl **Bry** should be tried first, then **Cal C**. The suppression of **Bry** is accompanied with a rush of blood to the head and frequent nose-bleed instead of menses. **Calc C** will be useful when the menses are delayed at puberty ; girls are plethoric and suffer from congestion of the head and chest and there are headache and dyspnœa. **Graph** has been recommended by some as useful after **Puls**, in suppressed or delayed menses. **Platina** is recommended by Jahr, for suppression of the menses ; he says that it often acts as promptly as **Puls**. It must not be forgotten that **Sulph** should always be given the value of its antipsoric properties. **Apis** may be used in amenorrhœa when there is congestion of the head as a result of the suppression of the flow ; bearing down in the uterine region, thirstlessness and great intolerance of heat. Particularly is **Apis** indicated in amenorrhœa of girls at the age of puberty. The girls are nervous, silly and

awkward in their movements. This awkwardness is not natural, but one that comes from inco-ordination of the muscles and with this symptom there is flushing of the face. **Bell** will suit suppression with symptoms of hyperæmia. **Gels**, when the suppression is followed by drowsy and apathetic state. **Glon**, when the menstrual suppression is attended by violent throbbing of the head, albuminous urine and congestion of the kidney. Hahnemann says that in amenorrhœa **Kali C** will bring on the menstrual flow when **Natr M** though indicated has failed. **Phos**, when due to the amenorrhœa, there are vicarious blood-spitting, epistaxis and hæmorrhage from other parts. **Caust**, will be useful when there is profuse leucorrhœa instead of menses. When the menses are suppressed from fright give **Acon**, **Actea Spic**, **Lyco**, **Opium**, **Verat A**. When suppressed from emotion give **Cham**, **Plat**, **Nux M**. When suppressed from cold give **Bell**, **Bry**, **Dulc**, **Lyco**, **Nux M**, **Phos**, **Puls**, **Sep**, **Sulph**. For late and scanty menstruation give **Con**, **Dulc**, **Phos**, **Puls**, **Sulph**.

If the menses are **insufficient**, **too short** and **too scanty** the best remedy is **Puls**. If **Puls** is not sufficient **Sulph** may be given to be followed by **Puls**. If there is no improvement **Graph** and **Carbo V** may be tried. **Cocculus** is useful when the condition is accompanied with abdominal cramps and leucorrhœa. **Sepia**, **Kali C**, **Phos**, **Alumina**, **Ammon C**, **Caust**, **Natr M**, are useful when the scanty menses are attended with sadness and melancholy.

DYSMENORRHŒA.

(Painful menstruation)

Remedies in general—Acon ; Ammon C ; Ammon Mur ; **Bell** ; Borax ; **Caulo** ; Caust ; **Cham** ; China ; Cimici ; **Cocc** ; **Coff** ; Coloc ; Crot ; **Cupr** ; Cyclamen ; Guaiacum ; **Ign** ; Mag Mur ; Mag Phos ; Nux V ; **Puls** ; **Secale** ; Ustilago ; Verat A ; Verat V ; *Viburnum* ; *Xanthoxylum*.

Puls may be said to be the first remedy. It is said to be more efficacious when given during the periods. The other most efficient remedies are **Bell**, **Caulo**, **Cham**, **Cimici**, **Cocc**, **Coff**, **Cupr**, **Ign**, **Secale** and **Viburnum**. The congestive form of dysmenorrhœa would call for **Bell**. It is indicated when there is severe pain in the abdomen, as if the parts would fall out, accompanied with symptoms of congestion. The dysmenorrhœa of **Caulo** is essentially of spasmodic nature. It has continued spasm of the uterus just like labour pains. It is specially useful when given during the periods. It follows **Gels** well. **Cham** is useful when the pains resemble labour pains, with pressure from the small of the back toward the front of the abdomen and downward ; colic, with tenderness of the lower part of the abdomen when touched and discharge of dark coloured and coagulated blood. **Cimicifuga**, is specially useful in neuralgic and rheumatic cases also, sometimes in congestive cases. Pain flying across the pelvic region from one side to

the other is a very characteristic symptom. Headache preceding menses ; during menses sharp pains across the abdomen, has to double up ; labour like pains ; scanty flow and great debility during the menstrual period. **Cocculus** suits cases which are on the borderland between neuralgic and congestive types of dysmenorrhœa. The flow is scanty and the menstruation is irregular. Pain as if there were sharp stones rubbing against each other in abdomen ; sometimes there is excessive distension of abdomen, relieved by belching. **Coffea** will be beneficial if there is much nervous excitement ; colic, with a feeling of fullness and pressure in the abdomen, and violent spasms which extend to the chest ; delirium ; difficulty of breathing and groaning ; coldness of the whole body, numbness and stiffness. **Cuprum**, when the flow is scanty ; the spasms extort cries and are accompanied by retching and vomiting. **Ignatia** has great deal of bearing down in the hypogastric region. Pains are labour-like and are relieved by pressure, lying down, change of position ; but the flow is too profuse. **Secale** has great spasm which is attended with twitching of the limbs ; the patient tosses about and cries and there is great deal of anxiety. **Viburnum** **Opulus** is more indicated by clinical experience than by its pathogenesis. It is specially useful in neuralgic and spasmodic dysmenorrhœa. It has sudden pain in the region of the uterus before menstruation and much backache during the menses. Dewey gives as its keynotes—spasmodic character of the pains ;

bearing down, aching in sacral and pubic regions ; excruciating, crampy, colicky pains in hypogastrium ; much nervousness and occasional shooting pains in the ovaries. **Acon** is sometimes indicated in dysmenorrhœa; supposed to result from thickening of the peritoneum over the ovaries. **Caust** is a suitable remedy in the menstrual colic ; pains previous to the menses, griping and cutting in character ; relieved by bending double : the pains are associated with tearing pains in the back and limbs. **Gels** is useful in neuralgic and congestive dysmenorrhœa. Dewey says that it is one of the best remedies in spasmodic dysmenorrhœa and is best given low in hot water, thus given it will surely relieve the pain at the start. The pains are spasmodic and labor-like, with passage of large quantities of pale urine. "Perhaps no remedy has achieved" a greater clinical reputation in dysmenorrhœa than **Magnesia Phos** says Dewey. It has also been used successfully in membranous dysmenorrhœa. The pains calling for it are neuralgic and crampy usually before the flow, and the great indication for the use of this remedy is relief from warmth and aggravation from motion ; the symptoms of uterine engorgement are present. **Nux V** is useful in relieving the writhing pains in the abdomen, accompanied by nausea or pains in the back and loins as if dislocated ; paroxysms of pressing and drawing pains, frequent desire to make water, and sensation in the bowels as if they would burst. **Verat A** for the menstrual colic, with pressing headache, nausea and vomiting. **Verat V**, has

also been used with benefit in congestive dysmenorrhœa, in plethoric women, accompanied by stangury and preceded by intense cerebral congestion ; it is also useful for spasmodic dysmenorrhœa. **Xanthoxylum** corresponds closely to the neuralgic form of dysmenorrhœa. The neuralgic element must predominate to make the remedy efficacious. The pains are agonising, burning, extending down the thighs along crural nerves, with a feeling as if the limbs were paralysed, the menses are usually profuse and with it there is agonising bearing down pain. **Crot**—dysmenorrhœa ; beforehand pain in hypogastrium and down thighs ; flow copious for 2 days, then lingers off and on for four more ; heart weak, feet cold. If the menses are *scanty*, think of **Caust**, **Cocc**, **Con**, **Cupr**, **Graph**, **Puls** and **Sep**. If the menses are *profuse* think of **Bell Cham**, **Coff**, **Ign**, **Natrum C**, **Natrum M**, **Plat**, **Secale**.

MENORRHAGIA.

(Excessive menstrual flow.)

Remedies in general—**Ars A** ; **Bell** ; **Bry** ; **Bov** ; **Calc C** ; **Carbo V** ; **Cham** ; **China** ; **Cocc** ; **Dig** ; **Hyosc** ; **Ign** ; **Ipec** ; **Lyc** ; **Merc S** ; **Natr M** ; **Nux V** ; **Phos** ; **Plat** ; **Sabina** ; **Sepia** ; **Sulph** ; **Trillium** ; **Verat A** ; *Vinca Minor*.

Where menorrhagia occurs without being dependent upon some more deep-seated disorder, **Nux V** will be found an efficient remedy, more particularly if the nervous system had become very much excited by disturbing mental conditions, the patient gets angry at

the least noise and there is aversion to open air. Besides **Nux V**, **Ignatia** and **Chi** are indicated by such symptoms. **Sulph** as an intercurrent remedy often acts well after **Nux V**. Hahnemann says that **Calc C** will be indicated if the menses appear several days previous to the regular monthly term and are excessive. But if the menses occur at regular periods, or later, **Calc C** will do no good. **Bell**, has profuse menses, blood is bright-red and there is a feeling of bearing down and a painful drawing and tearing from the uterus to the thighs. **Cham** is indicated if the menstrual discharge is accompanied by pains in the small of the back and the blood is thick and lumpy. **Phos** is indicated if the menses delay a tolerably long time beyond the natural term, set in profusely and cause great debility, weariness and langour. It is more particularly applicable to the menorrhagia of nursing women. **Platina** is for painful and too frequent return of menses; copious dark discharge with labour-like pains. If the menses are not only profuse, but lasts too long, **Ipec**, often proves effectual, likewise **Ignatia**, specially when associated with abdominal spasms. **Digitalis** is indicated if the menorrhagia depends upon stasis of blood caused by heart disease, and if the symptoms of passive venous congestion prevail. **Merc S** will be indicated when the flow is profuse and the blood is dark and clotted. **Vinca Minor**, has profuse menses, the blood flows in one continuous stream and there is great debility.

See also **Hæmorrhage** and **Metrorrhagia**.

METRORRHAGIA

(Uterine hæmorrhage, specially between the menstrual periods.)

Remedies in general—*Ambra Grisea*; *Ars A*; *Bell*; *Bov*; *Carbo V*; *China*; *Cinamon*; *Conium*; *Erigeron*; *Ferrum*; *Glon*; *Ham V*; *Hyosc*; *Ipec*; *Lach*; *Lyc*; *Merc S*; *Mellefolium*; *Nux V*; *Opium*; *Phos*; *Plat*; *Puls*; *Sabina*; *Sanguin*; *Secale*; *Sulph*; *Trillium*; *Ustilago*.

When no other remedy is specially indicated, begin the treatment with *Ipecac*, which will arrest the flow of blood in most cases. If it is not sufficient, and the bleeding is very severe, give *Secale*, specially when the hæmorrhage is attended with labour-like pains. Even if this fail *China* may be given. *Sulph* as an intercurrent remedy will be occasionally useful. If all these fail, *Puls* may be given and then *Conium*. If there is flow of bright blood and the blood has a hot feel and coagulates rapidly, *Bell* will be useful. For chronic tendency of such hæmorrhages *Bell*, *Sabina*, *Sepia*, *Secale*, *Conium* and *Sulph* will be useful. *Sabina*, has metrorrhagia increased by least motion, but often, better from walking; the flow is profuse; partly fluid, partly clotted and offensive; flow in paroxysms; colic and labour-like pains along with the flow. *Secale*, has tearing and cutting colic, the menstrual blood is thin and black and of offensive smell; the hæmorrhage is worse from the least motion. *Sepia* is useful for metrorrhagia at the climacteric age, with symptoms

of congestion. **Trillium** is for women who have a tendency to flood. **Erigeron** for uterine hæmorrhage with painful urination. **Ustilago**, has oozing of dark blood for days with small coagula; the uterus is enlarged. **Lachesis**, is for hæmorrhage when due to relaxation of the capillaries; there is more flow of blood at night. An infusion of **Cinamon** acidulated with dilute sulphuric acid is highly recommended by Hempel. **Ambra Grisea**—discharge of blood between periods, at every little accident, as after every hard stool or after a walk a little longer than usual. (Hr). The following special indications as given by Jahr will be helpful in selecting a remedy. If there is a considerable pressing towards the genital organs give **Bell, Sabina, Platina** and **Secale**. For severe pains in the small of the back give **Bell, Plat, Ipecac, Secale, Crocus, China, Ferrum, Rhus T.** For labour-like pains give **Sabina, Secale, Platina, Puls, Crocus, Hyosc, Ferrum**. If the blood is black and lumpy give **Crocus, Fer, Lach, China, Cham, Puls, Lyco, Sabina**. If the blood is dark and fluid give **Bry, Platina, Secale**. If the blood is bright red give **Ipec, Bell, Calc C, Lyco**. If there be badly-smelling blood give **Secale, Cham, Bell, Crocus**.

See also **Hæmorrhage**.

MISCARRIAGE : ABORTION

Miscarriage : abortion—Untimely expulsion of the foetus. It should be suspected when there is hæmorrhage with labour-like pains during pregnancy.

REMEDIES IN GENERAL—*Acon* ; *Apis* ; *Arn* ; *Bell* ; *Bry* ; *Calc C* ; *Caulo* ; *Cham* ; *Chi* ; *Cimici* ; *Cinamon* ; *Crocus* ; *Dig* ; *Ferrum* ; *Gels* ; *Ham V* ; *Helon* ; *Hyosc* ; *Ipec* ; *Kali C* ; *Lyco* ; *Merc S* ; *Nux M* ; *Nux V* ; *Opium* ; *Phos* ; *Plat* ; *Plumb* ; *Puls* ; *Sabina* ; *Secale* ; *Sepia* ; *Sulph* ; *Viburnum*.

1. GENERAL REMARKS—Hæmorrhage is generally the first symptom of miscarriage. It is accompanied by bearing-down pains ; severe pains in the abdomen : cutting pains in the loins or pains resembling labour pains. Women are liable to miscarry at any period of pregnancy ; it occurs most frequently however, about the third or beginning of the fourth month. When it takes place before or about this period, it is not very dangerous. Miscarriages occurring at a later period are much more serious and often end fatally. Females who have miscarried once, are exceedingly liable to its recurrence, which liability is greatly increased, if it has occurred two or three times. In cases of threatened miscarriage the patient should be immediately put to bed, and given liquid diet ; this should be continued till the danger passes off. The most common causes of abortion are—mechanical injuries, sudden and powerful mental emotions, abuse of purgatives and strong medicines, excesses of all kinds, and syphilis (specially in cases of repeated abortions.)

2. GENERAL TREATMENT—In most cases *Ipecac* or *Secale* is sufficient. If these do not help *Cham* or *Arn* may be tried. If all these fail and the hæmorrhage

be very profuse **Sabina** may be tried, and sometimes **Puls**. For the great pain attending abortion try **Bell**, **Cham**, **Caulo**, **Cimicifuga**, **Secale**, **Puls**, **Viburnum**. If however convulsions occur **Ipec**, **Hyosc**, **Plat**, **Cham**, or **Secale** may be tried. **Secale** is useful to check the *tendency to miscarriage* in the later months, when the muscular tissue of the uterus is largely developed. It is also useful *for miscarriage in the early months* of pregnancy. It is indicated by frequent labour-like pains, a copious hæmorrhage of black colour. Sunken countenance, tingling and formication of the extremities with desire for air. **Sabina** is useful to prevent impending abortion occurring about the third month; there is flow of bright red and clotted blood and pain in small of the back going around and through the pubes. **Cham** should be given when **Ipec** or **Secale** has failed; there is flooding with excruciating pain resembling labour pains. **Arnica** is the standard remedy for threatened miscarriage from mechanical injury. **Ipecac** will be suitable for very copious, continued hæmorrhage; the blood flows regularly without interruption, with cutting pains around the navel; there is much nausea and pressure and bearing down pain, and disposition to faint. **Platina** is sometimes serviceable after **Ipecac**. It will be useful when there is discharge of dark, thick or clotted blood, pains in the back which pass into groins, and pressing or bearing down internally towards the private parts. **Puls** is for threatened abortion; flow ceases and then returns with double

force, ceases again and so on. **Hyosc**, is for miscarriage with spasms or convulsions of the whole body and loss of consciousness. **Hellon**—threatened abortion, specially in habitual abortion. **Bell** is for the profuse discharge of bright red blood ; violent pains in loins and entire abdomen with great sense of bearing down. **Sepia** is a good preventive. It is indicated by nervous irritability, laxness of tissues and sense of weight and congestion. **Cimicifuga** is a powerful restrainer of abortion ; its pains fly across the abdomen from side to side ; doubling the patient up. **CaULO**, has pains like false labour pains or severe pain in the back and sides of the abdomen with scanty flow. **Viburnum** is recommended by Dewey for frequent and early miscarriages. The pains come from the back around to the lower part of the abdomen and go into the thighs. **China** is most useful in restoring the energies of the patient, and removing the remaining symptoms after the discharge has ceased. **Kali C** is recommended for the debility following miscarriage.

3. SPECIAL INDICATIONS.

(a) WHEN DUE TO FAULTS IN THE CONSTITUTION OF THE MOTHER—Syphilis is the most common cause of repeated abortions. Treat it. Even where there is no history of syphilis, give **Merc S** in high potency. This is very efficacious. Next try **Sulph** and **Calc C**.

(b) MECHANICAL CAUSES—The standard remedy is **Arnica** ; it should be given in repeated doses. If this can do no good give **Cinamon**, specially when there is

profuse hæmorrhage after a strain or mis-step. **Plumb** will be useful when the foetus is too big for the uterus.

(c) **EMOTIONAL CAUSES**—When caused by fear or anger try **Acon** and **Cham**. When caused by depressing emotion give **Gels**. For threatened abortion after fright give **Act Rac** (Hr).

(d) **MISCELLANEOUS FACTORS**—For the defects in placenta give **Phos**, specially when there is a tendency to cast away the untimely fruit. **Apis**, for abortion in the early months (third), specially when there is defect in the musculature of the uterus. **Sabina**, for impending abortion, specially about the third month. **Secale** will be useful for abortions in the later months; there is too great development of the uterine muscles. **CaULO**, when attended with great pain. **Cimicifuga**, is a powerful restrainer and will suit cases with habitual disposition to abort. **Sepia** and **Viburnum** are good preventives of abortion.

MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS : DISSEMINATED SCLEROSIS

MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS ; DISSEMINATED SCLEROSIS—A disease of very slow onset characterised by tremor, which is very rythmical in character, and occurs only when the muscles are in action, ceasing when the limb is supported ; slow and syllabic speech ; vertigo ; nystagmas.

Remedies in general—**Argent Nit** ; **Aurum Mur** ; **Baryta Mur** ; **Bell** ; **Caust** ; **Crotalus** ; **Gels** ; **Merc S** ; **Nux V** ; **Phos** ; **Physo** ; **Picric Ac** ; **Plumb** ; **Rhus T** ; **Sil** ; **Sulph** ; **Tarentula** ; **Zinc Phos**.

The disease is almost incurable. Improvement may take place for a time but relapse soon occurs. Electricity and hydrotherapy may be tried but with very doubtful results.

MUMPS : PAROTITIS.

Inflammation of one or both of the parotid glands. The parotid gland is a large salivary gland in front and right below the ear. Secondary inflammation of the testes, mammy, and ovary are common after it.

Remedies in general—Abort ; Acon ; Anthracin ; Ars A ; Aurum Met ; Bell ; *Earyta C* ; Calc C ; Carbo V ; Clematris ; Cocculus ; Conium ; Dulc ; Fer Phos ; Ham V ; Iod ; Kali C ; Lyco ; Merc S ; Phos ; *Pilocarpine Nit* ; Puls ; Rhus T ; Sepia ; Sil ; Sulph.

Mumps may be primary, or secondary to an acute infection or suppressed eruption.

1. PRIMARY CASES—Ordinarily **Merc S**, four or five doses, almost always clear up the case. Jahr advises to give three globules of **Merc S 30**, in a tumblerful of water, a teaspoonful to be given every hour. Dewey however thinks it useful in the later stages ; while Jousset uses it in complicated cases. Burnett says that **Pilocarpin Nitras IX** is his big shot. **Bell**, says Dewey, is unquestionably the most important remedy in mumps. But Jahr gives **Bell** when the swelling is very red. When the swelling assumes an erysipelalous character **Rhus T** may be given. Dewey recommends **Rhus T** when there are dark swelling.

typhoid condition and when the left side is most affected. If at the onset there is high temperature, Jousset gives **Aconite** (mother tincture) and **Ferrum Phos**. When hectic fever supervenes during the course of the disease give **Carbo V** and **Conium**. If the swelling is not dispersed by the above medicines but grows harder, Jahr is said to have got good result by giving **Carbo V**, which almost always helped him; his next best remedy was **Cocculus**. If suppuration is threatening **Calc C** is useful and next comes **Kali C**. Jahr says that **Kali C** is specially useful when the right parotid is affected. But when suppuration has already set in **Ars A** will be most useful and sometime **Rhus T**, **Phos** and **Silicea**. Jousset advises to give **Anthracin** in gangrenous parotitis. Jahr says that if **Merc S**, **Rhus T** and **Carbo V** remain ineffectual in persons with scrofulous diathesis and glands are swollen at the same time, **Baryta C**, **Calc C** and **Sulph** will be useful. For persistent parotitis in scrofulous individuals Jousset advises to give **Iodine** and **Conium**.

2. SECONDARY CASES.

After **Scarlatina**, the chief remedies are **Ars A** and **Rhus T**; then **Baryta C**, **Kali C**, **Calc C** and **Lyco**, are useful. After fever or ague, Jahr recommends **Ars A** to be the best remedy. After suppressions of eruption on the head, Jahr is said to have got the best results from **Rhus T** and **Ars A**.

3. METASTASIS.

To **Testicles**, the best remedy is **Puls**, then comes

Ars A, Rhus T. When the pains are excessive and there is considerable swelling, **Ham V** is recommended by Jousset. **Abrotanum, Aurum, Carbo V** and **Clematis** are recommended by Dewey. When there is metastasis to the **mammæ**, **Puls** is recommended by most authors; Farrington recommends **Ars A**, while **Abrot** and **Carbo V** are recommended by Kent. For metastasis to the **uterus**, **Bell** and **Sepia** are useful. For metastasis to the **stomach**, Jahr considers **Carbo V** and **Lyco**, preferable to other remedies. For metastasis to **brain** give **Bell** and **Bry**.

ACUTE MYELITIS.

Inflammation of the substance of the spinal cord. The disease can be recognised by the girdle pain (a feeling as of a constricting cord around the trunk opposite the upper limit of the lesion), rapid involvement of the bladder and rectum, tendency to bedsores. Among the causes of this disease may be mentioned injury, hæmorrhage, compression, overexertion exposure, suppression of menses, extension of inflammation from the meninges, and various toxic conditions.

The prognosis is very unfavourable in such cases. **Abrotanum, Aconite, Arnica, Ars A, Bell, Cuprum Ars, Dulc, Gels, Merc S, Nux V; Picric Ac, Rhus T, Sulph** may be tried.

NASAL POLYP.

A greyish semi-translucent glistening mass occupying nostrils. The main symptoms are constriction to the passage of air, which is gradual in onset and invariably worse in wet weather ; nasal articulation : thin, watery, blood-stained discharge from the nose ; flattening or expansion of the bridge of the nose.

Remedies in general—Ant Cr ; Aur Met ; Bell : **Calc C** ; Calc Iod ; *Calc P* ; Caps ; Conium ; Graph ; Iod ; Kali Bi ; Ledum ; Lemna Minor ; Lyco ; Merc S ; *Merc Iod* ; Natr M ; **Nitric Ac** ; Opium ; **Phos** ; **Sanguin** ; Silicea ; Staphysagria ; Sulph ; Teucrium ; Thuja ; Vinca Minor.

Most authors agree in the fact that **Calc C**, is the best remedy for Polyps and **Phos** should be given when they bleed too much. Jousset had been mostly successful with **Calc C**. He says that **Calc C** and **Sanguinaria** proved very efficient in his hands while with **Teucrium** his results were far from satisfactory. Jahr says that for *Fibrous Polyps* **Calc C**, is specially efficient after a few doses of **Sulph**. Bæhr advises to give it in the higher attenuations ; but at the same time he says that he has never been able to obtain any good results from **Calc C**. Jousset advises to give **Calc C**, two doses per day for one month and then rest for ten days and then again begin anew. **Sanguinaria** is for Nasal Polyps which bleed easily. **Phos** is for bleeding polyps, specially if they recur often. **Teucrium** is for Mucous Polyps. It may be used internally

in the potentised form and externally, the pulverised herb may be used as a snuff with beneficial effect. In Hufeland's Journal, in Forricep's notification and in several German Journals, Polyps are reported to have been cured by touching them with **Tincture Opii**, Hempel says that sometimes good results were obtained by touching the Polyps with **Iodide of Mercury** ointment. Jousset occasionally used **Thuja** alternately with **Nitric Ac.** Hering recommends **Ant Cr**, alternately with **Puls** and **Merc S**. For bleeding polyps use **Phos**, **Sanguin**. For *fig-like exerescences* use **Lyco**, **Nitr Ac**. For *large pedunculated nasal polyps* use **Calc P**. For *repeated polyps* use **Phos**. For *sarcomatous polyps* use **Kali Bi**, **Phos**, **Sulph**.

NECROSIS.

(Death of a circumscribed portion of tissue)

The following remedies may be tried.—**Angustura**, **Ars A**, **Asafœtida**, **Aurum**, **Calc C**, **Calc Fl**, **Fluoric Ac**, **Merc S**, **Nitric Ac**, **Phos**, **Ruta**, **Sil**, **Staphys**, **Sulph**, **Theridion**.

See Bone diseases.

NEURALGIA.

Remedies in general—**Acon**; **Agar Musc**; **All Cep**; **Arnica**; **Ars A**; **Atropine**; **Bell**; **Bry**; **Calc C**; **Cann I**; **Caps**; **Caust**; **Cedron**; **Cham**; **China**;

Chin Ars ; Chin S ; Cicuta ; **Cimicifuga** ; *Coff* ; Colch ; **Colocynth** ; Crocus ; Croton Tig ; **Cupr** ; Dule ; Fer ; *Gels* ; Glon ; Guaiacum ; Hellebore ; *Hypericum* ; Ign ; *Iris* ; Kali Bi ; *Kalmia* ; Lach ; Lil Tig ; Lycop ; **Mag C** ; Mag Mur ; *Mag Phos* ; Merc S ; *Mezer* ; Natrum M ; **Nux V** ; Phos ; *Plantago* ; *Platina* ; Plumb ; Puls ; *Ranunculus* ; Rhod ; *Sep* ; **Spig** ; Stannum ; *Staphys* ; Sulph ; Thuja ; Verat A ; *Verbescum* ; Xantho ; Zinc Met ; Zinc Val.

1. TRIGEMINAL NEURALGIA—The most useful remedies are **Spig**, **Acon**, **Bell**, **Verbascum**, **Sepia**, **Mezerium**, **Ars A**, **Nux V**, **Plat**, **Colocynth**, and **Cham**. The first place is given to **Spigelia**, almost unanimously. Bæhr and Dewey question its use in chronic states. Its pains are rheumatic, tearing, jerking, worse from damp, contact or motion. The location of the pain is in the nerves of the forehead, orbit and teeth of the upper jaw. Dewey says that ciliary neuralgias or left-sided prosopalgias where the pain comes up over the head from the occiput, call for this remedy. Jousset thinks that it is indicated when the pains extend to the eyeball, which feels as if pulled out or pushed into the orbit. Jahr says that if the attacks return every day at the same hour, like typical paroxysms and appear more particularly after a cold, in damp weather. **Spig** will prove one of the most efficient remedies. **Acon** is almost specific for facial neuralgia. It seems to have an elective action on the trigeminal nerve. It suits recent cases from exposure to cold. It has continuous pain not only in the nerve.

but also in the surrounding parts. There is tingling with intolerance of pain. Bæhr thinks that it acts better in higher potencies. **Bell** has violent cutting pain involving a great many branches of the trigeminal. Hartmann says that it is particularly the neuralgia of the *infraorbital* for which **Bell** is indicated. The pains come on towards the evening and are most violent at about midnight; the paroxysms are of long duration and there are symptoms of vascular excitement. The pains radiate to temples, ears and nape of neck; worse from noise, motion, cold air, and better from rest and warmth. Kafka recommends **Atropine Sulph 3** where **Bell** fails. **Verbescum**, though not very carefully proved, has been successfully used in a number of cases. Stupefying pressing pain, breaking out in short paroxysms are more particularly seated in the zygomatic bone. Pains are aggravated by pressure, mastication, exposure to cold air; and are accompanied by vertigo, feeling of fullness of the head, together with great coldness of the rest of the body. **Mezer** is indicated by the spreading character of the pains; pains occur suddenly, by touch, speech, mastication and specially after eating hot food. Jousset says that the pains produced by **Mezer**, may occupy the whole of the trigeminal nerve. While Dewey thinks it to be mainly useful in intercostal neuralgia. It is specially useful in mercurial and syphilitic subjects. **Mag Phos** has an excellent clinical record. It is curative in a typical facial neuralgia where the pains are intermitting, darting, and relieved by warmth. **Ars A** is a very import-

ant remedy of trigeminal neuralgia. Bæhr says that **Ars A** will be found more effective the more purely nervous the pains are. It has the well-known intermitting, burning, stinging, hot needle-like pains. The pains are so severe that it drives the patient from place to place. Dewey says that it suits specially the infra-orbital forms with a hippocratic face. Bæhr says that **Ar A** quites nervous pain better than any other remedy. Some authors warn us against the use of too low potency of **Ars A**, for the nerves are apt to be irritable and may set up an aggravation. **Nux V** is considered by Jousset to be the main remedy for trigeminal neuralgia, when the painful point is fixed in the supraorbital nerve. The neuralgia is intermittent in character and the attacks commence in the morning. The pains are violent, excruciating, sharp and short, lancinating, and worse from pressure and motion. Jousset says "I have obtained good results with **Nux Vom** in giving it towards the end or between the paroxysms." The pains of **Platina** are constrictive in character, as if squeezed in a vise. They are apt to break out in regular intervals, with numbness and profuse lachrymation and affect chiefly the malar bones. **Colocynth** is excellent in neuralgia, specially in recent cases, where catarrhal exposure can be traced as the cause of the trouble. Its pains are better from rest and pressure, but return as soon as the pressure is removed. **Cham** is for neuralgia with great nervousness. The pains are intolerable, worse at night and from warmth accompanied with heat of face, thirst,

redness, hot sweat. Dewey thinks it to be of little use in the lower potencies. **Gels** is indicated by lancinating pains, worse from pressure and accompanied by congestive symptoms. **Cimicifuga** is said by Bays to be an incomparable remedy in trigeminal neuralgia. **Sepia** is useful for the prosopalgia of pregnant females. **Cuprum, Stannum, Phns, Zinc** are useful for *lightning-like pains*. For *burning, tearing, and drawing* pains, Jahr prefers to give **Staphys, China, Hep S**. For *cutting, stinging* pains give **Rhus T**.

2. BRACHIAL NEURALGIA—Jahr thinks **Bell** and **Thuja** to be the best remedies; **Calc C, Lyco** and **Verat A**, come next. Jousset mentions **Bry, Merc S, Nux V, Rhus T, Sulph** and **Verat A** as chief remedies.

3. INTERCOSTAL NEURALGIA—Bæhr says "In treating this affection we shall find it difficult to hit upon a remedy if we depend upon the symptoms of *Materia Medica*. In selecting a remedy we may lay great stress upon the circumstances that the pain is semilateral and likewise that the kind of pain, the time of the appearance and other features are characteristic indications. Don't give too large doses which are apt to superinduce homœopathic aggravation: nor repeat the dose too frequently for the reason that a favourable effect is never obtained very suddenly." Bæhr thinks **Mezer** to be the chief remedy; next comes **Puls, Rhus T** and **Ars A**. Hempel considers **Cimicifuga**, excellent in this disease. **Bry** is regarded by most authors to be the classical remedy. When

Bry fails, Jousset uses **Cimicifuga**. The curative virtues of **Nux V**, says Jousset, in intercostal neuralgia have often been confirmed by clinical experience. **Arnica** is highly recommended by Hughes for intercostal pains which simulate pleurisy. **Ranunculus Bulbosus** is indicated when the patient dares not to move. The pains are stitching in character and are worse from slight touch, motion and from stretching the body. **Ars A**, where the pains are worse by lying on the affected side. The pains of **Causticum** are lancinating in character, aggravated by motion and touch. The seat of pain is in the last intercostal nerve.

A case of *Neuralgia* cured by **Zinc Val 1**.

Dr. Pope, in the North American Journal of Homœopathy reports the following—A young lady of chlorotic tendency, had suffered for several months from frequent attacks of intolerable neuralgia, which continued from sixteen to twentyfour hours. The pain first begins in the stomach, attended by flatulent colic; suddenly it shifts to the thorax, attended by great constriction of the chest, spasmodic dyspnoea, and violent palpitations, after a time these symptoms subside and there occurs a congestive headache, attended by flushed cheeks and sparkling eyes. The pains are now crushing and darting, and at their worst attended by delirium. Finally, after a short interval, these symptoms having abated, the symptoms of the stomach return as at the beginning. Tonics and anodynes having failed **Zinc Val 1** was given

with immediate relief and no further return of paroxysms.

4. SCIATIC NEURALGIA—See Sciatica.

NEURASTHENIA.

It is weakness or exhaustion of the nervous system giving rise to various form of mental and bodily inefficiency. The symptoms vary a great deal. From mere local disturbance in single parts, the entire nervous system may be involved. There is loss of memory, inability to perform continued mental work, great depression of spirits, melancholic and hypochondriacal mood. Neurasthenia has generally a history of grief, stress and strain in the patient's daily life. It may follow specific infectious diseases, e. g., typhoid, influenza or after alcohol, tobacco. It may also be caused by sexual excesses and abuses.

Remedies in general—*Acon*; Alumina; *Anacard O*; Argent Nit; *Avena Sativa*; Calc C; Cimicifuga; Cocc Ind; Coca; Collinsonia; *Cyclamen*; *Gels*; Helonius; Ign; Kali Phos; Lyco; **Natrum M**; *Nux V*; Oxalic Ac; **Phos Ac**; *Phos*; Physostigma; **Picric Ac**; *Puls*; Selen; *Sepia*; **Silicea**; Stannum; Sulph; Verat A; **Zinc Met**; Zinc Phos.

1. GENERAL REMARKS—Homœopaths unanimously agree in their opinion that **Phos Ac**, **Phos**, **Sil**, **Picric Ac**, **Zinc Met** and **Natrum M** are the main remedies of neurasthenia. **Gels** is specially recom-

mended by Dewey. The special and general indications are given below.

2. SPECIAL INDICATIONS—For *pain along the spine* give **Alumina, Helon, Ign, Natr M, Phos Ac, Sil and Zinc**. For *backache* give **Arg Nit, Helon, Natrum M and Zinc Met**. When there is sensation of the *sacrum giving out*, think of **Arg Nit, Natrum M and Phos Ac**. When there is *exhaustion from least work*, give **Phos Ac, Cocc, Sepia**. For *nervous exhaustion*, give **Avena Sat, Cocc, Phos Ac, Phos, Picric Ac, Sil, Stan, and Zinc**. For *muscular exhaustion* give **Cimicifuga**. For *weak memory* think of **Anacard O and Lyco**. For *functional paralysis* **Calc C, Cocc I, Collinsonia, Ignatia, Natrum M, Phos Ac, Phos, Sulph and Verat A** are useful. Feels *heavy and languid after sleep* give **Cyclamen, Picric Ac and Natrum M**. For *sensation of goneness and weakness*, give **Calc C, Cocc I, Sil, Sulph, Verat A, Zinc Met**. For the *numerous phobias* give **Acon, Arg N, Cimicifuga**. For *vertigo* give **Gels, Phos Ac and Phos**.

3. SPECIAL INDICATIONS.

ACON—Very useful for the numerous phobias—fear of death, darkness, noise, music, crowd etc.

ALUMINA—Action is like Picric Acid, but distinguished from it by the pains in the spine, as if a hot iron had been thrust into the parts. Patient staggers when walking in the dark, painful feeling at the sole of the feet.

ANACARD O—Suits cases which are on the border

land between insanity and neurasthenia. Weak memory, feeble brain, mental incapacity.

ARGENT NIT—Neurasthenia with nervous dyspepsia. Fear of dying when left alone ; afraid to walk in streets lest he falls down in a fit or that high building will fall on him. Backache worse when first rising from a seat and better from moving about ; bones of sacrum give out easily.

AVENA SATIVA—In appreciable doses of the tincture it will calm and strengthen the nerves. Nerves weak, brain tired and patient irritable. Suits cases caused by sexual excesses.

CALC C—Relaxation of tissues producing goneness or weakness—too weak to talk.

CIMICIFUGA—Great muscular exhaustion with fear of death.

COCA—Mental depression ; disinclination to work and general debility.

COCC IND—Relaxation of tissues : too weak to talk.

COLLINSONIA—Functional paralysis from fatigue or from mental emotion.

CYCLAMEN—Body and mind torpid with langour. Cannot think, but better when aroused and forced to work. Patients get up in the morning, feel so heavy and languid that they think that they can hardly go through the day's duties, but when once they get to work, go on tolerably well till night time.

GELSEMIUM—The mainstay of Dewey. The patient lacks self-confidence and there are sudden emotions which bring on diarrhœa.

HELONIUS—Females with run-down nervous system, easily fatigued, and complain of backache. They feel better when they are working, than they did when they commenced to work. Backache in lumbar region, just over the site of the kidneys or lower down affecting the sacral region.

IGNATIA—Functional paralysis from fatigue or from mental emotion. Chronic worries; fears misfortune,

KALI PHOS—Nervous dreads; over-sensitive to noise, bad effects of fear, grief and sleeplessness. Worse from excessive mental labour.

LYCOPODIUM—Weak memory; confusion of thought, sadness and depression.

NATRUM MUR—Suitable for spinal neurasthenia. Functional paralysis from fatigue or from mental emotion. Small of back feel paralysed, specially in the morning on rising; feet feel heavy.

NUX V—Irritable, excited, oversensitive patients with defective memory and intellectual incapacity. Trifling ailments are unbearable.

OXALIC ACID—Spinal neurasthenia. The stress of attack falls on the digestive, rather than on the sexual function.

PHOS—Functional paralysis from fatigue or from mental exertion. Cerebrospinal exhaustion from overwork. Least attempt to study, causes heaviness of the head and limbs. Numbness, vertigo, confusion of thought, tingling and formication specially in the small of the back. Emission during stool and the genitals are relaxed. To be thought of in debility of

nervous origin, when not connected with pain except a simple burning in the spine or in the limbs. The mind is rather apathetic and the patient inclined to be drowsy and sleepy. Sexual excesses or any nervous strain on the body or mind. It suits also young, rapidly growing people and specially cases of nervous depression from spermatorrhœa.

PHOSPHORIC ACID—Suits cases which stand on the border line between neurasthenia and organic spinal disease ; Hurt considers it essential to cure most cases. Prostration is sudden in onset and the nervous system is extremely exhausted. Oversensitive to all impressions. Feelings as if the back would break on any motion. It is a splendid deep-acting remedy.

PICRIC ACID—A very useful remedy. Dull headache, worse from the slightest mental exercise. Headache in forehead or in the occiput and thence extend to the spine. Feeling constantly tired and heavy. Sleep, restless with priapism. On awaking from sleep, tired feeling and aching in the lumbar region worse from motion. Legs heavy and weak with crawling and trembling. Least exertion causes prostration. Brain-fag of business men, who become depressed and worried from the slightest fatigue. Slight exertion brings exhaustion ; lack of grit. Great sexual irritability. Neurasthenia from sexual excesses.

PULSATILLA—Vies with Nux V in the neurasthenia of men. Weary feeling in the morning and a sensation as if the back were tightly bandaged. General fatigue, not relieved by repose.

SELENIUM—Neurasthenia from sexual excess ; dribbling of prostatic fluid.

SEPIA—General tired and paralytic state : neurasthenic condition.

SILICEA—Great nervous exhaustion. The patient dreads both mental or bodily exertion. Must get up warmed up to his work to do anything. Suits cases that become exhausted after excitement. As long as the excitement lasts they feel well and when the excitement is over the wretched feeling reappears. Specially corresponds to the troublesome and persistent aching of the neck muscles and occiput. Numbness of the toes and fingers. Its action is somewhat similar to Picric Acid.

STANNUM—Weak, nervous and irritable. Becomes anxious and has palpitations even from the slightest exertion. Sensation of goneness in stomach and chest. Nervous exhaustion particularly when the patient goes downstairs, more than when ascending.

VERAT A—Relaxation of tissues producing goneness or weakness ; patient weak from talking.

ZINC MET—Nervous exhaustion. Backache, worse at the last lumbar ; worse while sitting ; burning along the spine ; formication in the calves ; weak limbs. A combination of Picric Acid and Zinc Met, called Zinc Picratum has been found useful when the spinal symptoms and exhaustion are prominent.

ZINC PHOS—Suitable remedy for brain-fag of business men, who become haggard, pale and sleepless and suffer from depression of spirits and worry.

NEURITIS.

Inflammation of the nerves. Neuritis may be *localised* in a single nerve, or *general* (*multiple neuritis* or *polyneuritis*), involving a large number of nerves. *Localised neuritis* may arise from cold, injury, pressure in the exercise of certain occupations and extension of inflammation from the neighbouring parts. *Multiple neuritis* may be due to poisons of some infectious diseases, e. g., leprosy, diphtheria, typhoid fever etc; Beri Beri; certain cachectic conditions e. g. anæmia, cancer etc; certain poisonings specially Alcohol, Arsenic, Lead, Mercury.

Remedies in general—Acon; Arn; Ars A; Bell; Bellis Per; Cactus G; Carburatum Sulph; Causticum; *Cimicifuga*; Conium; Fer Phos; Hep S; **Hypericum**; Kali Mur; Lac Caninum; Ledum; Merc S; Nux V; Phos; Plumb; Puls; **Rhus T**; Stannum; Sil; Sulph; Tarax; Thuja.

For *Alcoholic Neuritis*, **Cimicifuga**, **Ledum**, **Plumbum**. For *Multiple Neuritis* think of **Arsenic Album** and **Phosphorus**. For neuritis from *exposure to cold* **Acon**, **Fer Phos**, **Rhus Tox**. For *traumatic neuritis*, **Allium Cepa**, **Arnica**, **Conium**, **Hypericum**, **Rhus Tox**, **Bellis Per**. For *chronic neuritis*, **Iod**, **Kali Iod**, **Natr Mur**, **Phos**, **Sil**, **Sulph**.

NOCTURNAL ENURESIS.

See Diseases of Infants and Newborn Children.

NYSTAGMUS

It is a rapid involuntary oscillation of the eyeballs, usually from side to side, occasionally in a vertical direction or in a circular direction. Both eyes are usually involved. It is very prominently present in Disseminated Sclerosis, Cerebral tumour and sometimes in Meningitis. It is also met with in miners, composers, and those who work at close quarters or in a strained position with deficient light.

Remedies in general—**Agaricus** ; Bell; Cicuta V ; **Hyosc** ; *Ignatia* ; Jaborandi ; Kali Brom ; *Mag Phos* ; Nux V ; **Physostig** ; Puls ; Sulph.

Agaricus is very useful, specially when associated with spasm of lids or general chorea. Twitchings of lids, twitchings of the eyeballs, eyeballs sensitive to touch. **Bell**, nystagmus with headache and general hyperæsthesia. **Hyosc**, spasmodic variety. **Ignatia**, spasmodic affection in nervous and hysterical women. **Jaborandi**, spasm of accommodation ; vision constantly changing. **Phos**, twitching in lids, spasmodic action of the ciliary muscles and muscles of the lid. **Mag Phos**, nystagmus ; spasmodic squinting ; ptosis ; and supraorbital neuralgia.

ORCHITIS.

(Inflammation of the testicle).

Remedies in general—**Acon** : Arn M ; Ars A ; **Aurum** ; *Baryta C* ; **Bell** ; Bry ; *Calendula* ; Cle

matis E ; Conium ; *Gels* ; **Ham V** ; Iod ; Lyco ; **Merc S** ; *Nitr Ac* ; Nux V ; Oxalic Ac ; **Puls** ; *Rhod* ; *Rhus T* ; **Spong** ; Staphys ; Sulph ; *Thuja Oc*.

1. When arising from **suppressed gonorrhœa**. Jahr recommends **Merc S** 30, three globules in few spoonfuls of water, a tea-spoonful every three hours, Jousset, Dewey, Farrington, Bæhr all recommend **Merc S** as the best remedy for cases arising from suppressed Gonorrhœa. But Farrington also recommends **Gels** in the very beginning and Dewey consider it to be a superior remedy when arising from suppressed gonorrhœa. Bæhr advises to give **Merc S IX** (trituration), and he continues it till the inflammation abates. If this is not sufficient, **Puls** may be given in the same manner as **Merc S** and Jahr recommends also **Aurum Met**. For cases arising from suppressed gonorrhœa, **Puls** is said by most authors to be a valuable remedy. Farrington says that it stands at the head of the list of remedies, and that unless some other symptoms contraindicate it, **Puls**, will restore the discharge and relieve distressing pain. But Bæhr advises to give **Clematis E** after **Merc S**. He says that **Clematis** is preferable to **Puls**, though the latter has more decided symptoms referring to such a case, specially when arising from chronic uretheritis. Farrington and Dewey think **Clematis** to be an excellent remedy when the testicle is indurated and as hard as stone. **Ham V** is sometimes useful after **Puls**. Farrington says that it should be used both externally and internally ; and that it relieved the intense sore-

ness and enables the patient to attend his daily work. Franklin found **Ham V** very good in orchitis ; there is exquisite soreness, dull aching pain in the testes and spermatic cords. **Spongia** is recommended by Dewey after **Ham V**. The spermatic cords are swollen and painful and there are soothing pains coursing up the spermatic cords. Hering recommends **Spong** in maltreated orchitis ; testicles swollen ; screwing, squeezing with stitches up into the cord ; any motion of bed or clothing brings on a throbbing. **Thuja Oc** may be a possible remedy for cases arising from suppressed gonorrhœa. **Acon** may be resorted to when the swelling is very much red, inflamed and painful. **Bell** is for the great sensitiveness with intolerance of pain. **Oxalic Ac** is for the neuralgic pains in the spermatic cords. If the inflammation of the scrotum has an erysipelatous character give **Bell**, **Rhus T**, **Ars A** and **Merc S**.

2. When **Syphilis** is the cause of the trouble **Nitr Ac** is advised by Bæhr in addition to the above remedies.

3. When arising from **injury**, our standard remedy is **Arnica**, after which **Conium** and **Puls** are recommended by Bæhr. But Jahr says that when **Arnica** remains ineffectual **Rhus T** and **Puls** may be tried ; and in very chronic cases **Conium** render excellent service. In traumatic orchitis, Hartmann is said to have got very good results from **Calendula**.

4. When arising from **cold** or **metastasis** of **mumps**, **Rhus T**, **Bell**, **Bry**, should be tried in addi-

tion to the remedies mentioned in No. 1. **Gels** is an excellent remedy for cases arising from cold and wet. **Clematis** is useful when arising from cold and the parts are sensitive and swollen.

5. For **chronic swelling** remaining after the acute inflammation, **Nux V** often helps, if the pains are spasmodic and choking. **Spongia**, if they are crampy and there are aching and pressing pains with stiching and drawing of the spermatic cord. **Clematis E** will be useful if the testicle is drawn up spasmodically with aching pains. **Staphysagria**, for burning stiches. When the chronic swelling is more or less hard, Jahr recommends **Aurum Met** most and then **Baryta C. Sulph, Lyco, Clematis**. If the subsequent enlargement is of a recent origin Bæhr first gives **Clemetis** and then **Iodine**. Hartmann recommends **Staphys** for this condition. If the enlargement has lasted for some time, **Cuprum Met** and **Sulph** are given by Bæhr. **Aurum** is specially suited to chronic cases, particularly when the right testicle is affected and there is neuralgia of the cord. **Rhododendron** is useful for chronic orchitis, when the testicle is indurated and tends to atrophy, and there is feeling of the testicle being crushed. **Spongia** is for chronic orchitis and epididymitis; it is specially applicable for maltreated cases.

OSTEITIS.

Osteitis is inflammation of the bone. The following remedies may be useful:—*Asafœtida*, *Aurum Met*, *Calc C*, *China*, *Lyco*, *Merc S*, *Mezer*, *Nitric Acid*, *Phos*, *Phos Ac*, *Puls*, *Sil*, *Staph*, *Sulph*.

See **Bone Diseases**.

OTITIS.

(Inflammation of the ear.)

Remedies in general—*Baryta C* ; *Bell* ; *Bryonia* ; *Calc C* ; *Caps* ; *Fer Phos* ; *Hep S* ; *Hydrast* ; *Kali Bi* ; *Kali Mur* ; *Kali Phos* ; *Kali Sulph* ; *Merc S* ; *Merc Dulc* ; *Nitr Ac* ; *Plantago* ; *Psorin* ; *Puls* ; *Sil* ; *Sulph* ; *Tellurium*.

1. OTITIS EXTERNA—Jahr says that **Puls** will certainly help in otitis externa. Dewey thinks it to be almost specific. Jousset and Farrington recommend **Puls** when the external ear is swollen, red, violent pain and itching in the external canal and sometimes closure of the whole external canal. If **Puls** does not help **Merc S** should be tried. Farrington says that the action of **Merc S** is deeper than **Puls**. In otitis externa, Jousset prefers **Merc S** to **Puls**, when the pains are accompanied with icy coldness of the diseased parts and are worse from the heat of bed. **Hep S** is useful when there is extreme sensitiveness of the parts. **Bell** is to be given when the brain is threatened to be

involved. **Calc C** will be useful in cases with a scrofulous diathesis.

2. OTITIS MEDIA—Here too **Puls** occupies the first place, Jousset and Farrington think it to be the principal remedy in otitis media, specially when the mastoid is threatening suppuration and is painful. Farrington thinks **Sil** to be the nearest analogue of **Puls**. It is very valuable in suppurative middle ear trouble, specially when complicated with caries or necrosis. Jousset recommends **Sil** when the pus finds exit through the tympanum. Dewey and Arschaguni consider **Tellurium** to be an excellent remedy in otitis media ; the pus is thin, laudible, offensive, longlasting and the canal is sensitive to touch. **Bell** is one of the best remedies in early stage. It is indicated in otitis media, when there is violent pain deep into the ear and the pains extend to the throat. **Fer Phos** is sometimes as valuable as **Bell**, In otitis media, Arschaguni recommends **Plantago Major** (mother tincture), with equal quantity of warm water, to be dropped into the ear. It will control the inflammatory process and relieve the pain. **Plantago** may also be taken internally. **Kali Mur** is one of the most useful remedies for catarrhal condition of the middle ear ; it seems to clear the Eustachian tube which is closed in these cases. **Merc S** is useful in proliferous ear disease and the suppurative stages, specially when they are scrofulous or syphilitic in nature. **Calc C** is for cases with a scrofulous origin ; the tympanic membrane is thickened, perforated ; and there is defective hearing

with humming in the ears and otorrhœa. **Baryta C** is for the catarrh of the middle ear after scarlatina. **Capsicum** should be given in otitis media, when the tympanic membrane is ruptured, the mastoid is painful and there is a purulent discharge. **Kali Bichrom** has ulcer of the tympanic membrane; the discharge is tenacious, stringy and purulent. **Hydrastis** should be given in catarrhal inflammation of the middle ear; the tympanic membrane is ruptured, there is purulent discharge and the mastoid is painful. For **chronic otitis media**, **Calc C** is useful. **Silicea** is also useful for the chronic suppuration of the middle ear. **Psorinum** should be specially considered in chronic otitis media, probably of tubercular origin in which all other remedies and methods of treatment have failed. **Merc Dulc** is for the chronic inflammation of the middle ear, the membrane is thickened, retracted and immoveable by inflation. **Kali Mur** is useful in suppurative conditions; reduces the proliferation, checks granulations and hastens repair. **Kali Phos** is another useful remedy in chronic suppuration of the middle ear, it has offensive dirty pus.

3. OTITIS INTERNA—Jahr says that he always succeeded perfectly with **Bell** and **MercS**, and it was only in rare cases that he had to resort to **Bry** as an intercurrent remedy. **Tellurium** is a very excellent remedy in otitis interna; pus thin, offensive, too laudible long-lasting and the canal is sensitive to touch. Jahr says that for the threatening symptoms, such as deep-seated severe headache, spasm of the face, sudden

deafness and roaring in ears give **Hep S**, **Lach**, and **Merc S**.

OTORRHŒA.

Discharge of pus from the ears. Sometimes the pus instead of coming out is pushed inwards giving rise to a very serious condition named *Mastoiditis*. It is recognised by sudden high temperature, intense pain in the ear, retraction of the outer ear, tenderness on pressure, redness and inflammation over the mastoid process. The mastoid is the cone-shaped piece of bone, placed just behind the ears. The mastoid has many aircells within it and the biggest of them is called the *antrum*. This antrum has connection with the tympanic cavity. The pus gets into the antrum from the middle ear and gives rise to mastoiditis.

Remedies in general—**Aurum** ; **Bell** ; **Borax** ; **Calc C** ; **Caps** ; **Carbo A** ; **Carbo V** ; **Caust** ; **Elaps** ; **Fer Phos** ; **Graph** ; **Hep S** ; **Hydrast** ; **Iodium** ; **Kali Bichrom** ; **Kali Mur** ; **Kali Phos** ; **Lach** ; **Lyc** ; **Merc S** ; **Psorin** ; **Puls** ; **Sil** ; **Sulph** ; **Tellurium**.

1. ACUTE OTORRHŒA—Ordinarily it yields most commonly to **Puls** or **Sulph**. If there is otorrhœa after an exanthemata **Bell**, **Hep S**, **Merc S** are most efficient. **Puls** is specially useful for otorrhœa after measles. **Carbo Veg** is occasionally useful for otorrhœa after an exanthemata. For otorrhœa with caries **Sil** is the main remedy. Jousset says that it

should be continued for a long time. For this condition he also recommends **Aur Met**, **Calc C**, **Hep S** and **Iodine**.

2. **CHRONIC OTORRHŒA**—The most reliable and curative medicines as recommended by Jahr are **Sulph**, **Calc C**, **Lyco**, and **Sil**. He says that these should be given at long intervals. **Silicea**, says Dewey, is the most frequently indicated remedy in persistent chronic otorrhœa with sensitiveness to sound. **Psorinum** is useful when there is a horribly offensive discharge. Ordinarily when the discharge has a foul odour **Merc S**, should be given. Occasionally **Caust**, **Sulph** and **Calc C** are useful.

3. SPECIAL INDICATIONS.

After exanthemata, **Bell**, **Carbo V**, **Hep S**, **Merc S**, **Puls**. When complicated with *caries*, give **Aur Met**, **Calc C**, **Hep S**, **Iod**, **Sil**; when the *mastoid is affected*, give **Aur Met**, **Caps**, **Carbo V**, **Hep S**. For *fetid discharge*, give **Aur Met**, **Calc C**, **Caps**, **Carbo A**, **Caust**, **Hep S**, **Kali Bichrom**, **Kali Phos**, **Lach**, **Merc S**, **Psorin**, **Sil**, **Tellurium**. For *exeruciating discharge*, give **Carbo A**, **Carbo V**, **Merc S**, **Tellurium**. For *thick creamy discharge* give **Hep S**, **Hydrast**, **Puls**, For *gluey discharge* give **Graph**. For *yellow, green discharge* give **Elaps**, **Merc S** and **Puls**. Otorrhœa with polypi—**Calc C**, **Calc P**, **Staph**, **Sulph**.
 „ with glandular swelling—**Merc S**, **Puls**.
 „ with cephalalgia—**Bell**, **Bry**.
 „ with fever—**Bell**, **Bry**.

- " with orchitis—Merc S, Nux V, Puls.
- " from otitis—Calc C, Merc S, Puls, Sulph.
- " from abuse of Mercury—Asaf, Aurum, Nitr Ac,
Sil, Sulph, Hep S.
- " from abuse of Sulphur—Merc S, Puls.
- " from caries—Aurum, Natr M, Sil.
- " from a chill—Dulc, Merc S.
- " catarrhal or mucous—Bell, Merc S, Puls, Sulph.
- " Purulent—Bell, Hep S, Merc S, Puls, Sulph,
Asaf, Calc C, Lach, Nitr Ac, Petrol, Sil.
- " Fœtid—Aur, Carbo V, Hep S, Sil, Sulph.
- " Sanguineous—Cicuta V, Merc S, Puls, Sil.
- " Scrofulous—Asaf, Aur, Caust, Kreosote, Sulph.
- " After exanthemata—Puls, Mang, Bell, Colch,
Hep S, Lyco, Menyanth, Merc S.
- " Effects of suppression of—Bell, Bry, Dulc,
Merc S, Nux V, Puls.

EAR DISEASES.

SPECIAL INDICATIONS.

ACONITE—Tearing in left ear ; roaring in ears ; hearing very sensitive ; noise intolerable.

ALUMINA—Stitches in left ear, in the evening ; one ear hot and red ; ear feels as if it had become larger.

ANACARDIUM—Pressing in the ears, as from plug ; itching in the ear ; hardness of hearing.

ARNICA—Stitches in and behind the ears as if from a bruise.

APIS—Otitis with stinging pain in ears.

ASAFÆTIDA—Hardness of hearing with discharge of pus from the ears.

ASARUM EUROP—Pressure and tension in the region of the orifice of the meatus auditorium ; pain as from contraction, behind the ears.

AURUM—Caries of the mastoid process of the temporal bone ; fœtid otorrhœa ; roaring in ears ; oversensitiveness to the pain and cold air.

BARYTA CARB—Cracking in ears when swallowing, when sneezing and when walking fast.

BELLADONNA—Inflammation of external and internal ear with discharge of pus ; stinging in and behind the ear ; humming and roaring in the ears ; paralysis of the auditory nerve.

BORAX—Discharge of pus from the ears, with roaring and hardness of hearing in the left ear.

BRYONIA—Sensation as if the ears were obstructed ; humming in the ears.

CALCAREA CARB—Deafness, as if caused by obstruction of the ears ; frequent humming and roaring, or tingling, singing and music in the ears ; frequent throbbings, with heat in the ears ; constant dryness of ears, or else purulent discharge ; pressive headache in the forehead ; stitches or pulsations in the ears ; inflammation of the external and internal ear ; polyp of the ears ; hardness of hearing specially after suppression intermittent fever by Quinine.

CALCAREA PHOS—Has been used for polyp in the ears.

CAPSICUM—Aching deep in the ear; swelling behind the ear; painful to touch.

CARBO VEG—Every evening, heat and redness of the external ear; pulsation in the ears.

CAUSTICUM—Sensation of obstruction in the ears, with rumbling, roaring and humming in the head; loud vibrations of all sounds, even of the patient's own voice, in the ear; discharge from the ears; rheumatic pains in the ears and limbs; extraordinary sensitiveness to cold wind; spasmodic pain in ears, as if the inner parts were pressed out; painful swelling of the external ear.

CHAMOMILLA—Otalgia with stitches and tearing; discharge of thin pus from the ears.

CHINA—Humming in the ears, with hardness of hearing; stitches in the ears; heat in the outer ear.

CICUTA Virosa—Sore pain behind the ear, as after a blow; hæmorrhage from the ears; detonation in the right ear when swallowing; hardness of hearing; burning, suppuration on and around the ears.

CISTUS CANADENSIS—Discharge from the ears of watery and bad-smelling pus; inner swelling of the ears, with discharge; tetter on and around the ear, extending to the external meatus.

COFFEA CRUDA—Music has a shrill sound to the ears; sense of hearing more acute; the pain are felt intensely, driving one to despair, with inclination to weep.

COLCHICUM—Discharge from the ears, with tearing in the ears after measles; stitches in ears, in the evening; dryness of the ears.

CONIUM—Stitches in and around the ear; accumulation of ear wax, looking like decayed paper and mixed with purulent mucus; blood-red cerumen; roaring and humming in both ears.

DULCAMARA—Dragging pain in the ear, with nausea; stitches in the ears; tingling in the ears; pricking in the ears; complaints brought on by taking cold or getting wet.

GRAPH—Great dryness of ears, or purulent otorrhœa; difficulty of hearing, which is sometime removed by the motion of a carriage or cars; singing, whistling and tingling or humming and 'thundering in the ears, specially at night; sensation as if air penetrated into the Eustachian tube; herpes and scabies about the ears, and on different parts of the body.

HEP SULPH—Darting pain in the ears; itching of external ear; discharge of fetid pus from the ear; scurfy eruption on and behind the ear; whizzing and throbbing in the ears with hardness of hearing; detonation in the ear when blowing the nose.

HYOSCYAMUS NIGER—Hard hearing as if stupefied; buzzing in the ears.

KALI CARB—Stitches in the ears, from within to without; inflammation and suppuration of the ear; itching and tickling in the ears; discharge of yellow, liquid cerumen or pus from the ears; inflammation and hard swelling of the parotid gland; dullness of hearing; singing, whizzing and roaring in the ears.

KREOSOTE—Stitches in the ears: itching in the

ears and soles of the feet ; humid herpes on the ear with swelling of cervical glands, and livid grey complexion ; inflammation of the left outer ear—red, hot, swollen ; burning proceeding from a pimple in the concha with stiffness and pain in the left side of the neck, shoulder and arm.

LACHESIS—Dryness with want of wax and hardness of hearing ; cerumen too hard and pale or white, and like pus ; painful pulsations, cracking or humming, rolling or drumming noise in the ear ; with loud reverberations of all sounds.

LEDUM P—Boring in the ears, as if from wind ; ringing and whizzing in the ears ; hardness of hearing, as if the ears were obstructed by cotton ; confusion and giddiness of the head, on the side affected ; sensation of torpor of the integuments, specially after suppressed discharge from the ears, nose, eyes.

LEPTANDRA—Jahr recommends it, but I can find no symptoms that are at all reliable.

LYCOPodium—Oversensitiveness of hearing ; music and sounds affect the ear painfully ; roaring and whizzing in the ears ; sensation as if hot blood rushes into the ears ; congestion of blood to the ears ; humid, suppurating, scurfs on and behind the ears ; ulceration and running of pus from the ears ; hardness of hearing, the ears being closed, with whizzing, singing in the ears, as from boiling water.

MANGANUM—Pains extend to and concentrate in the ear from other parts ; stitches in the ear when talking, laughing, swallowing and walking ; hardness

of hearing, as if the ears were closed up; they open on blowing the nose, and are affected by the change of weather; cracking in the ears on blowing the nose, and on swallowing; whizzing and rushing in the ear.

MENYANTHES—Stitches in the ears; cracking in the ears when masticating; feeling of coldness in the ear; running out from the ears after exanthemata.

MERC S—Inflammation of the internal and external ear, with stinging pain; soreness of the internal ear; fungous excrescence in the ear; discharge of pus from the ear, with ulceration of external ear; pulsative roaring in the ears; hardness of hearing; all sounds vibrate loudly in the ears; ears feel obstructed, but open when swallowing or blowing the nose; buzzing, roaring in the ears; ears obstructed from enlarged tonsils.

MEZEREUM—Deafness and thickening of tympanum after suppressed eruption of the scalp.

NATRUM MUR—Stitches in the ears; pulsation and beating in the ear; swelling, burning and heat in the ears; hardness of hearing; discharge of pus from the ears; humming, ringing and singing in the ears; painful cracking in the ears when masticating; itching behind the ears.

NITRIC ACID—Stitches in the ears; suppuration and discharge of pus from the ears; hardness of hearing, specially from swelling of tonsils, from mercury; cracking in the ears when masticating; beating and humming in the ears, echo in the ears of

one's own speech ; caries of the mastoid process ; steatoma of the lobe.

NUX VOMICA—Otalgia with tearing, stinging pains ; when he raises his face tension in the ears ; painful sharp shocks and stitches in the ears ; specially in the morning in bed ; pain in the ear on swallowing, as if it were pressed outward ; strong reverberation of sounds in the ears.

PETROLEUM—Troublesome dryness of the internal ear, or discharge of blood or pus ; thinking of rolling and humming in the ears ; hardness of hearing ; humid soreness behind the ears.

PHOSPHORUS—Hardness of hearing, specially of the human voice ; roaring before the ears ; reverberations of all sounds, but more particularly words in the ears.

PULSATILIA—Otalgia, with darting, tearing pains ; inflammation of external and internal ear, with redness, heat and swelling ; flow of mucus or thick pus from the ears ; hardness of hearing as if the ears were stopped up specially from cold and from having the hair cut, or from suppressed measles ; hardened black cerumen ; humming and tingling in the ears.

SILICEA—Otalgia with stitches in the ears ; itching in the ears ; stoppage of the ears, which open at times with a loud report ; difficult hearing specially of human voice and during the full moon ; oversensitiveness of hearing to noise ; swelling of external ear ; aches behind the ears ; increased discharge of very thin cerumen.

STANNUM—Ulceration in the right-hole in the

lobule ; screaming in the ears when blowing the nose.

STAPHYSAGRIA—Hard of hearing with swelling of the tonsils, specially after abuse of mercury.

SULPHUR—Stinging in the left ear ; wabbling in ears, as if water was in them ; discharge of pus from the ears ; hardness of hearing, oversensitiveness of hearing ; itching of the external ear ; frequent closing up of ears.

VERATRUM A—Hardness of hearing, as if the ears were stopped up ; roaring in the ears, as if from wind ; aching in the meatus auditorius.

OVARITIS.

Remedies in general—**Acon** ; Ant Cr ; **Apis** ; Ars A ; Bell ; **Bry** ; **Colocynth** ; Conium ; *Ham V* ; Hep S ; Ign ; *Iod* ; **Lach** ; Merc S ; **Plat** ; **Puls** ; Rhus T ; Sulph ; Thuja ; Zinc.

In most cases **Bryonia** will be sufficient ; if it is so give **Colocynth**. Jousset used **Puls** in acute cases and **Plat**, **Lach**, **Con**, **Apis**, in chronic cases. **Apis**, right side usually affected ; burning, stinging pains. **Conium** chronic cases with induration. **Ham V**, ovary swollen after a blow ; diffuse agonising soreness all over the abdomen. **Lach**, left ovary usually affected ; tensive pressing pains and stitches ; inability to lie on the right side ; menses scanty with labour-like pressure from the loins downwards ; swelling of the ovary leading to suppuration. **Merc S**, stitching, pressing pains in the lower region of the

abdomen, which is distended; constant urging to urinate, with scanty emission of a thick, brown-red urine, burning in the urethra, menses suppressed.

Dr. H. N. Martin reports the following case—A coloured woman age 42 suffered for twenty years, with pain in the lower part of the abdomen; worse in the left ovarian region. Pain come on at about 3 A. M. relieved by motion, and by eating. Before, during and after stool she has pains. Leucorrhœa thick yellow and burning. Vertigo with staggering when walking; feels very faint when getting up in the morning: has to lie with head high on account of shortness of breath. Menses too early. Has stoppage of urine; it flows, stops and then flows again. Cured by **Iodine**.

OZÆNA.

A disease characterised by an exceedingly offensive muco-purulent discharge from the nostrils.

Attention should be directed to destroy the fetidity by nasal douches of salt or Boric Acid, Idiopathic ozæna may said to be almost incurable. Sentin is said to have got good results in several cases of idiopathic ozæna by using **Kali Bichrom**, **Nitr Ac**, **Calc C**. Pinart got satisfactory results with **Tuberculinum** 50. Clarke favours **Cadmium Sulph** and **Luesinum** (taken from the syphilitic virus). Francois Cartier, says "Excepting **Aurum** in syphilitic or tubercular ozæna we must acknowledge the inefficiency

of our internal remedies, specially if ozæna is maintained by abnormal development of nasal cavities." Hering consider **Ars A** to be useful when there is frontal headache over root of nose. For ozæna of syphilitic origin or after exanthema give **Crotalus**. In the treatment of syphilitic and scrofulous ozænas, Jousset found the following remedies chiefly indicated—**Puls**, **Aurum**, **Phos**, **Sil**, **Mercurius**, **Kali Iod**, **Hep S**, **Hydrastis**, and **Sulph**.

PARALYSIS.

Remedies in general—**Acon** ; Alumina ; Arg Nit ; Arnica M ; **Ars A** ; **Baryta C** ; Bell ; **Calc C** ; **Caust** ; *China* ; Cocc ; Colch ; *Conium* ; **Crotalus** ; *Cuprum M* ; **Dulc** ; Fer ; **Gels** ; Graph ; *Hyosc* ; *Ign* ; Kali Bi ; Kali Brom ; Kali C ; Kali Nit ; Kalmia ; Lach ; Lauroc ; Lyco ; Merc S ; *Natrum M* ; Nux M ; *Nux V* ; Oleander ; **Opium** ; Oxalic Ac ; **Phos** ; Phos Ac ; Plat ; **Plumb** ; *Rhus T* ; Secale ; *Sepia* ; Silicea ; Stannum ; Staphys ; Stram ; **Sulph** ; Tarentula ; Thuja ; Verat A ; Xantho ; Zinc Met.

1. GENERAL INDICATIONS.

ACON—Hempel recommends it to be a sovereign remedy in almost all sorts of paralysis. Numbness and great tingling. Facial paralysis caused by exposure to dry cold winds.

ALUMINA—Useful in tabes dorsalis. Paralysis of lower extremities specially of spinal origin. Inability to walk with eyes closed. Loss of sensibility of the

feet. Legs are so heavy that the patient can scarcely drag them. Weariness even when sitting.

ARGENT NIT—Post-diphtheritic paralysis. Paraplegia.

ARNICA M—Not only suitable in paralysis depending upon cerebral exhaustion, but likewise in any other forms of paralysis depending upon exudation of any kind.

ARSENIC A—When associated with great prostration and neuralgic pains. Antidote to lead poisoning (paralysis).

BARYTA CARB—Paralysis after apoplexy. Mainly used for the paralysis of old people, where a want of steadiness, a feeling of debility, giving way of the knees and pain in the lumbar region of the spine has been complained of for sometime past. Hartmann says that glossal paralysis can scarcely ever be cured without Baryta C. Useful for facial paralysis of young people where the tongue is implicated.

BELLADONNA—Paralysis of the one and spasm of the other side of the body. Facial paralysis.

CAUSTICUM—In paralytic conditions it is one of the most important remedies; its usefulness has been tested on too many occasions. Hartmann and others have seen the best effects from it in partial paralysis caused by a keen draught of air and in hemiplegia after suppressed eruptions, attended with striking coldness, specially of the head and feet. It is also useful in paralysis which is remote from apoplexy, the paralysis remaining after the patient has recovered otherwise—inability to select the proper word is an important indi-

cation in such cases. In paralysis of one side of the face, paralysis of the facial nerve, it has been found curative by most authors. In paralysis of the tongue it is undoubtedly a prominent remedy. It is useful in aphonia and in the weakness of sphincter vesicæ. It is also a great remedy in ptosis of rheumatic origin, Jahr says that "in general as well as in partial paralysis, one of the most important remedies is Causticum, no matter whether the right or left side, the upper or lower extremities are affected, I am aware that Causticum is not sufficient to cure paralysis, but so far I have never yet treated a case of long standing where Causticum did not materially contribute to a cure." As a general rule Caust is more efficient in the paralysis of single nervous trunks than in general paralysis. Bæhr says "It is more efficient in paresis than in complete paralysis, for where Causticum is indicated, the sensibility is generally unimpaired."

COCCULUS—Most efficient in the paralysis of the lower extremities. It starts from the small of the back and is supposed by the patient to be owing to a cold. The recent cases are particularly suitable to Cocculus, specially when the paralysis is accompanied by so violent pain in the paralysed parts or when symptoms of spasm show themselves to these parts. Paralysis of the tongue, face and pharynx is likewise adapted to its curative action.

CONIUM—Paralysis of central origin; the sensation is little involved and there is tendency to the paralysis—Paralysis of the aged.

CUPRUM—One of the most efficient medicines for paralysis. For the convulsions of apoplexy and the paralysis after an attack. Bæhr says that it deserves attention in paralysis remaining after cholera, typhus, dysentery etc.

DULCAMARA—It has simple paralysis of the lower extremities or a beginning of paralysis; worse from damp. Dewey says that it is not so suitable for chronic cases. For paralytic attacks caused by exposure to intense cold or to wet or even to suppression of scrofulous eruptions, Dulcamara constitutes a real specific and it will almost always be found curative in alternation with Sulphur. Paralysis of the arm with icy coldness; paralysis of the upper and lower extremities; paralysis of the tongue and bladder.

GELSEMIUM—Complete motor paralysis, rather functional than organic in origin. It is one of the best remedies in post-diphtheritic and infantile paralysis. Paralysis of the eye muscles. Paralysis of the larynx. Aphonia. Thick speech from parietic conditions of the tongue. Paralysis from emotion.

HYOSC—For mercurial tremor. Paralysis agitans. Paralysis after spasms.

NATRUM MUR—For paralysis from cold. Paralytic condition of the lower extremities.

NUX VOMICA—Paralysis of the lower extremities, with contractive sensations and heaviness of the limbs. Paralysis of the bladder in old men.

OPIUM—Paralysis after apoplexy. Paralysis of old people and drunkards. Paralysis causing retention of stool and urine.

PHOSPHORUS—Useful in Paralysis from fatty degeneration of the nerve cells. Functional paralysis from fatigue. Paralysis due to degenerative processes specially when resulting from a drain on the sexual system. Tingling and tearing pain from the back down the limbs.

PLUMBUM—Both motion and sensation are suspended, the paralysed parts emaciate rapidly and their temperature decreases considerably, Paralysis with atrophy. Paralysis due to sclerosis or fatty degeneration. Paralysis with contractions. Wrist drop, paralysis of the extensors. Ptosis, heavy tongue, constipation, paralysis after apoplexy. Tremor after paralysis. Paralysis Agitans. Mercurial tremor. Bayes says that he has not seen any beneficial results from Plumbum in paralysis of the lower extremities and it does seem to affect the upper extremity more than the lower.

RHUS TOX—Specially adapted to all forms of paralysis which are rheumatic in origin or brought on by getting wet or exposure to dampness in any form. Paralysis caused by nervous fevers and typhus. Bæhr says that Rhus T is not adapted to paralysis of the central organs, but rather to paralysis at the periphery, and to such as remains after typhus.

SECALE—Paralysis after spasm and apoplexy, with rapid emaciation of the affected parts. Involuntary discharge from the bowels and bladder.

SULPHUR—Bæhr says "This agent corresponds more particularly to paralysis based upon material

changes. In this respect it acts similarly to Arnica, with this difference that Arnica is more particularly indicated in recent and Sulph in more chronic cases. In paralysis remaining after acute diseases, Sulph will likewise prove curative, probably for the reason that it exerts a favourable influence over exudations, as in typhus, that had not yet been absorbed.

2. SPECIAL INDICATIONS—For paralysis after getting cold give Arnica, Caust, Colch, Dulc, Merc S, Rhus T. After getting wet give Calc C, Caust, Nux V, Rhus T, Sulph. After debilitating causes give Caust, China, Cocc, Ferrum, Natr M, Nux V, Sulph. After bodily exertions give Arnica, Arsenic, Caust, Rhus T. After mental emotions give Arnica, Ign, Natr M, Stannum. After spasms give Ars A, Bell, Caust, Cuprum, Nux V, Secale. Sulph. After apoplexy give Arn, Bell, Caust, Cocc, Nux V. After rheumatism give Arn, Baryta C, Caust, China, Ferrum, Rhus T, Ruta. After diphtheria give Ars A, Gels, Lach, Natr M. See also *Post diphtheritic paralysis under Diphtheria*. For Facial paralysis give Bell, Caust, Cupr, Graph, Nux V, Opium. The first indication of facial paralysis may be that the patient cannot gurgle while washing his mouth or he cannot whistle. The natural lines and wrinkles of the face are less marked. The patient experiences some difficulty to raise the eyes, to close the eye-lids and show his teeth. The paralysis may be on one side or on both sides. For paralysis of tongue and organs of speech give

Ars A, Bell, Caust, Dulc, Graph, Hyosc, Lach. For paralysis of muscles of deglutition give **Ars A, Bell, Caust, Cuprum, Lach, Sil.** For paralysis of eyelids give **Arg N, Bell, Gels, Hyosc, Plumb, Rhus T, Sepia, Spigelia. Verat A.** Paralysis of arms give **Calc C, Caust, China, Cocc, Ferrum, NuxV, Rhus T, Sepia.** For paralysis of hands give **Ars A, Caust, Rhus T, Secale, Silicea, Sulph.** For paralysis of lower extremities give **Calc C, Caust, Cocc, Nux V, Phos, Rhus T, Secale, Sulph.** After lead poisoning give **Alum, Caust.** After arsenical poisoning give **Chi, Graph, Hep S, Nux V.** After mercurial poisoning give **Hep S, Nitr Ac, Staph, Stram, Sulph.** After suppressed eruptions give **Ars A, Caust, Lach, Lyco, Sulph.**

PARALYSIS AGITANS.

A disease of the nervous system, probably due to senility or degeneration. The main symptoms are.—Tremor, which are rythmical and are generally disturbed except in the head, neck, the tremor continues even when the limbs are supported, the fingers and thumb are approximated in a "pill rolling" movement. The muscles gradually become stiff, and the attitude and aspect of the patient are very characteristic. The face appears like an expressionless mask with the eyes always looking forwards. The head appears to be fixed, and is bent a little forward. The gait is characteristic—the patient walks faster-

and faster, tending to fall forward ; if pushed backwards, he continues to walk backwards, unable to stop until he meets with an obstacle. The speech is drawling, indistinct, monotonous and slow. The intellect is preserved, and though the disease lasts for many years, it does not usually shorten life. The disease is incurable.

Remedies in general—Ars A ; Baryta C ; Bufo ; *Conium* ; Ergot ; *Gels* : Hyosc : Lyco ; *Merc S* ; Phos ; Phos Ac ; Physo ; Plumb ; **Rhus T** ; Stram ; **Tabacum (Nicotine)** ; **Tarentula** ; Zincum.

Dr. Page reports of a case where under the use of **Rhus Tox 3x** improvement began and in two weeks, the trembling almost ceased. Hart says that the pathogenesis of **Tarentula** shows to be the true similitum of this disease. **Nicotine** is clinically useful ; it has tremor, paralysis and contraction. A complete cure of this disease is rare ; but the disease can be, in a great number of cases, stayed in its progress. The course of the disease is long and indefinite.

PERIOSTITIS.

Inflammation of the periosteum (the fibrous membrane covering the bone). It is characterised by pain of an intense character, worse at night, inflammation often leading to suppuration and necrosis. The most common causes are trauma and syphilis.

The following remedies may be useful. *Arnica*,

Asafoetida, **Aurum Met**, Bell, Fluoric Ac, *Guaiacum*, Hecla Lava, Helleborus, Hep S, *Echinacea*, Kali Bi, Kali Iod, Ledum, Manganum Acet, Merc S, *Mezer*, **Nitr Ac**, Phyto, Sil, Sulph, *Symphytum*, Thuja.

See **Bone diseases**.

PERITONITIS.

Inflammation of the peritoneum (the serous membrane lining the abdomen). The disease commences suddenly with flatulence and vomiting. The pain is at first localised, but soon becomes diffuse, and is associated with exquisite tenderness and great distension. The patient lies on his back with the knees drawn up, partly to relax the abdominal muscles partly to prevent the bed clothes touching the body. The abdomen is hard, distended and extremely tender; at first it is tympanitic but later on dull when the effusion becomes marked. The pulse is quick, hard, and thready. Respiration is quick, shallow and thoracic in character. Temperature is first raised but soon becomes subnormal. Vomiting and hiccough are very prominent symptoms. Constipation and absolute arrest of flatus are almost always present. As the case progresses, the patient's strength rapidly diminishes; the face becomes pinched and drawn (Hippocratic face), the extremities are cold and death results from collapse and toxæmia.

Remedies in general—*Acon*; *Apis*; *Arnica*; *Ars A*; *Ars Iod*; **Bell**; *Bry*; *Calc C*; *Calc Iod*; *Carbo*

V ; **Colocynth** ; *Lach* ; *Lyco* ; Merc C ; Merc S ; Nux V ; Opium ; *Rhus T* ; **Sulph** ; *Verat A*.

Acon, the chief remedy at the onset, Hughes thinks it to be indispensable. Bæhr says that "**Acon** is the specific remedy if the inflammation either spreads further from a circumscribed spot or in cases where it sets in with more local symptoms, without the accompaniment of the general disturbances, which are sometimes truly fearful, except perhaps the presence of an intense fever." **Bell** is also suitable at the onset. It competes with **Acon**, if the local symptoms are accompanied by severe congestion of the head and chest ; anguish and dyspnoea ; continual and distressing vomiting of bile. The exudation is profuse and the intestines are distended at an early stage of the disease. **Bell** is likewise an excellent remedy for the vomiting, which is apt to set in, in the subsequent stages of the disease. **Bryonia** will be useful to remove the effused fluid ; the abdomen is swollen and tender and there are stitching pains ; fever is violent and there is burning heat all over. Dewey and most authors say that it should not be given if copious diarrhoea be present and that it may be given until the effusion becomes free or purulent. **Sulph** usually follows **Bry** and it will remove the remnants left by **Bryonia**. In difficult cases when one of the above remedies have any effect, Jahr proposes to give **Mercurius**, then **Lach**, **Lyco** and **Rhus T**. When suppuration has commenced, and the abdomen is tympanitic, the effusion is partly purulent and the patient has rigors

and sweat, **Merc S**, is indicated. It usually follows Bell well. **Merc S** is also specially useful for purulent effusions with burning and cutting pains; it is specially useful in violent cases. **Lach**, abdomen hot and sensitive to touch; painful stiffness from the loins down into the thighs; scanty, turbid urine with reddish sediment; strangury; constipation; the inflammation associated with gangrenous tendency. **Lach** follows **Bell** well. **Lyco**, in complication with diaphragmitis or hepatitis. **Rhus T**, when there is typhoid tendency with the general **Rhus Tox** symptoms; it will also be useful to prevent the absorption of poisonous material into the system. **Ars A**, **Carbo Veg**, **Verat A** for the symptoms of collapse. **Colocynth**, is indicated by the violent paroxysmal pains, accompanied by great anxiety, worse from the slightest touch, often compelling the patient to lie on his back, knees flexed; bilious vomiting; diarrhoea; "but this remedy is even indicated if there is obstinate constipation." **Terebinth**, excessive distension of the abdomen with gas; rumbling in bowels; suspension of urinary symptoms. **Opium**, distension of abdomen; anxiety with a feeling of flying heat internally and stupefaction of head; somnolence; antiperistaltic motion of the intestines: constant belching and vomiting; retention of stool and urine; complete inactivity of the lower bowels. **Nux V**, after the disappearance of exudation it will equalise the remaining trifling irregularities in the digestive function specially the torpor of the bowels.

PERITONSILLAR ABSCESS.

Acute inflammation of the tonsil with suppuration within and around it. The swelling makes the opening of the mouth difficult. There is severe pain and œdema of the throat making swallowing and breathing difficult.

Remedies in general—**Baryta C**; **Bell**; Bry; Calc C; **Calc Fl**; Calc Iod; Echinacea; *Guaiacum*; Hep S; Lach; **Merc S**; Pyrogen; Sil; Tarentula Cub.

Bell should be given at the onset in repeated doses. Dewey says that suppuration rarely follows the use of **Baryta C** and that it has further the advantage of removing the predisposition to an attack. Dewey says that besides **Baryta C**, **Apis** alternated with **Hep S**, check the abscess formation in the beginning. Dewey thinks that **Guaiacum IX** in repeated doses will often abort the abscess. Weaner says that **Arnica 6x** may also prevent suppuration. Jahr says that when **Bell** fails to prevent the abscess, he at once gives **Merc S**, which generally causes the abscess to discharge. It should be remembered that **Merc S** must not be given prematurely, it is a remedy for the advanced stage. Dewey says that it should be given at a later stage, than that calling for **Hep S**. Lilienthal says that when once the pus is formed **Merc S** will bring on the discharge of pus and frequently finish up the case. Perhaps the best remedy in this ailment is **Calc Fluor**. It will be specially useful when the pus is formed and

there is difficulty in opening the mouth. Its effects have been verified in several cases. The other remedies generally useful for peritonsillar abscesses are **Hep S**, **Lach** and **Sil**. Should suppuration commence, F. Cartier says that **Echinacea**, **Hep S**, **Merc S**, **Pyrogen**, **Sil**, **Tarentula** may be tried. Dewey recommends **Guaiacum**, mother tincture 2 or 4 minims a dose for the suppurative stage.

PHARYNGITIS.

The following are useful—**Aesculus H**; *Alumina*; *Arum*; **Caps**; *Hep S*; **Kali Carb**; *Kali Chlor*; **Lach**; **Merc S**; **Merc Iod**; **Nux V**; **Oxalic Ac**; **Puls**; **Secale**; **Sulph**. For chronic pharyngitis **Merc S**, **Kali Bichrom**, **Caps**, **Lach**, **Sulph** are mainly useful. See also *Sore Throat*.

PILES : HÆMORRHOIDS.

Remedies in general—**Abrotanum**; **Acon**; **Aesculus**; *Aloes*; **Anacard O**; **Apocyn**; **Ars A**; *Bell*; **Calc C**; **Caps**; **Carbo A**; **Carbo V**; *Cascarilla*; *Cham*; **Collinsona**; **Graph**; **Ham V**; **Ign**; *Ipec*; **Lach**; **Lyc**; *Mur Ac*; **Nitr Ac**; **Nux V**; **Petroselinum**; **Puls**; *Sepia*; **Sulph**; **Sulph Ac**; **Verbascum**.

1. Generally, **Nux Vom** a dose at bed time followed by **Sulph** next morning is a very useful prescription. Hughes recommends **Nux V** and **Sulph**

in hæmorrhoids depending on congestion of the portal system. Jousset asserts that **Nux V** and **Sulph** dominate the therapeutics of hæmorrhoids. **Sulph** is one of the principal remedies for blind as well as bleeding piles. It is particularly suitable when there is constant ineffectual inclination to stool or thin evacuations mixed with blood; when there is an acute, sore pain in the anus, internally and externally; when the tumours burn, are moist, protrude considerably, and can scarcely be replaced; with violent shooting pains in the back, and in the small of the back; stiffness of the small of the back with a feeling of contraction. **Lycopodium** will be useful very often when **Sulph** is insufficient; specially when the piles always return after constipation. Jahr says that for piles without any blood, **Puls** affords relief for women and **Nux V** for men. When these fail and the tumour is very large he gives **Bell, Mur Ac, Thuja**. Dewey says that **Puls** is one of the best remedies in piles after **Aesculus**. Passive congestion, dyspeptic troubles are the keynotes of **Pulsatilla**. Dewey says that it acts best in higher potencies, **Aesculus** is specially suitable when the hæmorrhoids arise from portal congestion, abdominal plethora and chronic constipation. These may or may not bleed, but there is a feeling in the rectum as of splinter or sticks. Hæmorrhoids purple; painful sensation of burning, seldom bleed, aching and lameness or shooting in back. Dryness, heat and constriction of the rectum; rectum feels as if full of small sticks; knife-like pains in anus. (Hr). **Nux V**

will be useful for blind hæmorrhoids according to most authors, but Bæhr says that "**Nux V** is often capable of removing the whole disease, whether the hæmorrhoids are fluent or blind." It is indicated if the hæmorrhoids are excited by the use of strong medicines, spices, wine, other hot substances; hard mental labour; sedentary habit; constipation; pressure of the impregnated uterus. There is a burning, stinging and constricted feeling in the the rectum and a bruised pain in the small of the back. Itching of hæmorrhoids keeping the sufferer awake at night, relieved by cold water; bleeding piles with constant urging to stool, and a feeling as if the bowels would not empty itself. **Aloes** will be useful where the piles protrude like a bunch of grapes bleeding profusely and with great burning of the anus, which is relieved by applying cold water. In **Aloes** there is rather a tendency to diarrhœa than constipation. Burt says that no remedy can equal **Collinsonia**, in obstinate hæmorrhoids which bleed almost incessantly. It is of special use in females with inertia of the rectum and a congestive tendency of the pelvic organs. It suits pregnant women who suffer from piles with pruritus. "The indicating symptoms," says Dewey, "are chiefly a sensation of sticks in the rectum with constipation." "It is somewhat similar to **Nux V**, but is a far more useful remedy." **Hamamelis** is one of the best remedies in hæmorrhoids with great clinical testimony. It is useful for bleeding hæmorrhoids, where there is copious flow of blood with excessive soreness. Hering

says "**Bell** for bleeding piles, with intense pain in small of back, as if it were breaking ; if it proves insufficient, give **Hepar**, and if this does not effect a complete cure, four or five days later give **Rhus T**. When the discharge is excessive, blood is bright red and the patient is much debilitated by it, give **Aconite** or **Ipecac** ; if they do not relieve soon enough, give **Calcarea** ; if even this is insufficient, give **Bell**. When after taking any one of these medicines the discharge abates somewhat, give nothing more unless it grows worse ; then give the same medicines again, and when this loses its effect, give another. If the patient is very weak, let him take **China** in the interval" A French physician has recommended **Anacardium O** as an invaluable remedy in internal hæmorrhoids. He administers this drug in the 30th potency, several times daily, for several weeks. He claims to have made many cures with it by following this course - but unfortunately clinical experience does not corroborate his statement. **Arsenic** is for the piles, bluish in colour with great burning, and prostration. **Capsicum**, for bleeding piles with great burning itching and stinging. **Graph**, for hæmorrhoids which burn and sting, with great soreness of the anus, worse when sitting ; the varices protrude. **Muriatic Acid** has great sensitiveness of the anus ; the piles are so sore and sensitive that the slightest touch is unbearable. **Sepia**, for hæmorrhoids with retarded circulation, great oozing of mixture with great soreness of the rectum. **Petroselinum** will be useful when

intense itching is present. **Verbascum**, will be useful for inflamed and very painful piles, scanty evacuation of fæces in small, hard bits, like sheep's dung. **Arbrotanum**—Protruding piles, with burning from touch or when passing (Hr).

2. SPECIAL INDICATIONS.

Tumours protrude—**Calc C, Nitr Ac, Sulph.**

Inflamed and painful—**Calc C, Mur Ac, Nux V,**

Puls.

Burning pain—**Ars A, Calc C, Carbo V, Nux V,**

Sulph.

Bleeding after each stool—**Acon, Bell, Carbo V, Cham, Ham V, Mur Ac, Nux V, Cham.**

PLAGUE.

Plague—A specific infectious disease characterised by sudden onset of high fever, early delirium, glandular swellings and hæmorrhages beneath the skin and from the mucous membranes (*Bubonic Plague*). Two other varieties are also seen. *Septicæmic Plague* is the most rapid form; the patient succumbs in three or four days with a virulent infection before buboes appear; hæmorrhages are common. *Pneamonic Plague*, begins abruptly with fever, shortness of breath, cough and sometimes pain in the chest. The fever increases, and the sign of involvement of the lungs occur early. Cyanosis is an early feature. The pulse is small and rapid and the patient becomes profoundly prostrate. The spleen enlarges very rapidly. A fatal result

follows in from two to four days. Recovery is very rare.

Remedies in general—Ailanthus G ; Anthracin ; Apium V ; Ars A ; Bapt ; **Bell** ; *Buboninum* ; Carbo A ; Carbo V ; Carbo Lic Ac ; Chi ; **Crotalus** ; Hep S ; *Hyosc* ; Ign ; **Lach** ; Merc C ; Merc Cyn ; Mur Ac ; **Naja** ; Nux V ; Opium ; Phos ; *Phyto* ; Pyrogen ; *Rhus T* ; *Sulph* ; Verat A.

Bell has been seen on several occasions to work miracles. It must be repeated very often. Jousset says that we have absolutely no clinical experience in this scourge. The totality of symptoms, however seem to indicate **Ars A**, **Carbo V**, **China**, **Lach**. Dr. D. N. Roy is of opinion that **Buboninum** is a good prophylactic. **Buboninum** which is a sterile morbid product (of cultured virus), is reliable agent in plague. **Buboninum** 12, 30 or higher potencies should be used as prophylactic—1 or 2 pills according to the age, once every second day or so during an epidemic ; the lower potencies as a curative agent may be administered as often as may be required to combat the general symptoms. **Ignatia** as a curative and prophylactic agent has been tested by Dr. Honigberger. Dr. Mohendra Sarkar also found it useful. Dr. Honigberger says that two doses were enough to bring on profuse perspiration and intermission of fever within a short time, though the glandular swellings lasted for sometime. The members of **serpent poison** group are also important in the treatment of Plague. **Ars A** and **Phos** have also much reputation as curative agents.

PLEURISY.

PLEURISY—Inflammation of the pleura. The pleura is the serous membrane enveloping the lungs. Pleurisy may be (a) dry or (b) with effusion. In dry pleurisy there is no exudation of fluid between the two layers of pleura. The disease can be recognised by sudden stitch-like pains, greatly increased by deep inspiration. The pain is caused by rubbing of the inflamed surfaces against each other. Moderate fever is always present along with this condition. Dry pleurisy is mostly tubercular in origin. Dry pleurisy may undergo resolution of the inflammation or result in adhesion of the pleura or may go on to effusion of the fluid within the layers of the pleura. In pleurisy with effusion there is more or less pain at the outset, but as the effusion progresses the pain becomes less as the fluid separates the surfaces of the pleura. General malaise, breathlessness, and external bulging over the affected area, displaced heart are the characteristic signs.

Remedies in general—**Acon** ; **Apis** ; **Arnica** ; **Ars A** ; **Ars Iod** ; **Bell** ; **Bry Calc C** ; **Canth** ; **Carbo V** ; **Dig** ; **Cuprum** ; **Hep S** ; **Iodium** ; **Kali Carb** ; **Kali Iod** ; **Kali Nitr** ; **Moschus** ; **Ranunculus Bulb** ; **Silicea** ; **Stannum** ; **Sulph**.

1. GENERAL REMEDIES—Whether before effusion or after it give **Bryonia 30**, three or four doses in 24 hours, then give a dose of **Sulph 30** and wait for 5 or 6 hours. After this, again give **Bry** as before. Most

cases will get well by this mode of treatment. **Bryonia** may be said to be almost specific for Pleurisy. If however the effusion be too distressing **Kali Iod 30** has often rendered very good service.

2. BEFORE EFFUSION—Homœopaths unanimously declare **Acon** to be the principal remedy at the onset. Jahr gives 2 globles of Aconite in a few table-spoonfuls of water, and this he asks to administer every two or three hours. Jousset uses Aconite in the mother tincture; he gives about 20 drops per day. He says that its effect is verified many times clinically and that it has even the power of absorbing effusion. Should **Aconite** fail, **Bryonia** is to be given. If the stitches remain even after the use of **Bry** give **Kali C** and **Kali Nit**. Dewey recommends **Bell** for pleurisy with congestive symptoms.

3. AFTER EFFUSION—In recent cases Jahr gives **Ant T** first and if it fails he proposes to give **Sulph**. **Sulph** is a great absorbant of fluids. If however the effusion progresses a good deal inspite of **Sulph** and **Ant T**, Jahr thinks, that **Ars A**, **Carbo V**, **Squill** will often afford relief. **Kali Iod** is recommended by Lilienthal as a very useful remedy and this has been clinically verified. For the stage of effusion Jousset gives **Bryonia** for the great extension of effusion. **Canth** should be given where effusion persists after disappearance of stitches. Jousset recommends the use of **Bry** in alternation with **Canth**. Dewey says that **Apis** is useful in the exudation stage after the pain has subsided or entirely disappeared. After **Canth**

has failed **Apis** is recommended by Jousset, specially when there is great effusion. If however the effusion takes a purulent character, surgical interference is advised; most authors recommend **Ars A**, **Hep S**, **Sil** for this condition.

4. RHEUMATIC PLEURISY—Yields in most cases to **Arnica M**; but when it cannot do anything try **Bry** and **Rhus T**. Jahr recommends the use of **Nux V**, **Lyco**, **Cimicifuga**.

5. TUBERCULAR PLEURISY—Dewey says that **Ars Iod** suits tubercular cases and that **Hep S** will often clear up consumption.

See also **Tuberculosis**.

6. DIAPHRAGMATIC PLEURISY—At the onset if the fever is very high give **Acon**, but if the pains be very intense **Bryonia** may be given. **Ranunculus B** should be given where **Bry** has failed and there is extreme pain. **Cuprum** and **Moschus** are useful in hopeless cases where suffocation is threatened.

7. CHRONIC PLEURISY—Here the value of **Hep S** is clinically confirmed. It has dyspnoea, constant cough, pain in the side, fever simulating hectic fever, profuse chill, sweat and emaciation. Jousset recommends strong doses of **Iodine**, where there is dropsy of the serous cavity. Farrington recommends **Sulph** for the dyspnoea, cough and pain in the side. For the remaining chronic stitching pains, Jahr says that **Calc C** and **Sulph** are specific.

PNEUMONIA.

Inflammation of the lungs. It can be recognised by sudden high fever with chill, severe pain in the chest hurried and difficult breathing; short, dry, painful cough, with blood-tinged and extremely tenacious sputum. The fever ends by crisis, usually on the seventh day, that is, it suddenly drops to subnormal. Meningitis, heart failure specially about the time of crisis, hyperpyrexia, and jaundice are important complications.

Remedies in general—**Acon** ; **Ant T** ; **Arnica** ; **Ars A** ; **Bell** ; **Bry** ; **Carbo A** ; **Carbo V** ; **China** ; **Cuprum** ; **Fer Phos** ; **Hep S** ; **Hyosc** ; **Iodium** ; **Kali Carb** ; **Kali Iod** ; **Kali Nit** ; **Lach** ; **Lyco** ; **Merc S** ; **Nux V** ; **Phos** ; **Puls** ; **Ranunculus Bulb** ; **Rhus Tox** ; **Sanguinaria** ; **Silicea** ; **Sulph** ; **Verat A** ; **Verat V**.

1. GENERAL TREATMENT.

FIRST STAGE—(Congestion, crepitating rales, fever; before exudation has taken place.) **Aconite** is the first remedy to be thought of. Four or five doses of **Aconite** 3x followed by a dose of **Sulph** 30 at night will generally mitigate the trouble a great deal. If it does not and there are sharp stitching pains **Bry** 30, four or five doses should be given and followed by dose of **Sulph** 30. The next day again give **Bryonia** specially if the pains persist and the temperature runs high and there are enough of crepitating rales and hurried respiration, **Phos** 30 should be given. In most

cases this is enough for the case, but if still some more troubles persist a dose of **Sulph 30** should be given.

Jahr says that **Acon** should be given first and followed by a dose of **Sulph** and most cases will be cured by it; if they do not improve by this give **Bell**. Dewey and Farrington however advise to give **Bryonia** after **Acon** remains ineffectual, exudation has taken place and there are sharp stitches. Jousset thinks that **Bryonia** alone would suffice. Tessier finds **Bryonia** in high repute but he frequently reinforces it with **Phos**, giving the one by the day and the other by night. Bæhr however restricts its use to the period when defervescence is setting in and the lung is thoroughly hepatised. Dewey, Farrington and Hempel speak very highly of the use of **Verat V**, **Fer Phos**, **Sanguinaria** at the stage of congestion. Dewey however warns against the practice of pushing **Verat V** too much as it produces cardiac depression. **Iodine** in very low potency (1,2,3) given every hour would arrest the process of hepatisation, in 24 hours, says Kafka. He would have us abandon **Bry** and **Phos** in favour of **Iodine** and says that after the 5th or 6th dose, oppression and pain diminish, the cough becomes easier and the fever abate.

SECOND STAGE—(Hepatisation)—Jahr and most Homœopaths think **Sulph** to be the chief remedy in this stage. Warmb and Caspers think it very effective to promote resolution and Bæhr praises it when the second stage draws to a close and there is uncertainty whether re-absorption or dissolution is about to take

place. Hemœopaths agree in giving **Sulph** when the hepatising lung does not clear properly. Dewey and Farrington think that **Bryonia** should be considered at this stage; it should be given when exudation has taken place and there is great oppression of breathing and stitching pains. Dewey also considers **Iodine** to be given in the early stage of hepatisation; there is great dyspnœa, the sputum is blood tinged, and there is a tendency to rapid extension of hepatisation. Jahr advises to give **Phos** after **Sulph** and says that cerebral irritation and typhoid symptoms are its main leading symptoms. Fleischmann thinks **Phos** to be specific for Pneumonia. Lilienthal thinks it to be a great tonic for the heart and lungs. Farrington says that **Phos** is specially indicated in the latter part of hepatisation and early part of absorption; the air passages are dry and there is a raw feeling of the chest. Hughes limits its use to catarrhal pneumonia or in secondary cases as after typhoid fever. When after taking **Phos** the exudate softens, Dewey gives **Hep S**. While Jahr gives **Ant T** next to **Phos**, the chief indication according to him are the bilious symptoms. Farrington thinks that **Ant T** suits specially the cases that begin in the right side and that it is more for the croupous pneumonia; hepatic congestion, jaundice, rattling, great dyspnœa are its chief indications. Dewey says that **Ant T** is specially indicated in the second stage when resolution is taking place and there are oppression and prostration. When **Ant T** or **Ipecac** have failed to raise the the expectoration, **Kali C** is said by Dewey to be the

most appropriate remedy. **Kali C** has copious exudation, great rattling but cannot expectorate ; cyanosis ; worse from 2—3 A. M. For very extensive hepatisation, **Lycopodium**, **Kali Iod** and **Kali Carb** are useful. **Lycopodium** says Farrington should be given when the hepatisation is so extensive that the patient has great difficulty in breathing ; the alæ nasi working ; typhoid pneumonia ; bad effects of maltreated pneumonia, particularly when suppuration of lungs impends. **Kali Iod** should be given when the hepatisation is so extensive that there is cerebral congestion or even effusion into the brain as a result of the congestion. Farrington thinks it to be an excellent remedy when the disease localises itself and infiltration begins. **Cuprum Met** has been said by Farrington, to be useful to bring about the reaction, before the appropriate remedy will cure. It has sudden suffocative attacks, dyspnoea disproportionate to the amount of solidification and great prostration. When typhoid symptoms appear with prostration and great irritation of the brain give **Ars A**, **Hyosc** and **Rhus T**.

THIRD STAGE (dissolution)—**Phos**, **Sulph** and **Lach** are the main remedies. **Phos** is specially indicated in the latter period of deposit and early part of absorption, says Farrington. Dewey advises to give **Hep S** after **Phos** has softened the expectoration. Farrington thinks that **Hep S** is useful if the stage of resolution comes late in the disease. **Sulph** is very useful to cases with imperfect and slow resolution to react. **Iodine** is thought useful by Farrington and Dewey. When

inspite of absorption and expectoration of the exudate, slow suppuration appears with hectic fever and there is emaciation, **Iodine** is indicated. **Cuprum Met** will bring about the reaction before the appropriate remedy will cure, **Ranunculus Bulb** is for the sore spots remaining after Pneumonia.

2. COMPLICATIONS.

(a) **NEGLECTED CASES**—For long standing cases, **Sulph** is the most efficient remedy. For cases with purulent expectoration **Lyco** and **Sulph** are most efficient; then comes the place of **Phos** and **Ars A**. Farrington says that **Lyco** should be given in maltreated cases, specially when suppuration of lungs impends.

(b) **DYSPNŒA**—Most authors agree in using the following remedies for dyspnœa coming on during the course of pneumonia—**Ant T**; **Bry**; **Cupr** (dyspnœa disproportionate to the amount of solidification of the lungs); **Hep S**; **Iodine** (as if the chest will not expand); **Kali C**; **Lyco**; **Phos**; **Sulph**.

(c) **CEREBRAL IRRITATION**—The best results were obtained by **Bell**, **Phos**, **Rhus T**, **Hyosc** and **Ars A**.

(d) **TYPHOID SYMPTOMS AND TYPHOID PNEUMONIA**—The best remedy is **Rhus T**; then **Hyosc**, **Phos**, **Ars A** and **Carbo V**. When this state is attended with involuntary stool and urine give **Arnica**. When there is great prostration **Ars A** and **Verat A** may be tried.

(e) **PLEURISY**—In the first stage give **Acon** then **Sulph** and then **Bryonia**. Sometimes **Merc S** and **Ant T** may be useful. If the pleurisy still persists,

the treatment should be made as laid down under Pleurisy.

(f) BILIOUS SYMPTOMS—The best remedy is **Ant T**. The other useful remedies are **Nux V**, **Puls**, **Chi**.

(g) THREATENING PARALYSIS OF LUNGS—Almost all authors agree in the fact that **Ant T** is the best remedy. **Verat A** and **Ars A** are advocated by Jahr. While Farrington is in favour of **Carbo V**.

(b) GANGRENE OF THE LUNGS (setting in or threatening)—**Ars A**, **Carbo V**, **Chi**, **Sil** are mentioned by Jahr as useful remedies. Farrington and Dewey speak of **Iodine**, when there is suppuration instead of absorption. **Lyco** is specially for cases where gangrene sets in after neglected pneumonia. **Carbo A** is useful for the last stage of pneumonia, where there is extreme destruction of the lung tissue and the expectoration is green.

3. PNEUMONIA OF OLD PEOPLE—The best results were obtained from **Ant T**, **Phos**, **Kali Nit**.

4. PNEUMONIA OF ASTHMATICS—The useful remedies are **Ars A**, **Carbo V**, **Lach**, **Phos**, **Sulph**.

POISONING.

In cases of poisoning the best treatment wherever possible is immediately to remove the poison from the stomach by washing it out, or by inducing vomiting, so as to prevent absorption. In corrosive poisoning however, the condition of the stomach and œsophagus

renders this procedure dangerous, from the liability to perforation ; and the better course is to neutralise the poison or render it inert and not to attempt its removal. Where the poison has already been absorbed, the physiological antidote, if there be one, should immediately be given.

If it cannot be ascertained the nature of the poison swallowed, first give white of egg and if there is stupor or unconsciousness give coffee or camphor. Some of the general measures are given below :—

EMETICS.

(a) Mustard powder, a table spoonful in 8 ounces of warm water.

(b) Common salt, two table spoonfuls in 8 ounces of tepid water.

(c) Zinc Sulphate, grains 30 in 4 ounces of warm water.

(d) Copper Sulphate, grains 5 to 10 in 4 ounces of warm water.

(e) Powdered Ipecac, grains 30 in 4 ounces of warm water.

(f) Hypodermic injection $\frac{1}{10}$ or $\frac{1}{15}$ grain of Apomorphine Hydrochloride.

WHITE OF AN EGG—Is used as a drink and should be dissolved in a sufficient quantity of water. It is specially useful for poisoning from metallic substances, such as quick silver, corrosive sublimate, lead, and sulphuric acid. It should be thought of when the patient complains of violent pains in the stomach or abdomen, with tenesmus or diarrhoea and pains in the anus.

MILK—It is useful to procure an artificial covering for the poison. It is useful in all cases where oil is useful and injurious where oil would be hurtful.

OLIVE OIL—Most suitable for poisoning with corrosive acids such as Nitric Acid, Sulphuric Acid. It is sometimes useful in case of poisoning with alkalis. In such cases it is to be used alternately with vinegar. Oil may be used to facilitate the extraction of insects from the ear. It is of no use in metallic poisoning and positively harmful in arsenical poisoning. It is harmful for the use of bringing out irritating insects in the ear.

MUCILAGINOUS SUBSTANCES—Usually given as drinks, specially useful in poisoning with alkalis.

SUGAR—Sugar or sugar dissolved in water is one of the best remedies in many cases. In case of poisoning with metallic substances such as copper, copper sulphate, sugar is preferable to every other remedy. In such cases Lilienthal advises to relieve first by sugar and then to give white of egg or soap water. Sugar is likewise an excellent antidote in cases of poisoning with Arsenic or corrosive vegetable substances. Sugar must not be used in poisoning with mineral acids or alkalis.

SOAP—It is one of the best remedies in many cases of poisoning. Common castile soap, dissolved in four times its bulk of hot water is to be used as a drink. Soap is particularly useful in all cases of poisoning with metallic substances, specially Arsenic and Lead. It is also useful for poisoning with corrosive acids

such as Sulphuric acid, Nitric acid, and corrosive vegetable substances. 'Soap is harmful in all poisoning with alkalies, such as silver nitrate, potash, soda, ammonium carbonate, caustic, lime.

CAMPHOR—A great antidote of poisons. It is a specific remedy for the ill effects of poisonous insects. It should be used both externally and internally. It is the principal antidote of all vegetable substances, specially such as have a corrosive effect; or when vomiting, diarrhoea, symptoms of collapse, or loss of consciousness are present. It is useful for the secondary affections remaining after poisoning with acid, salt, metals, etc. after the poisonous substance itself has been removed from the stomach.

VINEGAR—It may be drunk or administered by the rectum, alternately with mucilaginous substances. The vinegar should be as pure as possible. It antidotes poisoning with alkaline substances, but is harmful in cases of poisoning with with mineral acids, corrosive vegetable substances, arsenic. In many cases it removes the ill effects of Aconite, Opium, narcotic substances Belladonna, Hepar Sulph, Carbonic Acid gas, poisonous mushrooms.

COFFEE—Strong black coffee, the beans being little roasted and drunk as hot as possible. Indispensable for a large number of poisons, specially when causing drowsiness, intoxication, loss of consciousness, mental derangement or delirium. In general, it antidotes narcotic substances, such as Opium, Nux Vomica, Belladonna, narcotic poisons, narcotic mushrooms,

bitter almonds, prussic acid, and all those substances containing it. In cases of poisoning with antimony, phosphorus and phosphoric acid, coffee is no less indispensable.

If the nature of the poison is known then—

(a) For a **metallic substance**, give first, the white of egg, sugar-water, soap-water, and afterwards, for the remaining ailments Sulph, which is real antidote to metals.

(b) For **acids and corrosive substances** give soap-water, magnesia dissolved in water; alkalis or potash dissolved in water, taking a tablespoonful as long as the vomiting continues. Afterwards give mucilaginous drinks and alternately coffee and opium as homœopathic remedies. As regards the remaining ailments give Puls for Sulphuric Acid; Bry for Muriatic Acid; Acon for other acids.

(c) For **alkaline substances** give vinegar and water, in large quantities; lemon juice or acids from other fruits, diluted with much water; sour milk; mucilaginous drinks.

(d) For **Vegetable poisons**, give Camphor by olfaction or sometimes a drop of spirit of camphor on sugar; black coffee or vinegar, specially for narcotic vegetable juices. The best antidote for corrosive vegetable juices are soap-water and milk.

(e) For **animal poisons**, see Hydrophobia and Stings of Insects. As regards the wounds or bites inflicted by **poisonous animals**, Hering proposes the following mode of treatment. Apply heat at a

distance, for which purpose anything may be used which is handy at the time; a red-hot iron, incandescent piece of coal, or even a burning cigar; hold this as near as possible without burning the skin. The heat should be kept up uniformly and should be concentrated upon the wound exclusively. The edges of the wound should be covered with oil or fat, and this should be repeated as often as the skin gets dry. If no oil or fat can be had, use soap, or even saliva. Wipe off carefully everything which is discharged from the wound. Continue the application of heat until the patient feels chilly and stretches himself; if this should take place too speedily, continue to apply the heat for an hour, or until the effects of the poison commence to disappear. In case of a serpent's bite give the patient to swallow salt-water from time to time or a pinch of salt or a few pieces of garlic.

For Snake bites immediately place a constriction (ligature) between the wound and the heart, so as to prevent the general absorption of poison into the system. A string, a rope, a piece of tape, a handkerchief may be used for the purpose. This ligature should be applied at a spot where there is one bone in the limb, e.g. if the bite is on the hand or forearm the ligature should be applied round the arm. Encourage bleeding for a time by bathing the wound with warm water.. This may also be done by keeping the injured limb low; the upper limb should be allowed to hang down and in the case of the lower limb the patient should be seated with the foot on the ground. Administer a

good dose of stimulant, brandy in preference, to counteract failure of the heart, and repeat it if necessary. Make a crucial incision over the bite, and rub into it it crystals of permanganate of potash to destroy the poison. If the breathing is impaired or arrested, perform artificial respiration.

TREATMENT OF PARTICULAR POISONS.

NITRIC ACID, SULPHURIC ACID, HYDROCHLORIC ACID—Do not use stomach tube or emetics, but neutralise the acid by giving one of the following :— Chalk, Sodium Bicarbonate, Potassium Carbonate dissolved in plenty of water, Magnesium Carbonate, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce to 1 ounce, in a tumblerful of water or soap and water in large draughts. Next give one of the following (a) milk and egg (b) Olive oil, $\frac{1}{4}$ pint in 1 pint of water (c) thick gruel. Diminish shock and ease pain. Give nutritions by rectum.

CARBOLIC ACID — (1) When possible insert syphon stomach tube, using great care, and wash out the stomach with successive quantities of one of the following, until there is no smell of Carbolic Acid in the fluid coming from the stomach :— (a) Sodium Sulphate, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, in one pint of warm water; (b) Magnesium Sulphate $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, in one pint of warm water or (c) Saccharated solution of lime, 1 drachm in one pint of warm water. (2) Empty the stomach and give one of the following :— (a) Olive oil about $\frac{1}{4}$ pint in one pint of water (b) Milk freely (c) White of egg freely. (3) Give Sodium or Magnesium Sulphate $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce in warm water (4) Alcohol and other

stimulants should be given freely and nutrition by rectum.

ARSENIC AND ITS PREPARATIONS—(1) Stomach tube : emetics. The complete removal of contents, is very important. (2) Ferric Hydrate, prepared as follows :— dilute $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounce of solution or tincture of ferric chloride with a wineglassful of water, and add it to a solution of $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce of Sodium Carbonate in about half a tumblerful of water. Mix and administer. Repeat the draught as necessary. These quantities are stated to render insoluble at least 5 grains of Arsenic. (b) Dialysed iron in frequently repeated tumbler-spoonfuls until ten have been taken, each followed by a little common salt, dissolved in water. (3) Give milk and eggs ; olive oil, $\frac{1}{4}$ pint in one pint of water ; barley water. (4) Stimulants for prostration ; hot water bottles to the extremities for collapse ; ice for thirst. In chronic arsenical poisoning the best antidotes are Ipecac, China, Verat A, Graph, Nux V, Sulph, Rhus T, Carbo V, Lach. For the nausea give Ipecac ; for the choleric symptoms give Verat A ; for the neuralgia, debility, dropsy give China ; for the skin symptoms give Graph.

COPPER AND ITS PREPARATIONS—Vomiting usually occurs in such cases, when this is not the case give (1) before emptying the stomach large quantities of milk and eggs. (2) Stomach tube and emetics. (3) One dram of Potassium Ferrocyanide in half a tumblerful of water. Repeat as necessary. China,

Camphor, Hep S, Conium, Ipec, Nux V, Bell are good antidotes.

LEAD AND ITS SALTS—(1) Stomach tube and emetics. (2) Give (a) Magnesium Sulphate $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, in a tumblerful of water (b) Sodium Sulphate $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce in a tumblerful of water or (3) Dilute sulphuric Acid, 30 drops in a tumblerful of water. (3) Milk and white of eggs should be given freely. The best dynamical antidote is Alum, then comes Opium, Bell, Nux V, Plat. Electricity is occasionally very useful.

MERCURY AND ITS SALTS—(1) Do not empty stomach before giving large quantities of (a) White of egg mixed with milk or water (b) Flour and water. (2) Stomach tube ; emetics. (3) Demulcents if there is much depression. (5) Hot packs and large draughts of water to overcome suppression of urine. For the ulcer of the gums give Carbo V, Hep S, Nitr Ac, Staphys, Thuja. For the ptyalism give Kali Iod, Dulc. For general ulcerative conditions give Aur Met, Carbo V, Nitr Ac, Lach, Lyco. For the buboes give Aur Met, Nitr Ac, Carbo V, Sil. For the chronic effects give Aur Met, Kali Iod, Hep S, Nitr Ac.

SILVER NITRATE—Give common salt largely diluted, so as to decompose the nitrate and induce vomiting. The irritation may be allayed by milk which will serve as food till the stomach is fully brought to order. White of eggs in water may be given.

IODINE—(1) Stomach tubes ; emetics. (2) Large quantities of starch made into draughts with cold water. (3) (a) Sodi Bicarb 2 drams in $\frac{1}{2}$ a tumblerful

of water (b) Lead Acetate 2 drams in a wineglassful of water—be careful not to give this more than once. (4) The useful dynamic remedies are Ant T, Ars A, Bell, Chi, Hep S, Merc S, Opium, Phos, Sulph.

ACONITE—Give (1) stomach tube or emetics. (2) Stimulants and warmth to the extremities. (3) Wine, vegetable acids and vinegar are useful. Sulph, Bell, Cimicifuga, Lyco are good antidotes.

BELLADONNA—(1) Stomach tube and emetics. (2) Hypodermic injections of Pilocarpine Nitrate, $\frac{1}{2}$ grain or Morphine Sulphate, $\frac{1}{2}$ grain. (3) Stimulants or hot coffee. (4) Artificial respiration and warmth. The most useful dynamic antidotes are, China, Opium, Hyosc, Aconite, Nux Vom, Cuprum.

OPIUM—(1) Stomach tube; emetics. (2) Hot coffee (3) About 8 to 10 grains of Potassium Permanganate, dissolved in half a tumblerful of water should be given. (3) The patient should never be allowed to sleep and ought to be kept on the move without wearying him out. (4) Hypodermic injections of Atropine Sulphate $\frac{1}{30}$ grain and Strychnine Sulphate $\frac{1}{30}$ grain are advisable. (5) Artificial respiration and inhalation of oxygen if necessary. For the chronic effects of Opium poisoning—Plumb, Bell, Nux V, Merc S are useful.

QUININE—The best antidote is **Ipecac**, then come **Arsenic A** and **China**. The other useful antidotes are **Natrum M** and **Verat A**.

POISONING FROM VACCINATION—The traditional remedies are **Thuja** and **Silicea**. For the variety of

skin affections following vaccination, **Rhus T** and **Ant T** are useful. **Variolinum** has been useful in a good number of cases. **Hep S** and **Sulph** are occasionally useful.

PTOMAINÉ POISONING—First of all give **Acon** in repeated doses. In most cases this acts admirably. If it fails, next try **Verat A**, and then **Ars A**. For the collapse stage think of **Camphor** and **Carbo V**. See also **Diarrhœa**.

CHARCOAL GAS POISONING—Allow plenty of fresh air. Pour ice-cold water over the patient. Internally give **Opium** 30 first, if this fails try **Ammon C**, **Nux V**, **Bell**.

PREGNANCY, AILMENTS DURING.

(1) **NAUSEA AND VOMITING**—The first remedy to be tried is **Ipecac**, this is mostly useful. The next best remedy is **Nux Vom**, it has retching predominating over vomiting. Both **Nux V** and **Anacard O** may be useful for the morning sickness of pregnancy; the patient is relieved while eating but the symptoms return soon after **Puls**, has vomiting after food, acidity, eructations and no appetite. **Ars A**, has excessive vomiting specially after eating or drinking, weakness and emaciation. **Natrum Mur** is for obstinate cases—there is loss of appetite, waterbrash and pain in pit of the stomach. **Cerium Oxalate** is a successful remedy. **Symphoricarpus**, is considered by some as specific. It has great nausea and vomiting. Given in IX potency

acts as a palliative. **Natrum Phos** is useful during the early months. Dewey says that **Carbolic Ac** will cure vomiting of pregnant women who at the same time have a frantic headache and are very irritable, **Verat A, Iris V, Cham** are useful remedies. **Lactic Acid**, will be useful when all the above remedies fail. Thin tepid milk taken in sips often stop the vomiting and is also useful as nutrition. Hering found **Act Rac** very useful.

Hoyme reports—In a case of morning sickness of a pregnant lady, vomiting occurred many times each day, attended by agonising and long-continued pain and retching; frequent cramps in her limbs increased her sufferings, and great mental disquiet and restlessness, night and day, were also characteristic. This condition of two weeks' duration, was relieved in twenty-four hours by **Cupr 30**.

2. GENERAL NERVOUS DEPRESSION—The useful remedies are **Acon, Cham, Ign** and **Puls**; **Act Rac**.

3. CONVULSIONS (See Eclampsia)—**Act Rac, Bell, Cham, Ign, Gels** are the best remedies.

4. SORE BREAST (See Mastitis)—**Bell** and **Bry** are mostly useful.

5. HÆMORRHAGE—See Abortion.

6. EXCESSIVE FŒTAL MOVEMENT—Clarke strongly recommends **Opium 200** for this condition.

7. LABOUR-LIKE Pains—The best remedy is **Caulo** it relieves in most cases. The next useful remedies are **Puls, Nux V, Coff, Cham**.

8. CRAMPS OF LEGS—The useful remedies are

Colocynth, Hyosc, Calc C, Cham, Nux V, Arnica. Verat A.

9. OEDEMA OF LEGS—The best remedy is **Bry** then **Sulph**.

10. TOOTHACHE (See Toothache)—**Sepia** is the best remedy then **Cham, Puls, Calc C**. When the pains are worse at night and compel the patient to get up and walk about, give **Mag C**.

11. ACIDITY—During pregnancy, sour belching and vomiting with profuse waterbrash and salivation day and night give **Acetic Ac (Hr.)**

12. CONSTIPATION (See Constipation)—**Bry**—and **Sep** are best remedies ; **Lyco, Alum, Sulph ; Dolichos** are useful.

13. DIARRHŒA (See Diarrhœa)—**Cham** and **Puls** mostly **relieves**.

14. URINARY DIFFICULTY—For *ineffectual rising* give **Puls, Cocc, Nux V ; Con ;** for *retention of urine* give **Puls, Con, Nux V ;** for *involuntary urine* give **Puls** and **Sep** first, then **Caust** and **Natr M.**

15. SLEEPLESSNESS—**Act Rac (Hr.)**

16. FRIGHTFUL IMAGES AT NIGHT—**Kali Brom.**

PROGRESSIVE MUSCULAR ATROPHY.

PROGRESSIVE MUSCULAR ATROPHY—It is recognised by atrophy which usually begins in the small muscles of the thumb, causing the ball of the thumb to become flat. Next the atrophy attacks the interossei muscles, that is, the muscles occupying the intervals between

the metacarpal bones (bones of the palm of the hand). The above alterations cause the hand to have a claw-like appearance. From the hand the atrophy extends to the forearm and thence to the shoulder. The lower limbs are, as a rule, involved only late in the disease. There are no sensory disturbances. Fibrillary twitchings may sometimes be present. The disease is incurable.

Remedies in general—**Arg Nit** ; **Arnica** ; **Ars A** ; **Baryta C** ; **Bryta Iod** ; *Caust* ; **Cuprum** ; *Gels* ; **Hyosc** ; **Nux V** ; *Phos* ; **Plumb** ; **Rhus T** ; *Secale* ; **Sulph**.

The prognosis of this disease is unfavourable as to cure, yet cases have been arrested. Electricity may be tried but with very little benefit. Massage has done good results. Jousset says that "**Ars A** in large doses has cured one case of Progressive Muscular Atrophy : symptoms of paralysis and atrophy are in fact found in the pathogenesis of this drug. Most Homœopathic physicians recommend **Plumb**, as there is no remedy in the *Materia Medica* which has so many symptoms of this disease, but clinical experience however has not yet determined the efficacy of this drug. **Argent Nit**, has great weakness ; spine sensitive, general trembling and weakness of the extremities ; calves rigid. **Phos**, **Physo**, **Secale** are said to be good palliatives.

PROSTATITIS.

Remedies in general—**Acon** ; **Arnica** ; **Baryta C** ; **Bell** ; **Benzoic Ac** ; **Chimaphila** ; *Conium* ; *Copaiba* ; *Digitalis* ; *Hep S* ; **Iodium** ; *Kali Iod* ; **Merc Dulc** ; **Merc S** ; **Natrum Sulph** ; **Nitr Ac** ; **Nux V** ; *Petroleum* ; **Puls** ; **Sabal Serrulata** ; **Secale** ; *Sulph* ; *Triticum Repens* ; **Thuja**.

When brought on by cold **Acon** and **Bell** will be useful. **Arnica** for cases brought on by trauma. If a suppressed or mismanaged gonorrhœa is followed by an inflammation of the prostate, Jahr recommends **Nitric Ac** and he thinks that it is sometimes capable of removing the whole trouble without the further use of **Puls** or **Thuja**. But most other authors recommend **Mercurius** and **Puls** for this condition. Jousset says that **Puls** is the principal remedy and this has been confirmed clinically on many occasions. It has continued dull stitches in the neck of the bladder, with a pressure of urine, while lying upon his back ; prostatic trouble of old people ; after micturition spasmodic pain in neck of bladder, extending to pelvis and thighs. **Merc Dulc**, acute prostatitis, specially after maltreated gonorrhœal stricture, both lobes swollen so as to occlude rectum ; severe painful urinary symptoms. **Sulph** will remove the remnants left by the above remedies, when the disease terminates in suppuration. **Hep S**, **Sil**, **Sulph** are useful. **Baryta C**, prostate hypertrophied ; frequent micturition ; after urinating renewed straining with dribbling of urine. **Benzoic Ac**, enlarged prostate.

Chimaphila, useful in acute prostatitis; it gives occasional good results in relieving the tenesmus, frequent urination and general discomfort due to prostatic hypertrophy. **Conium**, specially for chronic hypertrophy in the aged; prostate indurated and cause intermittent urination. **Copaiba**, induration of prostate in old men; burning and sensation of dryness in region of the prostate gland and in urethra; great pain while urinating; urine by drops. **Digitalis**, senile hypertrophy with cardiac symptoms. **Iodium** swelling and induration of the prostate. **Kali Iod** occasionally useful. **Natrum Sulph** enlarged prostate with pus and mucus in urine. **Petroleum** chronic inflammation of the prostatic part of the urethra, with frequent emissions and imperfect erections; passes only a little urine at a time. **Sabal Serrulata**, found clinically useful in acute cases of enlarged and inflamed prostate. Dewey says that it is probably useless in the senile variety. **Triticum Repens**, retention of urine in very old people from enlarged prostate, when there is a great deal of trouble in urinating. **Thuja**, cases from syphilis or badly managed or suppressed gonorrhœa.

PROSTATITIS GONORRHŒAL—Acon, Calc C, Canth, Caps, Graph, Merc S, Puls, Rhus T.

ABSCESS OF PROSTATES—Hep S, Merc S, Sil.

TUMOURS OF PROSTATES—Acon, Aur, Con, Caps, Merc S, Nitr Ac, Puls, Sulph, Thuja.

HYPERTROPHY OF PROSTATES—Acon, Arn, Caps, Merc S.

„ „ „ from stricture—Acon, Bell, Bry, Hep S, Merc S.

- HYPERTROPHY OF FROM A BLOW—Arn, Con, Staph.
 " " FROM MERCURY—Aur, Carbo V, Hep S,
 Nitr Ac, Thuja.
 " " FROM SCROFULA—Baryta C, Calc C,
 Sulph.
 " " IDIOPATHIC—Arn, Plat, Sulph, Calc C,
 Iod, Staph.

PTERYGIUM.

A triangular fold of membrane, extending from the inner or outer part of the ocular conjunctiva to the cornea. The apex is immovably united to the cornea, the base spreads out and merges with the conjunctiva. It occurs in elderly persons who are exposed to wind and dust (farmers, coachmen, masons, sailors). It is uncommon in better class.

Pterygium is generally situated to the inner side of cornea, less frequently to the outer side or in both situations. It may occur in one or both eyes. When recent it is rich in blood vessels and hence of a red colour. Later on it changes into a white tendinous membrane. As it grows it gives rise to moderate symptoms of conjunctival irritation and it may cover a considerable part of the cornea; finally it becomes stationary. Besides more or less conjunctival irritation, it causes disfigurement and it spreads over the cornea, interfering with vision.

TREATMENT—Removal by one of the numerous different operative methods. Some cases show an

extraordinary tendency to recur, even after repeated removal. Both radium and carbon dioxide snow (ten seconds' application on alternate days) have lately been successfully employed.

Internally, **Zincum** has been more frequently employed and with greater satisfaction than any other remedy. There are profuse lachrymation and marked photophobia especially by artificial light; pricking pains, with itching and soreness in the inner angle worse at night; itching and heat in the eyes, worse in cold air and better in a warm room; external canthi cracked; green halo around the evening light; great pressure across the root of the nose and supra-orbital region may be present. Dunham reports of a fine cure with this remedy. A woman 40 years old. The trouble of the eyes began three years ago, as he supposed from working in a laundry over steam. In September I found in the right eye commencing Pterygium just encroaching on the cornea; in the left eye it extended to the pupil from the internal canthus and had a breadth of one and a-half lines and was thick and vascular; the interior portion of the conjunctiva was much injected, the inner surface of the lids contracted and the lashes inclined to turn inward; though they did not rest against the ball, the external canthi are sore and cracked. The eyes feel sore and hot on going into cold air and they are better in a warm room. At night the heat and itching are great and lachrymation is profuse. She has to put a handkerchief over her

eyes to prevent her opening them, for the lachrymation is very bad on opening them at night. She sees a green halo round the evening light with the left eye ; she only counts fingers at ten feet. She has attacks of rush of blood to the head, and over the face, followed by perspiration over the body. **Zincum 200** cured the case.

Calc C, specially indicated in pterygium caused from exposure to wet and cold. **Chimaphila**, this drug has been used with some success in many cases in which no marked indications have been present, though it has also often failed to improve. The other probable remedies to be considered are **Arg N**, **Ars A**, **Cann Ind**, **Psorin**, **Ratan**, **Spig** and **Sulph**.

PULMONARY OEDEMA.

Remedies in general—**Acon** ; **Ammon Carb** ; **Ant T** ; **Ars A** ; **Carbo V** ; **Chin** ; **Ipec** ; **Kali Carb** ; **Kali Phos** ; **Phos** ; **Puls** ; **Squill** ; **Sulph** ; **Verat A**.

Acon when associated with fever, anxiety, restlessness and dyspnœa, **Ammon Carb**, has somnolence ; symptoms of blood poisoning by Carbonic Acid ; difficult breathing ; short cough. **Ant T**, highly praised ; rattling ; relief from copious frothy expectoration. **Ars A**, when associated with general dropsy ; great prostration, restlessness, burning ; cannot lie down for fear of suffocation. **Carbo V**, loud rattling breathing ; dyspnœa ; great anxiety but not restlessness ; cough in violent spells, with much profuse

watery expectoration ; great desire for fresh air. **Ipec**, rattling of mucus in bronchial tubes ; cough decidedly spasmodic ; lips and tongue blue. **Kali Phos**, acute pulmonry œdema ; dyspnœa ; spasmodic cough with expectoration of frothy serous substances ; great prostration. **Phos**, clinically found useful, œdema following acute congestion ; when œdema of lungs develops during the course of other diseases of lungs. **Sulph** occasionally useful.

PYELITIS.

Inflammation of the pelvis of the kidney. The symptoms consist of pain and tenderness over the affected kidney ; increased frequency of micturition, and the intermittent discharge of pus and acid urine.

The following remedies may be tried, **Ars A**, **Bell**, **Canth**, **Chi**, **Copaiba**, **Hep S**, **Merc Cor**, **Silicea**, **Terebenth**, **Uva Ursi**. Jousset says that **Canth** is indicated both by pathogenecy and clinical experience. Hale says that **Merc Cor** has decided curative influence when given in small doses. Huges thinks **Uva Ursi** to be the most effective remedy.

PYORRHŒA ALVEOLARIS.

It is an inflammatory condition of the margins of the gums, accompanied by purulent discharge from their pockets or pouches.

The following remedies may be tried, **Ammon C**,

Canth, Carbo A, **Carbo V**, Caust, Hep S, *Ipec*, Lach, **Merc S**, Mezer, *Natr M*, Nux V, Petrol, *Phos*, **Puls**, Sil, Sulph.

PYURIA.

(Pus in urine)

The following remedies may be useful, *Ars A*, *Benzoic Ac*, Berb V, *Cannabis S*, **Canth**, Chimaphila, Hep S, **Kali Bichrom**, **Lyco**, **Merc Cor**, *Nitr Ac*, *Phos*, *Sepia*, Terebinth, **Thuja**.

RANULA.

It is a cystic swelling of the floor of the mouth under the tongue either in the middle or on one side of fraenum linguæ containing a glairy mucoid fluid and sometimes due to obstruction and distension of one of the sublingual ducts. The tumour may be as large as a walnut or pigeon's egg and is unilateral.

TREATMENT—Gilchrist recommends **Ambra G**, **Calc C**, **Merc S**, **Thuja**. **Ambra G** has excoriating feeling in mouth preventing eating, with an insipid, rancid taste. Jahr says "So far I have cured most cases of Ranula, I have had to treat with **Merc S**; only in one case **Merc S** seemed unable to effect a cure, I have had to complete it with **Thuja**; and in another case, where **Thuja** had effected the beginning of an improvement, I have to wind up the treatment with **Nitr Ac**, and **Merc S**."

RENAL COLIC : NEPHRALGIA ; LITHIASIS.

(Stone Kidney)

RENAL COLIC—Severe paroxysm of lancinating pain, caused by efforts to pass a stone locked up in the ureter. The pains start in the flank of the affected side, shoots down to the testicle, along the innerside of the thigh. It may be attended with vomiting shivering, sweating and certain amount of collapse. In some cases there may be bloody urine.

Remedies in general—*Apis* ; *Arg Nit* ; *Arnica* ; *Ars A* ; *Asparagus* ; *Bell* ; **Berb V** ; *Calc C* ; **Caun I** ; **Cann Sat** ; *Canth* ; *Cham* ; *Coccus Cacti* ; *Dioscoria* ; *Epigæa Repens* ; *Erigeron* ; *Eupato Purpureum* ; *Hep S* ; *Ipomea nil* ; *Lith Carbo* ; **Lyco** ; *Mag Phos* ; *Natr M* ; *Nitr Ac* ; **Nux V** ; *Ocimum* ; *Opium* ; *Oxalic Acid* ; *Pareira Brava* ; *Phos* ; *Phos Ac* ; **Puls** ; **Sarsap** ; *Urtica Urens* ; *Zinc*.

GENERAL TREATMENT—Jahr says “Whatever may be said of the power of **Lyco**, **Calcarea**, **Sarsap**, to expel or dissolve urinary concretions, so far I have never been able to accomplish the least result either with large or small doses of these agents, if the concretions have attained a certain size. **Puls**, **Cannabis**, **Sarsap** and **Lyco** have done wonders in my hands in alleviating renal colic and facilitating the passage of calculi through the urethra. **Nux Vom**, **Bell** or **Zinc**, scarcely ever have much effect in such cases. In the case of persons who were often troubled with the passage

of renal concretions of a larger or smaller size, **Lyco.** **Sarsap** and **Calc** in my hands have often occasioned an increase of these concretions after which even if they did not entirely disappear, they were considerably reduced in size and number. The principal remedies recommended by Jousset for Renal Colic, are **Nitric Acid**, **Berberis Cantharis**, **Chamomilla**, **Belladonna**, **Coccous Cacti**, **Hepar Sulph.** When the pains are of a sharp, shooting character and radiate in various directions from the central point of irritation give **Bell.** It relaxes the spasmodic constriction caused by the stone and allow it to pass more readily. Jousset says "**Bell** and **Cham** are given in alternation when pains are violent, regardless of the disease which produced them. They are hence indicated also in renal colic with intense pain before the use of Morphine injection become known they were very valuable palliatives." **Berberis** is an excellent remedy; in its pathogenesis we find a complete picture of renal colic. It has sharp, cutting pain in the kidneys following the direction of the ureter, extending to the bladder, with pain in the spermatic cord and drawing of the testicles; the urine is pale with mucus, epithelium and amorphous urate deposit. The patient cannot make the slightest motion and must sit bent over towards the painful side to obtain relief. **Cantharis** is one of the best remedies during the proxysm of renal colic. Farrington says that it relieves the patient by lessening the amount of local irritation and thus permitting nature to get rid of the stone with less suffering to the patient. Jousset

thinks that its particular indication should be found in the quantity of blood voided in the urine and in the inflammation of the genito-urinary organs. Clinical records contain very conclusive facts in favour of **Cantharis**. When **Canth** fails, **Arg Nit** is specially useful. Dr. Preston used it very frequently. The face is of a darker hue and has a dried up look ; there is dull aching across the small of the back and also over the region of the bladder. The urine burns while passing and the urethra feels as if swollen. There is sudden urging to urinate and the urine contains blood. **Nux-V** is indicated when one kidney (usually the right) is the seat of the disease. The pains extend into the genital organs and down the leg and they are usually associated with intense backache. **Lyccodium**, usually chooses the right side but the pains extend along the course of the ureter and end in the bladder, they do not descend down the leg. The backache is relieved by urination. Its usefulness has been verified clinically. **Nitric Acid** should be thought of when the urine contains oxalic acid and when that substance is the principal ingredient of the stone. **Ipomea nil** has been used by Dr. Jacob Jeames for the passage of stone from the kidney to the bladder. It has severe cutting pain in either renal region, extending down the ureter on the corresponding side. The distinctive feature which separates it from other remedies is that these pains excite nausea. **Occimum** is useful when the urine contains considerable blood. Hampel records many cases of renal colic cured with **Coccus Cacti**.

Its pathogenesis presents a complete picture of renal colic. It has prolonged, sharp and cutting pain, extending to the bladder and accompanied by frequent emission of dark, scanty urine. **Pareira Breva** may be useful in some cases. **Eupatoreum Perpereum**—“This remedy, which sometimes has been called the gravel herb contains among its symptoms a considerable amount of deposit of gravel in the urine, dull pain in the renal region, and urine mixed with mucus, also urinary tenesmus.”

RHEUMATIC FEVER : RHEUMATISM.

Remedies in general—**Abrot** ; **Acon** ; **Actea Spic** ; **Agar Musc** ; **Anacard O** ; **Antim C** ; **Antim T** ; **Apis** ; **Arg Met** ; **Arnica** ; **Ars A** ; **Aurum Met** ; **Bell** ; **Bellis Perenis** ; **Benz Ac** ; **Berb V** ; **Bry** ; **Cact G** ; **Calc C** ; **Calc Fl** ; **Calc P** ; **Caulo** ; **Caust** ; **Cham** ; **Chi** ; **Cimici** ; **Coffea** ; **Colch** ; **Colocynth** ; **Conium** ; **Digitalis** ; **Dulc** ; **Eupato P** ; **Fer Met** ; **Gels** ; **Guaia-cum** ; **Ham V** ; **Hep S** ; **Hypericum** ; **Ign** ; **Kali Bi** ; **Kali C** ; **Kali Iod** ; **Kalmia** ; **Lac Can** ; **Lach** ; **Lact Ac** ; **Ledum** ; **Lithia Carb** ; **Lyco** ; **Mag C** ; **Manganum** ; **Merc S** ; **Mezer** ; **Natr M** ; **Nux Mosch** ; **Nux V** ; **Petrol** ; **Phyto** ; **Puls** ; **Rannunculus B** ; **Rhododendron** ; **Rhus T** ; **Ruta** ; **Sabina** ; **Salicylic Ac** ; **Sanguinaria** ; **Sepia** ; **Silicea** ; **Spigelia** ; **Sulph** ; **Thuja** ; **Verat A** ; **Viola O** ; **Zinc**.

GENERAL TREATMENT—The chief remedy in many cases of Rheumatic fevers is **Acon**; which if not always

sufficient to remove the whole disease, transforms it so that **Bry, Rhus T, Lyco, Merc S, Nux V, Verat A, Chi, Bell** easily wipe out the remainder. After **Acon** fails to control the fever, **Bryonia** should be given. It has an elective affinity for the serous membranes and muscles. The characteristic sweat of the disease is a symptom of **Bryonia**. Its pains increase during motion. **Cimicifuga** comes next to **Bryonia**. It attacks most frequently the muscles of the neck and chest. **Rhus T**, if the pains attack the back. **China**, for pains of the back, pains worse during rest, drawing of the limbs. **Merc S**; for the profuse sweats, and nightly pains of the joints, limbs and head. If the heart is affected **Acon, Bry, Cactus, Ars A Phos, Rhus T**, are useful. See also *Heart Disease*. If all the joints are affected **Puls** acts like a charm.

2. SPECIAL INDICATIONS—

Aching pains—**Ars A, Bell, Bry, Calc C, Chi, Nux V,**

Numb pains—**Arn, Chi, Lyco, Nux V, Puls, Sulph.**

Throbbing pains—**Acon, Bell, Cham, Fer, Merc S, Puls, Rhus T.**

Wandering pains—**Arn, Bry, Chi, Colch, Puls, Rhus T, Sulph.**

Articular Rheumatism—**Acon, Ars A, Bell, Bry, Chi, Colch, Merc S, Puls, Sulph.**

Hip joint—**Ars A, Bell, Calc C, Colch, Merc S, Nux V, Rhus T, Sulph.**

Knee joint—**Bry, Calc C, Caust, Chi, Lyco, Rhus T, Sulph.**

Tarsal joint and toes—Acon, Bry, Calc C, Caust, Chi, Nux V, Lyco, Sulph.

Better by warmth—Ars A, Caust, Colocynth, Lyco, Merc S, Rhus T, Sulph.

Worse by warmth—Bry, Phos, Puls, Thuja.

Better by cold—Puls, Thuja.

Worse by cold or excited by cold—Cham, Dulc, Merc S, Nux V, Phos, Puls, Rhus T, Sulph.

Better by warmth of bed—Calc C, Dulc, Rhus T, Thuja, Verat A.

Worse by warmth of bed—Ars A, Bell, Carbo V, Cham, Merc S, Rhus T, Sulph.

Better by motion—Arn, Calc C, Coloc, Dulc, Fer, Merc S, Puls, Rhus T, Sulph.

Worse by motion—Arn, Ars A, Bell, Bry, Carbo V, Cham, Colch, Nux V, Sulph.

Better by pressure—Bell, Puls, Rhus T.

Cannot bear contact—Acon, Bell, Bry, Cham, Chi, Colchicum, Colocynth, Lyco, Puls, Sulph.

Worse at every change of weather—Ars A, Calc C, Carbo V, Dulc, Lach, Merc S, Puls, Rhus T, Sulph, Verat A.

Worse in open air—Bry, Calc C, Caust, Nux V, Rhus T, Sulph, Verat A.

Worse at night—Ars A, Bry, Calc C, Cham, Chi, Colch, Dulc, Fer, Lyco, Merc S, Puls, Rhus T, Thuja

3. GENERAL INDICATIONS.

ABROTANUM—Metastasis of the rheumatism to the heart.

ACONITE—Numbness, tingling, formication and

sensitiveness to contact. Teasing, bruised, shooting pains. Inflammation of joints. Painful stiff neck, worse, evening and night.

ACTEA SPICATA—Tearing ; drawing, paralytic pains. Stiffness and swelling of joints. Swelling of joints after waking, worse from least motion, touch, at night and after walking. Metacarpal, metatarsal, wrist, finger, ankles and toes are specially affected.

AGARICUS MUSC—Pains worse when beginning to move, at rest ; recur every year during wet weather. Symptoms appear diagonally.

ANACARD O—Rheumatic heart. Stitches through the heart.

ANTIM C—Drawing, shooting, tensive pains. Shortening of muscles and tendons. Violent pain in lower extremities. Stiff knees preventing movement. Soles of the feet tender. Worse from heat of the sun ; after meal ; night, morning ; better from repose and in the fresh air. Joints of fingers specially affected.

ANTIM T—Exceedingly painful muscular rheumatism. Bruised sensation. Weakness, numbness, cramps. Worse after exertion, just before rising, damp weather. Knees, lips, calves specially affected.

APIS MEL—Stiffness, numbness, and paralysed feeling and lameness. Articular rheumatism. Worse from touch and movement ; better from perspiration.

ARGENT MET—Tearing, bruised pains ; tenderness and weakness. Electric-like shocks. Worse at night and after walking. Knees and ankle joints specially affected.

ARNICA—Sharp, shooting pains. Drawing, tingling, paralytic pains. Bruised sensation. Pains shoot from above downwards. Rheumatism in winter from exposure to dampness or cold or from overexertion. Worse from movement at evening and night. Hip and knee joints specially affected.

ARSENIC A—Burning, stinging, drawing, tearing pains. Pain driving him mad. Paralytic weakness. Cramps. Periodic return of sufferings. Worse ; night, evening, on rising, on lying on the affected part. Better ; from standing, walking and movement of the body. Specially shin bones and knees are affected.

AURUM MET—Rheumatic heart. Endocarditis. Continual boring pains after the inflammatory symptoms have subsided. Oedema.

BELLADONNA—Inflammation, shooting tearing, aching, throbbing, bruise like pains. Pains flying from one place to another. Pains come and go suddenly. Tottering walk when rising from bed in the morning ; the legs refuse service. Stiffness of hip, neck. Worse at night, in the afternoon, lying down, least touch or movement. Better from sitting up.

BELLIS PERENNIS—Rheumatism caused by sudden exposure to cold when one is hot.

BENZOIC ACID—Rheumatism or gout affecting the heart or alternating with one another. Nodes on joints. Rheumatism or gout after Syphilis or Gonorrhœa. Arthiritis Deformans.

BERBERIS V—Stitching pains. Bubbling sensation. Worse from deep pressure, change of weather. Rheu-

matic troubles in connection with hepatic, hæmorrhoidal and menstrual complaints. Lumbar muscles, knees, heels, specially affected.

BRYONIA—Stitching, tearing, shooting bruised pains, No shifting pains. Local inflammation. Muscular rheumatism. Copious exudation. Stiffness and shooting in joints. Worse from the slightest movement. Very good for acute and chronic rheumatism, except the articular variety.

CACTUS G—Rheumatic heart. Sense of constriction around heart. Rheumatic joints with sharp tearing pains.

CALC C—Cramps and contractions. Wrenching, shooting, cutting, tearing pains Pain confined to small spots. Swelling. Worse full moon, working in water, evening, at night, after meal, every second day. Sufferings are periodical and intermittent. It is the chronic of Rhus Tox and often completes the cure left by it. Rheumatic heart. Rheumatism caused by working in water or long continuance in it. Gouty nodosities. Arthritis deformans. Lumbago.

CALC FL—A good remedy to follow Rhus Tox in chronic cases. Worse on beginning to move, but improving on continued motion.

CALC P—Pains of all kinds—tearing, shooting, aching etc. Pains flying about in all parts. Sensation of crawling ants. Rheumatism appearing at every change of weather and getting well in the spring. Loins, knees and thumbs specially affected.

CAULOPHYLLUM—Pain shifting from extremities to nape of the neck. Rheumatism alternating with arthritic affections. Rheumatism in connection with uterine or ovarine troubles. Arthritis deformans in women. The smaller joints, specially, metacarpal and phalangeal joints are affected.

CAUSTICUM—Drawing, tearing, shooting, neuralgic pains. Paralytic weakness. Tensive stiffness. Cramps. Joints are stiff, tendons shortened, drawing limbs out of shape. Rheumatic aching of shoulder, cannot raise hand. Pain compelling constant motion. Rheumatoid arthritis. Chronic articular rheumatism. Shoulder joint and knees, specially affected.

CHAMOMILLA—Excessive pain with paralytic weakness, tearing and numbness. Rheumatic pains chiefly at night; pains drive him mad. Cramps, crackling in joints. Joints sore and bruised. Better from moving the parts continually and heat.

CHINA—Paralytic shooting and tearings. Tensive pullings. Stiffness, weakness. Numbness of the parts when pressed upon. Worse from touch, but better from hard pressure. Worse at night and after meal. Suits later stages of inflammation when the fever becomes intermittent and the joints are still swollen.

CIMICIFUGA—Lightning like pains come and go suddenly. Aching, numbness, trembling. Stiffness. Great muscular soreness. Worse; motion, night, damp, wet weather. Large muscles of the trunk, hips and sacrum are specially affected.

COFFEA—Rheumatic neuralgia.

COLCHICUM—Shooting, tearing, twitches like electric shocks. Tingling, paralytic pains, cramp-like contractions. Shifting pains. Valvular heart diseases, secondary to rheumatism. Feeling as if the chest were squeezed by a tight bandage. Worse; from light, motion, evening.

COLOCYNTH—Tearing, boring, shooting, bruise like pains. Cramps. Stiffness. Stiffness of joints after acute diseases. Hip stiff as if screwed in a vise. Worse at rest; better by hard pressure. Lies on the affected side. Right thumb, knees, hip, all muscles, (specially psoas) are mostly affected.

CONIUM—Shooting pains, shocks, cramps. Numbness. Worse on beginning to move, but better from continued motion. Shoulders painful.

DIGITALIS—Excellent in rheumatism. Shorten the disease. Articular rheumatism. Rheumatic heart. Penetrating pains and shooting. Paralytic pullings and weakness. Swelling. Emaciation. Gouty nodosities.

DULCAMARA—Rheumatism caused by exposure to cold and damp weather. Chronic rheumatism alternating with diarrhœa. Swelling.

EUPATORIUM PERF—Aching in bones with intense soreness. Pains come and go suddenly. Pains not relieved by motion.

FERRUM MET—Shooting, tearing, stinging, swelling. Better from continued movement of the parts or slow movement.

GELSEMIUM—Rheumatic neuralgia. Shooting along the trunk of the nerves. Deep seated dull aching; deep

seated muscular pains. Trembling. Feel as if sprained. Cramps. Worse ; at night, when beginning to walk, change of weather. All muscles, thighs, knees, and joints are affected.

GUAIACUM—Contraction of tendons, drawing limbs out of shape. Tearing, drawing lacerations. All joints are painful. Numbness. Paralytic tension. Stiffness. Syphilitic and mercurial dyscrasia. Follow well Causticum. Worse from contact and motion.

HAM V—Sore and bruised feeling. Stiffness. Stiffness in arms and shoulders. Worse from least motion, pressure. Takes cold easily.

HEP S—Paralytic tearing. Bruised feeling. Great sensitiveness to touch and cold. Swelling. Cramps. Mercurial rheumatism. Thighs, knees and shoulders specially affected.

HYPERICUM—Neuralgic and paralytic pains. Excessive painfulness. Articular rheumatism with great effusion. Flying pains in the shoulders. Smaller joints specially affected.

IGNATIA—Shooting, paralytic pains. Cutting pain in the shoulder joint. Insupportable pain in bones, joints of arms, as if flesh were loose. Sensation of pressing asunder or constriction in the internal organs. Pains worse at night, lying on sides. Better from change of position, lying on back.

KALI BICHROM—Wandering pains. Most deep-seated pains along bones. Painful joints, stitches. Spasmodic contractions. Cracking from least motion. Rheumatism in spring and summer. Pains more severe

in winter. Appear regularly once a year at the same time. Alternate with gastric symptoms. Worse motion, hot weather, sitting or lying on bed, night. Better ; motion, movement, moving the affected part. Useful in Gonorrhœal Rheumatism.

KALI C—Sharp stitches. Tearing and tension. Cramps. Stiffness.

KALI IOD—Gnawing, boring pains. Worse ; night, cold season. Better ; lying on the affected part. Knees swollen. Mercurial and syphilitic cases.

KALMIA—Sharp tearing and neuralgic pains. Shifting pains. Pains leave the limbs suddenly and go to the heart. Pains shoot into the abdomen and thence to the heart. Rheumatic affections of the chest. Shoulders painful. Worse from motion and exertion. Rheumatism of heart ; anxious expression.

LAC Can—Migratory rheumatism with alternation of sides.

LACHESIS—Pressive pains. Lacerating, jerking spasmodic pains. Swelling. Numbness, Cramps. Worse ; night, after sleep or meal. Cannot bear contact. Pains affect sides of body alternately. Rheumatic metastasis of the heart.

LEDUM—Tearing, shooting, pressive paralytic pains. Boring, aching, contusive pains as from excoriation. Tensive stiffness. Obstinate swelling. Pain travels upwards. Lancinating pain in shoulder on raising or moving arms. Trembling of hands on moving them or grasping anything. Tensive stiffness of knees, with

weakness and trembling. Hip, knee and footjoints, shoulder and great toe are affected.

LITHIA CARB—Stiffness and sore all over, as if beaten. Chronic cases—whole body increases in weight and becomes puffy. Clumsiness in walking and uneasiness in standing. Metasatsis to the heart—deposit on valves.

LYCOPODIUM—Tearing, shooting, drawing, aching, tension and jerking. Rheumatic tension. Rigid muscles and joints. Periodical pains. Arthritic nodosities. Chronic cases. Pain in back and loins. Worse ; rest, wet weather, night, stooping, lifting anything. Better from warmth.

MAG CARB—Wrenching pains. Neuralgic, lightning like pains. Painful shocks in different parts. Rheumatic pain in shoulders, with tingling down to the fingers, preventing least movement. Wrenching pain in the right shoulder joint. Prevents raising of the arms. Shoulder joints specially affected. Worse ; in cold weather, warmth of bed, long walks. Better in warm air.

MANGANUM—Stiffness and cramp-like drawing. Rheumatism, shifting from joint to joint, usually crosswise. Pain, extending from the shoulder to the fingers. Cannot bear any weight on the heels. Worse ; weight, touch, foggy weather, night.

MERC S—Arthritic and rheumatic pains. Swelling of joints. Worse at night and from damp. Syphilitic cases.

MEZERIUM—Syphilitic cases. Contusive, dislocat-

ing, jerking pains. Sciatica-like rheumatic pains, beginning in the evening, lasting whole night and passing away at day break. Worse ; night, in bed, damp weather, least touch, winter.

NATRUM MUR—Wrenching, paralytic pains. Numbness and tingling, contraction of tendons. Chronic articular rheumatism based on some dyscrasia.

NUX MOSCH—Fugitive drawing pains. Worse from cold, wet, rest ; better from warmth. Muscular rheumatism from chronic exposure.

NUX VOM—Shooting, shaking, jerking, tearing, drawing pains. Paralytic weakness Numbness. Tensive pain and cramps. Swelling. Worse from least jar, in cold, open air. Unable to turn over in bed without first sitting. Sluggishness, heaviness, feebleness, weariness of arms. Jerking in coxofemoral joint. Large joints, muscles of trunk, chest and back are most affected.

PETROLEUM—Stiffness, tearing, lacerations and tension. Cracking of joints. Stiffneck and knees. Roughness of muscle fibres.

PHYTOLACCA—Shooting, pressing pains. Fly from one part to another like electric shocks. Syphilitic cases.

RANUNCULUS B—Tearing, shooting, jerking. Spasmodic piercing pains. Intercostal neuralgia and rheumatism of the muscles of the trunk. Worse ; touch, change of season or temperature, damp weather.

RHODODENDRON—Wrenching pains. Drawing and tearing. Rheumatic gout. Rheumatic enlarge-

ment of the great toe Fibrous deposit in great toe. Chronic cases. Worse ; from weather changes, cold weather, early hours of the morning, before rain, rest. Better by motion.

RHUS TOX—Shooting, tearing, wrenching pains. Swelling and stiffness. Paralysed sensation. Cramps. Joints weak. Rheumatic tension. Shining œdematous swelling of joints. Lumbago. Worse ; from damp, rest, morning, touch, beginning to move, cold air. Better ; warm application, continued motion, fibrous tissue, sheaths of muscles of the back, shoulders, hip are most affected.

RUFA G—Wrenching and dull tearing. Bruised feeling all over. Paralytic stiffness. Numbness and tingling worse in damp, cold weather, rest ; better from dry heat, pressure. Wrenching pain in shoulder joints when permitting the arms to hang down or when resting on them. Shocks in arms. Legs give out easily. Lameness after sprain, specially of wrists and ankles.

SALICYLIC ACID—Swelling, sensitiveness and high fever. Worse from touch, movement. Attack one joint after another. Articular rheumatism.

SANGUINARIA—Stiffness, rheumatic pains ; bruise like sensation. Erratic, sharp, stitching pains. Secondary heart trouble. Muscular rheumatism. Worse ; in parts covered with flesh, at night, when drawing a long breath.

SILICEA—Chronic hereditary rheumatism. Gouty

nodosities. Worse at night, from uncovering, from motion.

SPIGELIA—Violent lancinations. Neuralgic pains. Shocks. Boring pains ; pains as if parts were pressed assunder. Secondary heart troubles. Hard nodosities on hand. Worse lying on back.

SULPH—Sprained, wrenching pain. Sharp drawing, shooting, stitches. Weakness and trembling. Erratic pains. Chronic and subacute rheumatism. Pain seems to ascend. Rheumatism from cold, damp, working in water. Worse ; night, in bed, morning, motion, open air, change of weather. Better from heat.

THUJA—Wrenching, shooting, drawing pains. Cracking of joints. Gonorrhœal rheumatism.

VERAT A—Electric jerks. Maddening pain, compelling him to walk about. Shooting paralytic pains. Constant sensation of numbness. Cramps. Painful heaviness and swelling. Paralytic pain from shoulder joint to wrist. Tingling in hands and fingers. Worse ; cold weather, morning, warmth of bed. Better from walking up and down.

VIOLA OD—Specific for wrist joint.

ZINC MET—Tearing, drawing, lancinating pain. Quivering and paralytic weakness. Stiffness. Numbness of fingers when rising. Wrenching pain in joint of lower extremities. Pain always transverse, never lengthwise. Worse at night specially when overheated.

SARCOMA.

The following may be tried as palliatives,—Aurum Trip, Bryonia, Calc C, Caust, Conium, Iodium, Liliun Tig, Lyco, Natrum M, Nitr Ac, Phos, Phyto, Sulph.

SCARLET FEVER.

SCARLET FEVER—An eruptive disease characterised by sudden fever, inflammation of the tonsils and sore throat giving a scarlet colour to the fauces, generalised red rash, appearing between twenty-four to thirty-six hours after the advent of fever, rash disappearing on pressure, and desquamation (separation of skin in scales) usually with each other they are called *confluent*; and when they have a black appearance they are called *malignant* or *hæmorrhagic*. The important complications to be guarded against are—(a) sepsis—septic fever and septic pneumonia. (b) Acute œdema of larynx. (c) Ophthalmia and consequent destruction of the eyes.

Remedies in general — Acon ; Ailanthus ; Ammon C ; Ars A ; Bell ; Bry ; Calc C ; Carbo V ; Cuprum ; Gels ; Ipec ; Lach ; Merc S ; Muriatic Ac ; Rhus T ; Sulph ; Verat A ; Zincum.

Jahr says "Ever since I had the opportunity of testing the excellence of Hering's advice Sulph if the skin looks red like a boiled lobster, I have employed Sulph, even if this redness was not yet visible, in the precursory stage of the disease, following it up some-

times with **Calc C**. By this means I have succeeded in many cases in imparting to the exanthem a benign character so that no other treatment was required to secure an easy termination of the disease without any further dangerous complication" Though **Bell** is highly recommended as a general remedy for Scarlet Fever by most authors, Jahr thinks that it is really appropriate only in cases where the smooth scarlet exanthem is accompanied by headache and congestion and more or less marked symptoms of cerebral irritation. If during an epidemic," he says, "the first premonitory symptoms attack a person in health, such as angina with a peculiar scarlet redness of the fauces, with which vomiting and headache may sometimes be associated, **Bell** in such circumstances is rather hurtful than useful, in as much as it may impede the breaking out of the exanthem and by this means expose the lives of the patients to great danger." **Bry** is useful to bring out the eruption if it is not well out. Goodno speaks highly of **Rhus T** as a remedy for scarlet fever. **Ailanthus** is very good in malignant cases. It will save life often in the most desperate cases. **Lach** and **Hydrocyan Ac** useful for malignant cases. **Ammon C**, a useful remedy; throat swollen; tonsils swollen and bluish; child drowsy. When the lungs are involved **Calc C**, **Carbo V** and **Phos** are useful. If cerebral symptoms are most prominent **Bell**, **Cuprum**, **Sulph**, **Zinc** are useful.

SCIATICA.

Pain along the course of the Sciatic nerve. The sciatic nerve runs behind the buttocks, thighs and legs. Walking and sitting are very painful. Pressure and movement always aggravate the pain.

Remedies in general—Absinth ; Acon ; Ammon Mur ; Ant T ; Arnica ; Arsenic ; Bell ; Bry ; Cham ; Cimici ; Coff ; Colch ; Coloc ; Diosc ; Eupato P ; Ferrum ; Gels ; Glon ; Gnaphalium ; Ignatia ; Iris V ; Kali Bi ; Kali Iod ; Lach ; Ledum ; Lyco ; Mag Phos ; Merc S ; Mezer ; Natr M ; Nux V ; Phos ; Phyto ; Plumb ; Puls ; Rhus T ; Ruta ; Sep ; Sil ; Sulph ; Tellurium ; Thuja ; Valerian ; Verat A ; Xantho ; Zinc.

If the pains are of a rheumatic character, Jahr says then **Merc S**, **Puls**, **Rhus T** are the best remedies ; if the pains are of a neuralgic character, **Colocynth** is the appropriate remedy. Bæhr recommends **Colocynth**, **Rhus T**, **Ars A** and **Lyco** as the main remedies for sciatica. Most authors recommend it for the recent cases ; the pains are constant and intolerable, set in suddenly with all its firmness and there is a feeling of numbness in the whole extremities. **Colocynth** typifies Sciatica due to nerve changes with no special inflammatory conditions attending it. Dewey thinks that the 6th potency will be found to act better than the lower potencies. He considers this to be the most important remedy in Sciatica, corresponding to the worst cases. The right side is

particularly affected. The pains are aggravated by any motion, specially walking and cold. The pains in the sciatic nerve extend to the knee or to the heel. The pain is paroxysmal, followed by numbness and partial paralysis. Sensation as if the parts were screwed in a vise. The muscles are fearfully tense and fixed. The pains may come on suddenly and leave suddenly, they may be sticking and burning. **Rhus T** is seldom adapted in recent cases. It has burning, tearing pain, increasing during rest and alleviated only for a short time by motion ; heaviness, lameness and even actual paralysis of the affected limb. **Rhus T** typifies sciatica with muscular and ligamentous involvement. It is a rheumatic sciatica, the fibrous sheath of the nerve being involved. Dewey thinks it to be the best remedy for a combination of lumbago and sciatica, and sciatica arising from overexposure to wet or lifting, wrenching and overexertion. **Ars A**, is one of the most reliable remedies in sciatica. It is a pure neuralgia, neither inflammatory, toxæmic nor reflex. Its pains are marked by complete intermission, break out with typical regularity, exacerbate every night even to an unbearable degree. Burning, tingling distress, seems to be seated close to the bone. The pains are increased by vigorus and alleviated by gentle movements ; excited by cold and momentarily by warmth. **Lyco** is suitable for the more chronic cases. The pains are chiefly burning or fine stinging in character with complete intermission ; aggravated by rest and somewhat relieved by motion ; there are lame

ness of the extremities and disposition to painful muscular twitchings. Dewey thinks that the lithic acid constitution will decide the remedy. Some authors consider **Gnaphalium** to be almost specific. It has intense neuralgic pains along the nerve and numbness. The whole trunk and the main branches seem to be affected. The pains are worse when lying down, from motion, stepping, and better while sitting in a chair. **Ammon Mur** is for severe and long continued sciatica with pain in the left side as if the tendons of the hip were too short. Entire relief of pain when lying down and aggravation when sitting. **Acon** for the congestive variety of sciatica from exposure to colds, dampness and suppressed perspiration. **Arnica** for sciatica due to overexertion and sciatica of lying-in women. It has burning—tearing or stinging, tearing pain with numb and bruised feeling in the affected limb and great sensitiveness to touch. **Bell** has high grade of inflammation and neuritis. The severe lancinating pains come on suddenly and are worse at night. The patient is relieved by letting the limb hang down, warmth and erect posture. **Bryonia** is for sciatica of a rheumatic origin. **Calc C**, for sciatica caused by working in water. **Carbo V** is often suitable for protracted cases—the symptoms are like those of Arsenic. **Caust** is for paralysis after sciatica. **Cham**, suitable for recent cases. The pains are drawing, tearing in nature and are worse at night and from warmth of bed. The pains calling for **Kali lod** are worse at night and better from movement. Dewey

says that when of mercurial or syphilitic origin, it is well indicated and may help, but it is not a very reliable remedy. **Ferrum** has pains at first increased by motion, but improved by continued motion; it is more particularly suitable for worn out individuals with extremely irritable nervous system. **Ignatia** is for the chronic intermittent sciatica. **Nux V** has lightning like pains with twitching of the parts. The pains shoot down into the foot, the limb is stiff and contracted and the parts feel paralysed and cold. Pains are better by lying on the affected side from the application of hot water. **Puls**, for sciatica when due to venous stasis and is useful in the milder forms where there is a sense of fatigue and heaviness, flying attacks, aching in loins and hips. **Coff**—Sciatic or crural neuralgia in attacks; rending, shooting, increased by walking; relieved by pressure, worse afternoon and night; restlessness and sleeplessness at night. **Plumb**—Sciatica when there is marked consecutive muscular atrophy; or earlier when walking causes great exhaustion. **Tellurium**—Pain in sacrum, passing into right thigh down. Sciatic nerve, worse when pressing at stool, coughing, laughing also when lying on affected side.

SCURVY.

It is a constitutional disease due to deficiency of fresh food, attended by extreme debility and anæmia, spongy gums and hæmorrhages.

***Remedies in general**—*Agave Americana*; *Ammon C*; *Ars A*; *Canth*; *Carbo V*; *Chi*; *Crotalus*; *Hydrast*; *Kali Phos*; *Lach*; **Mercurius**; *Muriatic Ac*; *Natr M*; *Nitr Ac*; *Nux V*; **Phos**; *Staphys*; *Sulph*; *Terebinth*.

Confine the patient to bed and in better hygienic condition. Give fresh vegetables and vitaminous food, fruit juices specially lemon juices.

Agave Americans, pale and dejected; gums swollen and bleeding; appetite poor; bowels constipated; leg swollen. **Ammon C**, great emaciation; hectic fever; hæmorrhage from the intestines, nose and gums; falling out of teeth; muscles soft and flabby. **Arsenic A**, gums bleed easily; fetid smell from the mouth; offensive diarrhœa; stiffness and immobility of the knees and feet with violent tearing pains; clinically found to be of little value. **Cantharis**, pain in gums; coagulated blood in mouth. **Carbo Veg**, swelling, receding and bleeding of gums; nosebleed; readily bleeding ulcers; great prostration. **China**, debility; hæmorrhage from the mouth, nose and intestines; great desire for sour things; diarrhœa. **Mercurius**, presents the picture of scurvy with symptoms of more pronounced putridity; spongy, bleeding gums with an unhealthy appearance; they look white along the upper border and recede from the teeth, bluish colour of the inner side of the cheeks; fetid smell from the mouth; feeling of great prostration; fetid ulcer on legs; bluish, readily bleeding

ulcers. **Muriatic Acid**, great swelling of gums, **Natrum Mur**, putrid inflammation of gums; bloody saliva. **Nitric Ac**, swelling and bleeding of gums; teeth loose; putrid smell from the mouth. **Nux Y**, putrid bleeding and swelling of gums; putrid ulcers in the mouth; cadaverous smell from the mouth; bloody saliva; nosebleed. **Phos** very useful remedy; gums; bleed easily and stand off from the teeth; sore excoriated spots on the skin; ecchymosed spots; depression of spirits; physical and mental prostration. **Staphys**, gums painful to touch and bleed easily on being touched. **Sluph**, gums swollen with throbbing pains; bleeding gums; fetid smell from the mouth.

SEPTICÆMIA & PYÆMIA.

SEPTIC FEVER—Fever caused by infection of the blood usually through broken skin or mucous membrane. The fever is very high and is attended with rigors and in a few hours drops to subnormal after profuse sweating. There is very wide range of temperature; there may be as much as 6° or 7° difference between the temperature in the course of a few hours. The remissions may occur several times a day.

Remedies in general—**Acon**; **Arn**; **Ars A**; **Ars Iod**; **Bapt**; **Calend**; **Carbol Ac**; **Crotalus**; **Chi**; **Echin**; **Hep S**; **Lach**; **Nitr Ac**; **Phos**; **Pyrogen**; **Rhus T**; **Verat V**; **Zinc**.

Arnica is to be thought of first. It has a high

temperature, sore bruised sensation, loose, foul stool. Specially useful for septic conditions after delivery. The next remedy to be tried is **Rhus T**. It produces a perfect picture of septicæmia with redness and soreness at the point of infection. It has chilliness, dry tongue, diarrhœa, restlessness. Royal says "I consider this drug the best prophylactic we have. In cases of abdominal surgery where the conditions are such that you fear sepsis give **Rhus T 3**, five drops every two hours for 48 hours," "As a remedy for sepsis" he continues, "**Rhus T** presents the following symptoms; chilly sensation, but not a decided or marked chill, great restlessness; much aching in muscles and joints; a yellowish diarrhœic stool, tenderness of the abdomen; red-tipped tongue; I use **Rhus** in the 30th for the above conditions." If still there is no effect give **Arsenic A**. It is frequently indicated in septic conditions. Restlessness, anguish, local and general burning, vomiting, prostration are its leading symptoms. **Ars Iod** is for septic patients with the general Arsenic symptoms plus a dry, yellow skin and continuous high temperature. **Baptisia** "occasionally indicated in sapremia, less frequently for septicemia, very rarely for pyæmia" All discharges are horribly offensive. The mind is at first confused, stupid, drowsy. This condition is soon followed by a low muttering delirium during which the patient is trying to get himself or his belongings together; this is soon followed by unconsciousness. The face is dark, dusky, besotted. There are sordes on the teeth. All secretions

and excretions are highly offensive. Pulse is weak and prostration is rapid. **Baptisia** should be used in lower potencies, say 3x. **Lachesis**, does its best work in localised pyæmia, traumatic gangrene and carbuncles. The indications are blue skin, sensitive parts, great prostration and scanty discharges. It has the prostration of Arsenic, but lacks its restlessness. Royal says "Bruised and lacerated wounds produce conditions calling for **Lachesis** as well as **Echinacea**, internally. Use **Calendula** as well as **Lachesis** internally. Use **Calendula** tincture and water, one part to two; give **Lachesis** in the 30th potency every three or four hours." **Echinacea** seems to overcome the toxæmia of absorption. Dewey recommends it for infections spreading from uterus, with tympanitis, sensitive abdomen and foul discharge. Royal recommends it for sepsis due to injuries; marked prostration is his great keynote for the selection of the remedy. The veins are distended and darker in colour; the glands along the veins are swollen and tender. The temperature is up and down (97° — 105°) and the face is flushed and chilliness is marked. Royal recommends to dress the seat of infection with a solution of one part tincture **Echinacea** and two parts of water, as hot as the patient can bear and this dressing should be changed every hour. Internally he recommends ten drops of the 2nd dilution every two hours till marked improvement is noticed. **Pyrogen** has good clinical record. Dewey thinks it to be a sort of 'mixed vaccine.' **Carbolic Acid**, is occasionally useful as an interna

remedy. It has prostration, exhaustion to the point of collapse; the patient falls asleep from weariness and wakes up unrefreshed. **Carbo V** is useful when the discharges are offensive and symptoms of collapse are present. **China**, **Hep S** and **Silicea** are for the chronic cases, specially where there is long continued suppuration.

SHOCK.

Remedies in general—**Acon**; **Arn**; **Ars A**; **Camph**; **Carbo V**; **Chi**; **Dig**; **Gels**; **Hydrocyan Ac**; **Hypericum**; **Lach**; **Mag C**; **Natr M**; **Opium**; **Sil**; **Verat A**.

Camph, **Verat A**, **Carbo V** are the three main remedies of shock; next come **Arsenic**, **Arnica**, **Hypericum**, **Chi** and lastly **Opium**, **Mag C** and **Digitalis**. Allen thinks **Silicea** to be occasionally useful for the chronic effects of nervous shock. Dr. H. Cratcher says "I have repeatedly witnessed the efficiency of **Camph** (more coldness), **Verat A** (more sweats). **Carbo V** (more cyanosis) in surgical cases." **Verat A** is one of best heart stimulants we have; Dr. Mitchel is said to have got as prompt results from **Verat A 3x** as from a hypodermic injection of Strychnine. Dewey thinks that it is dangerous to use it in this conditions lower than the 3x potency. **Verat A** is a very good remedy for surgical shock. Indeed it is a picture of surgical shock. It has sudden prostration. **Camph** has also sudden prostration, but the shock is more

profound than that under Verat A. The breath is cold, pulse is rapid, respiration slow, and the face is hippocratic; the tongue and lips tremble and the patient seems to be on the brink of dissolution. If the temperature is subnormal immediately after the operation and the blood pressure is low, **Camph** ix is highly recommended by Dewey. It precedes **Verat A**. The collapse of **Carbo V** is of the most intense and desperate character. The circulation seems to be arrested and stagnant. It is all the more indicated when the shock results from loss of blood or in debilitated patients where the depletion causes the shock, rather than the nervous condition. Dr. Helmuth recommends **Ars A** in pretty high dilution and Dewey thinks that it suits well erythritic shock. **Arnica** is for the traumatic shock; nausea, pains, slow pulse, stupor, unconsciousness are its main symptoms. **China** has more nervous agitation and anxious manners. **Mag C** is useful for the bad effects of shock. **Hypericum** calls for shock due to pain and specially to injuries to parts rich in nerves. **Opium** has complete insensibility; the patient relapses into a stupor, blue livid face, loud breathing, slowing of the pulse and respiration. **Digitalis** has slow, irregular weak pulse; patient has a bluish face and there is sinking in the epigastrium.

Gilchrist considers the following as most useful;—

Arnica—Always more or less useful and should be administered even if you have to use stimulants. “I find it most useful where there is diarrhoea. **Opium**—

indicated when there is coma ; incomplete insensibility ; the patient will be aroused for a moment on addressing him in a loud tone of voice, and then relapses into stupor ; extremities and face bluish or of a livid colour ; loud stertorous breathing. **Camphor**—Valuable remedy, and will frequently produce an effect when opium fails Cold hands and feet, trembling tongue, trembling of hands and feet on raising them up. “These three remedies have acted beautifully in my hands. As I have had the privilege of treating a great number of cases of accident, they have had a fair trial. Therefore I would advise :—discard all notions of stimulation and stick to Homœopathy.”

SKIN DISEASES.

Remedies in general—Acetic Ac; Acon ; Alumina; *Ancardium* ; Anthracinum ; *Ant Cr* ; *Ant T* ; *Apis* ; *Arg Nit* ; *Ars A* ; *Ars Iod* ; *Aur Met* ; Baryta C ; Baryta Iod ; Benz Ac ; Berb V ; Bismuth ; *Borax* ; Bovista ; Bromium ; Bry ; Bufo ; *Calc C* ; Canth ; Calend ; *Camph* ; Canth ; Carbo V ; *Carbolic Ac* ; Caust ; China ; *Chloral* ; Cistus Can ; Clematis ; Copaiba ; Coral Rub ; Crotalus ; *Croton* ; Dolichos ; Dulc ; Elaterium ; Fagopyrum ; Fluoric Ac ; **Graph** ; **Hep S** ; Hydrastis ; *Hydrocotyle* ; Iodine ; Ipecac ; **Iris V** ; Kali Bi ; Kali Brom ; Kali Carb ; **Kali Iod** ; *Kali Mur* ; Kali Sulph ; Kalmia ; *Kereosote* ; Lachesis ; Lyssin ; Lyco ; Melandrin ; *Merc Bin* ; Merc Cor ; *Merc Iod Rub* ; *Merc Prot Iod* ; **Merc Sol** ; Mezer ;

Natr Ars ; Natr Carb ; *Natr Mur* ; Natr Sulph ; Nitr Ac ; Nux V ; **Oleander** ; Oxalic Ac ; **Petrol** ; Phos ; **Psorin** ; *Puls* ; **Ranunculus B** ; Rhus Rad ; **Rhus Tox** ; Sabina ; Secale ; Selen ; **Sepia** ; *Sil* ; Staphys ; **Sulph** ; Syphilinum ; *Terebinth* ; **Thuja** ; *Thyroidine* ; *Tuberculinum* ; **Urtica Urens** ; Vaccinium ; Variolinum ; Verat A ; Vinca Minor ; Viola Tr ; X Ray ; Zinc Met.

1. **URTICARIA**—This affection is characterised by prominent and perfectly smooth patches upon the skin, the colour of which is either redder or whiter than the surrounding skin. The eruption is always attended by pricking and itching specially when the patient gets warm in bed. The causes of such eruptions may be—(a) various external irritations. *e. g.* contact with nettles, stings of fleas, scratching with finger nails. (b) Intestinal irritation from special articles of diet—strawberries, crabs, oysters (c) uterine irritation during pregnancy, menstruation and different uterine diseases. Urticaria is very speedily removed by **Dulc**, **Apis**, **Rhus T**. Jousset says that **Apis**, **Camph**, **Urtica Urens** and **Chin Sulph** will suffice. **Dulc** is more particularly useful if it is caused by cold and the blotches become more prominent in warmth. It is attended with some fever, bitter taste in the mouth, diarrhœa, foul tongue and violent itching and burning. But if the urticaria is caused by a cold, by exposure to wet and decreases in cold air, **Rhus T** or **Puls** is preferable. **Rhus T** has itching,

burning ; skin swollen and red ; after getting wet ; worse in cold ; fever and thirst. **Puls** is specially suitable for cases coming on after unwholesome food. **Apis**, when the patches are bluish-red or pale and transparent with much swelling, itching, stinging, burning ; rubbing cannot be borne at all but hard rubbing gives relief. **Urtica Urens** has intense intolerable fiery itching of the skin from any trifling change in the temperature. Jahr recommends it for urticaria after strawberries. **Campohr** (Spirits of Camphor-a drop on sugar) will sometimes remove the disease when it suddenly comes on after taking acid fruit or vinegar. Jousset says "should there be tendency to syncope when coldness, weak pulse, and anxiety do not subside under Acid, or should all these symptoms manifest themselves at the onset with a great intensity, Camphor is given in tincture, 1 drop on a lump of sugar every half an hour." **Bryonia**, when the eruption has suddenly disappeared from the surface and is followed by difficulty of breathing and pain in the breast. **Ars A**, if caused by eating unripe fruit or in severe cases, worse at night, followed by croup-like cough ; also after the disease has been suddenly suppressed. **Calcarea C**, when the eruption always appears more after cold washing or has been suddenly repelled. **Antim Crud**, when due to digestive disturbances, anorexia, nausea, tendency to diarrhoea. The eruption is raised, the itching is worse at night and prevents sleep. In the chronic forms of the disease, the remedies which have been found

useful are, **Calc C**, **Ars A**, **Lyco**, **Sulph**, **Carbo V**, **Caust**, and **Hep S**.

2. **ITCH ; SCABIES**—A disease due to the burrowing itch mite (*acarus scabici*). The itch mite burrows into the skin, forming canals. Their secretions are very irritating, giving rise to vesicles, papules, pustules etc, and as secondary lesions, crusts, scratch marks, and furuncles appear. They attack by preference, the fingers, side of the fingers, wrists, elbows, axilla, knees, joints and feet. The itching is constant, persistent and most annoying symptom. It is worse at night and when the patient is warm in bed, for then the mite becomes more active when the skin is warm. Relief is only secured by intense scratching or hard rubbing of the affected part ; even then the relief is only temporary. The secondary lesions are, of course, due to intense scratching and irritation of the skin. Allen recommends the following remedies—**Sulph**, **Sepia**, **Ars A**, **Carbo V**, **Psorin**, **Tuberculin**, **Carbolic Ac**, **Lyco**, **Puls**, **Natr Mur**, **Merc S**, **Rhus T**, **Rumex**, **Hep S**, **Sil**, **Sulph Ac**. He says that the higher the potency the better the result. Hering recommends **Merc S** first, then after a few days **Sulph** and so on alternately. Occasionally it is well to start with **Rhus Tox** in repeated doses. This should be followed by **Sulph** and this again by **Rhus Tox**. If the results are not satisfactory give **Sulph** 200, one dose only. If there is no relief give **Arsenic** for two or three days. After this give **Ant T** 30, twice daily for two or three days. Most cases will be relieved by

this mode of treatment. **Graph**, **Petrol** and **Posrin** will be required in very obstinate cases. Jahr thinks that true acarus itch, cannot be cured by internal remedies alone and without external application. "The acari themselves cannot be extirpated by internal remedies ; if the true acarus-itch is said to have been cured by internal remedies alone, it must either have been one of those exanthems which are easily confounded with the itch or else the patients had already previously used external applications." The favourite remedies of Jahr are **Sulph**, **Merc S**, **Sepia**, **Calc C**, **Carbo V** and **Hep S**. He begins the treatment with **Sulph 30**. Then he gives **Merc S**, this he repeats two or three times within one fortnight. After this he gives a dose of **Sepia** and lastly **Calc C** for the remaining symptoms. Jahr says "of all the various means that have been recommended for the extirpation of the acarus, such as brown soap, dilute Sulphuric acid, Sulphur ointment, tincture of staphysagria, even absolute alcohol, I have not found anything so agreeable and speedily effective as the refined **Oil of Lavender**. If a person affected with the itch comes to me for treatment, I direct him to prepare a roll of cloth or flannel of the thickness of a thumb and firmly tied around with a thread, and with one end of the roll abundantly soaked with the oil, to rub or simply moisten the spots where the acarus are located, morning and evening, for five minutes at a time. At the same time I direct him to touch the itching spots with the oil, without omitting a single one of them.

I also instruct him to avoid the spots covered with the eruption and which do not itch. If all the acari are destroyed, I give **Sulph**, if the existing eruption is dry and finely granular ; and if **Sulph** does not improve it, I then give according to circumstances **Sepia**, **Carbo V**, **Hep S** or **Calc C**. If the eruption is rather pustulous or purulent, I prescribe **Merc S**, **Sulph**, **Caust** and sometimes **Sepia**."

3. ECZEMA—A cutaneous affection characterised by vesicular and by vesico-pustular eruptions, sometimes by formation of fissures, by oozing of a serous or sero-purulent sticky liquid and by the crust formation. This affection is always accompanied by itching and a burning sensation. Allen says that eczema is always of a constitutional origin. He prefers to use higher potencies, not repeating them often. The author never uses any local measures except pure olive oil as a lubricant. Jahr is said to have a fine success with **Dulc**, **Rhus T**, **Mezer**, **Graph**, **Calc C**, **Sulph** and **Ars A**. For the *eczema of the scalp*, **Ars A**, **Baryta C**, **Calc C**, **Cicuta**, **Graph**, **Hep S**, **Iris V**, **Lyco**, **Merc S**, **Natr M**, **Rhus T**, **Sulph** are useful. For *eczema of the hands and fingers*, try **Carbo V**, **Merc S**, **Sepia**, **Sulph**. For *eczema of the ears* try **Graph**, **Lach**, **Merc S**. For *eczema of the nose and lips*, try **Alum**, **Graph**, **Kali Carb**, **Sepia**, **Phos**. For *eczema of the face*, try **Ars A**, **Borax**, **Calc C**, **Dulc**, **Graph**, **Hep S**, **Lyco**, **Merc S**, **Mezer**, **Natr M**, **Rhus T**, **Sarsap**, **Sepia**, **Staphys**, **Sulph**, **Viola Tri**. For *eczema in the bend of extremities*, try **Ammon C**,

Bry, Calc C, Graph, Ledum, Mezer, Sepia, Sulph.
For *eczema at the anus and scrotum* the most efficient remedies are **Carbo V, Dulc, Graph, Kali Carb, Lyco, Mezer, Petrol, Sepia, Sulph.**

The following case of Dr. Schuler may be studied here—

Inspector H. had been subject to eczema from childhood ; otherwise he had been in good health for many years. At the age of 62 this skin affection became more severe, and he resorted to a water cure for relief. Then it began to disappear and he felt better. After a few weeks he began to complain of pain and weakness in the back and there appeared symptoms of curvature of the spine. These symptoms increased with almost complete paraplegia. Gradually there developed, in addition, symptoms of dyspepsia and pains in the bowels ; these increased until the case seemed hopeless. When I saw him the patient could rise or walk with great difficulty. The curvature of the spine was marked ; indigestion was great after eating ; constipation was moderate and his courage was undiminished. **Nux V 30**, relieved the bowels very soon. On the eighth day the eczema re-appeared and the symptoms of the spine and paralysis were soon relieved.

Dr. Haughton's case—A boy, ten years of age, was confined to his bed with fever, hot head, redness of the eyes and muttering delirium. *Aconite* and *Bell* were given for thirty-six hours without benefit. As these remedies did not relieve him I suspected the

existence of some form of exanthem as the disturbing cause, and found that a sore spot on the scalp had been healed with spirits of turpentine. Prescribed **Cuprum Aceticum**. On my next visit I found him entirely relieved, with a papulous eruption thickly covering his body. He was well in a day or two.

4. **ACNE**—An inflammatory disease of the sebaceous glands of the skin and hair follicles, characterised by the presence on the face usually of small papules or nodules varying in size from a pin's head to a pea. They may appear on the face, nose, cheeks, chin, neck, shoulders and back. **Bell, Carbo Veg** and **Sulph** are mostly useful; **Kali Brom, Nux V** should be thought of when the trouble is associated with gastric derangements.

PSORIASIS—A non-contagious, cutaneous disease, characterised by the appearance of silvery white or pearly-coloured, dry scales, which overlie a reddish or shining base. Jahr is said to have got the best effects from **Phos, Lyco, Sulph, Rhus T, Nitric Ac, Calc C, Petrol, Sepia**. But most authors consider **Arsenic A** to be the main remedy and that it should be prescribed when no other remedy is more specially recommended. **Manganum** has been recommended by Jousset when **Arsenic** has failed. Hartmann recommends **Sepia** in inveterate cases of psoriasis with deep fissures, pain and oozing. **Lyco** and **Graph** are mainly useful for psoriasis of the palms. **Thyroidine** (1-10) in crude form has been highly spoken of.

Dr. Rummelt's case—Three years' standing of

Psoriasis palmaris ; robust man ; whole palm of the hand was covered with the eruption ; itching and pain ; unable to use the hand for any kind of labour ; palm covered by thick scales, traversed by prurient rhagades. **Petrol 200** cured him in four weeks.

PRURITUS—A paræsthesia of the skin in the form of intense itching, although it may assume other forms of deranged sensation as tingling, crawling, biting, pricking. All of which create as intense desire to scratch or rub the part. Any number of these sensations may be present at the same time. Local applications of very hot or very cold water, alcohol, Bicarbonate of Soda solution, Hydrogen Peroxide, Adrenalin Chloride (1—4000) well diluted may afford comfort. The method of using oil of lavender as dictated by Jahr is probably the most efficacious of all external applications. For medicines to be used internally, the following may be tried—**Acon, Bovista, Calc Phos, Cann Ind, Canth, Conium, Dolich, Dulc, Hydrocat, Kreosote, Mezer, Natrum M, Natrum Phos, Rumex, Sulph, Urtica Urens, Zinc.**

7. **HERPES**—It is characterised by an exudation, usually of watery substances, beneath the epidermis, forming globular vesicles which are arranged in clusters upon an inflamed path of skin, and terminate frequently in the formation of a thin incrustation without leaving scars. When these appear on the face they are called *Herpes facialis* ; when they appear on the cheeks and upon the eyelid they are called *Herpes phlyctænoïdes*. When they appear on the lips

they are called *Herpes labialis* or *Hydroa febrilis* (fever blister). They may also appear on the anus, prepuce and labia. The remedies mostly useful for these varieties of herps are—**Ars, Bell, Bry, Calc C, Dulc, Graph, Hep S, Iris V, Merc S, Natr M, Petrol, Phos, Rhus T, Sil, Staphys** and **Sulph**. For *herpes labialis* try, **Natr M, Bell, Bry, Ars A, Rhus T, Graph, Calc C, Hep S, Sil**. For *herpes on the labia or prepuce* try **Sepia, Sulph, Nitric Acid**. For *herpes phlyctænoides* try **Rhus T, Sulph, Ars A, Staphys, Sepia, Graph**.

8. **HERPES ZOSTER OR ZONA OR SHINGLES**—This is characterised by its peculiar way of spreading along the course of certain cutaneous nerves. It usually appears on the thorax. The cluster of vesicles occupy the space in which one of the spinal nerves takes its course, commencing near one of the vertebræ and running around on one side of the trunk towards the sternum, thus forming a kind of belt around one-half of the thorax. It may also appear on the neck and very seldom on the face. Neuralgic pain and intense burning are its main characteristics. In the course of six or seven days these vesicles form into crusts and this terminates the disease. The chief remedy according to Jahr is **Ars A**. He says 'I have not had a case for the last fifteen years where this remedy did not remove the eruption as well as the pains within ten days after the eruption first broke out.' Hempel recommends **Acon** with an occasional dose of **Arsenic A**. Bæhr thinks **Mezereum** as the principal

remedy ; it is useful for the neuralgia following herpes. Whatever might be said above, it has been repeatedly seen that **Ranunculus B**, and **Iris V** are the two most efficacious remedies in this disease.

9. WARTS—The most suitable remedies are **Thuja**, **Calc C**, **Caust**. For fleshy warts **Caust**, **Rhus T**. For horny warts give **Calc C**, **Ant Cr**, **Thuja**, **Sepia**. If the warts appear on the face give **Calc C**, **Caust**. If they appear on the sides of the fingers give **Calc C**, **Caust**, **Sepia**. For isolated warts try **Calc C**, **Caust**, **Natrum M**. For figwarts complicated with chancre give **Phos Ac (Hr)**.

10. CORNS—Externally paint the parts with **Arnica** (tincture for external use). Internally, **Ant Cr** is the best remedy but it should be used for a long time. **Calc C** and **Nitr Ac** are for very painful corns. **Calc C**, **Lyco**, **Sil** may be useful when given one after another.

SMALL POX.

A highly infectious eruptive disease, starting with sudden high fever, intense headache, severe pain in the back and limbs. The eruptions at first look like mosquito bites and when pressed feel like small shots beneath the skin. They usually appear on the fourth day. The face is their favourite site. In 2 or 3 days these eruptious develop, each with clear transparent fluid in it. By the 6th or 7th day the fluid changes to pus and in a day or two the eruptions

become depressed in the centre, break up and generally dry into scabs. The eruptions when distinct from each other are called *discrete*; when they are contiguous with each other they are called *confluent*; and when they have a black appearance they are called *malignant* or *hæmorrhagic*. The important complications to be guarded against are (a) Sepsis—septic fever and septic pneumonia. (b) Acute œdema of larynx. (c) Ophthalmia and consequent destruction of the eyes.

Remedies in general—Acon; Ammon C; Anacard O; Apis; Antim C; **Antim T**; *Arsenic A*; Baptisia; Bell; Bry; Carbo V; Cimicifuga; China; Crotalus H; Gels; *Hydrastis*; Hyoscyamus; Lach; Merc; **Melandrin**; Phos; Phos Ac; Psorin; **Rhus T**; Sil; **Sulph**; **Thuja**; **Variolinum**.

1. PREVENTIVE—There is a great deal of difference of opinion as to the preventive medicine of small pox. Each physician has his own favourite remedy. So far as clinical experience goes, **Variolinum** has given excellent service. **Variolinum** in fact may be called the best curative and preventive and in fact **Variolinum** should be taken as soon as the patient gets fever. It is advisable to take it on every alternate day. Jahr and Kippax advocate the following method of treatment. **Variolinum** 30, twice daily on alternate days will be sufficient; an occasional dose of **Sulph** 30 should be taken intercurrently, for **Variolinum** is said to act very well after **Sulph**.

Jousset recommends **Vaccininum** IX while Straube and Raue speak very highly of **Melandrinum**.

Guarnsey is also in favour of **Melandrinum**, and says that he bases his statements on clinical experience. Boeninghausen extols **Thuja** in very high term. **Saracenia** is advocated by Hale, but Jahr says that it never gives true success. Hartmann is in favour of **Sulph**, though Kippax advises to give it only as an intercurrent remedy. **Cider vinegar** twice daily, a table-spoonful a dose for adults and a tea-spoonful for children is recommended by Howe. **Hydrastis** is considered by Wilkinson to be a specific antidote. He says that it is capable of arresting the disease at outset, and useful to secure immunity.

2. SPECIFIC—It may be said that **Variolinum** is the specific for smallpox. Push on **Variolinum** from start to finish. It is the best remedy in all the stages and the most reliable remedy. An occasional dose of **Sulph** 200 may be required as an intercurrent remedy.

3. INITIAL STAGE—Start with **Variolinum** 30; four or five doses should be given in 24 hours, then give a dose of **Sulph** 200; after six or seven hours, again give **Variolinum** 30. If the temperature runs very high **Bell** 3x, **Gels** 3x, may be used after **Variolinum** to reduce the temperature. For the intense backache **Verat Vir**, **Gels**, **Cimicifuga**, **Bry**, are useful. If the headache is intolerable, **Bell**, **Bry**, **Rhus T** answer the purpose well. **Arsenic A** should be given in cases which take an unfavourable course from the start—the extremities are cold, face puffy and the pulse is feeble. It should however be noted that

Variolinum should have the preference to all other remedies unless they are wanted for urgent reasons.

Jahr prescribes **Variolinum** at the commencement and he thinks that it abbreviates the disease more than any other remedy. Only in severe cases he had to use **Sulph**, which if given after **Variolinum** seems to act well. **Acon** is useful says Jousset and he uses the mother tincture. Dewey also recommends **Acon** for the sudden rise of temperature. But Bæhr and Hughes think that **Bell** will be more useful for the occasion than **Acon**. Dewey recommends **Bell** for the congestive cases. In addition to the above, the other remedies for high fever are **Bapt** recommended by Hughes ; **Gels** by Dewey and Hughes ; **Verat Vir** by Dewey and Hughes ; **Bry** by Dewey ; **Opium** by Sydenham ; **Ars A** by Dewey and Jousset. **Gels** is useful to control the temperature ; it has aching limbs and headache. **Verat Vir** is specially recommended when there are severe pains in the back ; it has not headache, cold extremities, backache and perspiration. **Bry** has headache, high temperature, pain in the body, late appearing of the eruption **Opium** is the favourite remedy of Sydenham, the chief indications for its use are intense fever, and repeated drowsiness. **Ars A** is for very unfavourable cases. The indications for **Ars A** as given by Jousset are, great weakness, cold extremities, puffy face, feeble and small irregular pulse. For the *intense headache* Jahr recommends **Bell**, **Bry**, **Rhus T**. For the *intense backache* and *reheumatic pains*, Hughes and Dewey recommend **Gels**, **Bry**, and

specially **Cimicifuga** (intense backache and rheumatic pain) more than **Verat V**, **Ant T** is recommended by Jousset.

4. STAGE OF ERUPTION—Again **Variolinum** is the remedy. It will bring out the eruptions and carry the patient to a successful convalescence. **Thuja** and **Antim Tart** may be of some service in this stage. As stated before, Jahr extols **Variolinum** in this stage too, as the most useful remedy. Both Jousset and Hughes are in favour of giving **Ant T** early. Hughes proposes to continue **Ant T** when the temperature has fallen (**Ant T** after Bell) and the eruptions had appeared. He seems to have always relied on it and thinks that it will carry the patient to a successful convalescence. Jousset gives **Ant T** at the onset of eruption; it has great skin and throat irritation, pain in back, vomiting and drowsiness. Dewey also gives the same indications and in addition advises to give **Ant T** as a routine agent, more specially when the rash does not come out properly. Dewey says that **Ant T** has a real abortive control on smallpox. But Farrington thinks it best suited in the beginning, that is, before the eruption appears. **Thuja** according to Bœninghausen is the best remedy in the stage of eruption. For *Confluent eruption* Jahr recommends **Ars A** and **Ant T**. For *Black Smallpox* (hæmorrhagic) **Crotalus**, **Ars A**, **Phos**, **Lach**, **Rhus T** are useful.

5. STAGE OF SUPPURATION—Again **Variolinum** is the best remedy. **Rhus T** may be given where there is great swelling and the itching is terrible. **Thuja**

is said to control the pus formation and hastens early drying of pocks. **Merc S** must not be forgotten as a general remedy for suppuration. For the *suppurative fever* **Acon** should be given first in repeated doses; then give **Rhus T** and after that **Ars**. Among the remedies for the *putrid condition*, **Ars A**, **Hydrastis**, **Rhus T** top the list. Then comes **Ant T**, **Sulph**, **Nitric A**, **Echinacea** and lastly **China**, **Carbo V**, **Psorinum**. Externally **Rhus T**, tincture for external use, 10 drops in 1 ounce of olive oil may be applied.

Jahr proposes to give **Variolinum** in this stage. Jousset recommends **Rhus T** during the suppurative stage, when the face becomes swollen and there is fever and prostration with alternate chill and fever. He uses the 3rd to the 6th 'dilution. Dewey also recommends **Rhus T** at this stage, specially when there is very great swelling and very troublesome itching. Bøninghausen gives **Thuja** and says that it causes early drying of pocks and causes recovery without pitting. For the effects of suppuration **Merc S** is a general remedy. When the maturation is impending and the suppurative fever rising Bøhr and Hartmann consider **Merc S** to be the most effective remedy. For the suppurative fever Jousset gives **Acon** (mother tincture). For the tardy setting in of the suppurative stage Jahr recommends **Sulph**, **Merc S** and **Ars A**. For putrid conditions during this stage, he recommends **Ars A**, **Ant T**, **China**, **Carbo V**, **Phos Ac** and **Sulph**.

6. STAGE OF DISQUAMATION—Jahr thinks that **Variolinum** with **Sulph** intercurrent will cure cases

speedily and less pitted. Bœninghausen thinks that **Thuja** will cause early drying of pocks and cure them less pitted. Lilienthal thinks that **Verat Vir** alternated with **Cimicifuga** rapidly dries and peels off the scab. The other useful remedies are **Melandrinum** and **Hydrastis**.

7. ERUPTIONS RETARDED OR SUPPRESSED—If the eruptions are not well out in spite of **Variolinum** try **Sulph**. If the result is not satisfactory **Bry** should be given in repeated doses. After **Bryonia**, a dose of **Sulph** may help to bring out the eruptions. **Ant T** sometimes helps a great deal. **Hyosc** should be given where the suppression is attended with convulsions. **Zinc Met** is sometimes reported to be useful when there is great prostration with convulsions. **Ars A** and **Crotalus H** should be thought of when the case threatens collapse. Hering considers **Ars A** useful in Small pox with the following indications:—Variola, asthenic cases; pustules sink, areola grow livid; also in hæmorrhagic and septic forms.

HÆMORRHAGIC SMALLPOX—The best remedy is **Ars A** then **Phos** and **Lach**. The other useful remedies are **Crotalus** and **Rhus T**. Usually such cases are fatal.

9. COMPLICATIONS.

(a) SKIN IRRITATION—The main remedies are **Ant T**, **Rhus T**, **Hydrastis**. When gangrene threatens **Ammon C** and **Apis** are useful. Externally apply **Rhus T** (tincture for external use) to the proportion of 10 drops in 1 ounce of olive oil.

- (b) SEPTIC STATES—See Suppurative stage.
- (c) CATARRHAL CONDITION—The best remedy is **Ant T** ; then try **Phos, Rhus T, Ars A.**
- (d) DIARRHŒA—See Pneumonia.
- (e) PNEUMONIA—The most useful remedies are **Ant T, Ars A, Merc S, Rhus T.**
- (f) METASTASIS—When to the brain give **Sulph** first and then **Bell.** When the metastasis is to the mouth and throat give **Ars A.**
- (g) LOSS OF MEMORY AFTER SMALLPOX—Try **Anacard O.**

SPERMATORRHŒA.

When these occur from self-abuse or weakness of the parts, Jahr says "I give with the best result a few doses of **Phos Ac 18**, and if this is not sufficient, **Sulph, Conium** or **Sepia** by which means I cure this weakness speedily and permanently. If the patient is at the same time troubled with erections **Nux V**, helps very speedily and if this is not sufficient, I resort to and generally with good effect, **Phos, Lyco, Carbo V, Sulph** and **Calc C.**" **Sulph** is useful when the patient is weak and debilitating and suffers from gastric ailments and has frequent emissions at night, exhausting him greatly. **Conium**, specially useful where the nocturnal emissions are brought on by suppression of the natural desire and there are pains in the testicles ; emission on the slightest provocation. **Bæhr** recommends **Digitalis** (3rd trituration) and

claims that it usually suffices. **Calc C** in cases with shattered constitution. **Staphys**, **Nux V** and **Zinc** for cases arising from bad effects of masturbation.

Dr. Mahendra Sarkar's case—A Mahomedan suffered with nocturnal emissions, being obliged by his religion to take, after each such pollution, a bath; he had sometimes to take a bath every morning. After each bath he felt such depression that its extent can hardly be imagined; it lasted all day, with a dry tongue, burning skin, langour, distaste for water, but a good appetite; eyes felt as if they would every moment push back into the orbit, head as light and empty as if it were off the shoulders. Had suffered six or seven years. **Puls 30** cured.

SPLEEN ENLARGED.

Remedies in general—**Agar Musc**; **Agnus Cast**; **Arenea Diod**; **Ars A**; **Ars Iod**; **Berb V**; **Calc C**; **Bapt**; **Carbo V**; **Ceanothus**; **China**; **Chin S**; **Fer Met**; **Hydrast**; **Iod**; **Lach**; **Merc S**; **Natr M**; **Nux V**; **Ruta**; **Sulph**.

GENERAL INDICATIONS.

AGAR MUSC—Extensive hypertrophy of the spleen. Deep contractive pains in the region of the spleen with dull pressure. Worse when stooping.

AGNUS CAST—Swelling and induration of spleen particularly after intermittent fever.

ARANEA DIAD—Swelling of spleen after checked

intermittent fever with quinine. Enlarged spleen in persons subject to ague.

ARSENIC A—Induration and enlargement of spleen. Drawing, stitching pain under the left hypochondrium.

ARSENIC IOD—Spleen enlarged enormously, filling about one-fourth of the abdominal cavity.

BERBERIS V—Enlargement of the spleen from intermittent or hectic fever. Drawing, tearing in left hypochondrium, with sensation during respiration as if something were torn loose.

CALC C—Enlarged spleen. Soreness about the hypochondria, cannot bear anything tight around there.

CAPSICUM—Painful enlargement of spleen usually after intermittent fever and from abuse of quinine.

CEANOTHUS—Very great enlargement of the spleen, extending to the navel or even downwards. Chronic hypertrophy of the spleen with pain and inability to lie on the left side.

CEDRON—Spleen enlarged and along with it the liver specially after malaria. General anæmia and dropsy.

CHINA—Spleen enlarged, painful, tender with aching and stitching pains.

CHIN SULPH—Painful enlargement of the spleen with dropsy usually after intermittents.

FERRUM MET—Spleen enlarged and sore on pressure usually after intermittents. Stitches.

SULPH—Spleen enlarged with stitching pain and dropsy.

In *Chronic cases*, **Ars A**, **Sulph** and **Caps** are most useful. Dr. Burnett highly speaks of **Spiritus Glandium quereus** (acorn) as a splenic remedy either in the acute or in the chronic stage, even when ascites and dropsical swelling of the legs are present with hypertrophy of the organ. Under the administration of this remedy the urine will increase greatly in quantity. It has a special curative action upon the spleen affections due to chronic alcoholism. **Ceanothus Americanus** is to be used from 2x to mother tincture.

SPRUE.

It is characterised by a peculiar, inflamed, superficially ulcerated, exceedingly sensitive condition of the mucous membrane of the tongue and mouth; great wasting and anæmia; pale, copious and often loose, frequent, and frothy fermenting stools; very generally by more or less diarrhœa; and also by a marked tendency to relapse.

The following may be tried—**Aethusa**, **Ars A**, **Bapt**, **Calc C**, **Carbo V**, **Cham**, **Hydrast**, **Nitr Ac**, **Sulph**.

See also Diarrhœa.

STIFFNECK ; WRYNECK : TORTICOLLIS.

Remedies in general—**Acon** ; **Arn** ; **Bell** ; **Bry** ; **Calc C** ; **Dulc** ; **Gels** ; **Lac Can** ; **Lyc** ; **Nux V** ; **Puls** ; **Rhus T**.

This is a painful rheumatic affection of the neck. It is generally caused by exposure in a draught of air or turning the head suddenly round. **Acon** or **Bell** will often suffice. Should they fail give **Bryonia** in repeated doses. After this give **Rhus T** and **Arnica**. Only on rare occasions **Puls** and **Nux V** will be required.

STOKES ADAMS' DISEASE.

It is characterised by a permanently slow pulse, and is associated with syncopal and epileptiform attacks. The patients are usually advanced in years, complain of dyspnoea and slow pulse rate, ranging from 20 to 44. Any mental excitement is liable to bring on an attack. The breathing stertorous, face cyanosed, pupils dilated, rigidity of body accompanied by convulsive movement of the limbs, pulse ceases for a few seconds and for forty to eighty seconds the patient to all appearance, is dead. The disease occurs in association with arterioseclerosis and myocardial degeneration in old people and in young people with syphilis.

The following may be considered—**Ars A**, **Camph**, **Dig**, **Gels**, **Naja**, **Opium**, **Rhus T**, **Spigelia**, **Verat A**, **Verat V**.

STRABISMUS.

When associated with cerebral irritation try **Agar Musc**, **Bell**, **Cicuta**, **Gels**, **Hyosc**, **Nux V**, **Stram**, **Sulph**.

When associated with intestinal irritation from worms or other causes try Cina, Sepia, Spigelia, Sulph. Surgical operation is necessary where there is an organic shortening of the rectus muscles.

STRICTURE OF THE URETHRA.

By stricture of the urethra is meant a condition in which the onward passage of urine is hindered owing to some change in the walls of the urethra which prevents them from dilating. When at rest, the urethra is merely a potential canal, the walls of which are in complete apposition, and it is only converted into a tube when urine is passing along it. When owing to some change in the stricture of walls, this functional dilatation is impracticable, the patient is said to suffer from stricture. Three forms of stricture are described—*viz.* the spasmodic, congestive, and organic.

The cause of organic stricture are the long continuance of urethral discharge, following gonorrhœa or the frequent recurrence of this affection or the cicatrization of a urethral chancre or of cases due to cicatrization after rupture or laceration of the urethral wall.

INDICATIONS.

SPASMODIC—Canth, Carbo V, Clem, Con, Caps, Lach, Lyco, Nux V, Puls, Sulph.

SPASMODIC, IN DRUNKARDS—Nux V, Bell.

ORGANIC—Borax, Ars A, Calc C, Carbo V, Graph, Petrol, Rhus T, Sulph.

CONGESTIVE—Acon, Arn, Bell, Canth, Con, Merc Sol, Hydrast.

STYE.

Remedies in general—Alum ; Ammon C ; Calc C ; Caust ; Fer Met ; Graph ; Hep S ; Merc R ; Merc S ; Natr Mur ; Phos ; Puls ; Rhus T ; Stannum ; Staphys ; Sulph ; Thuja.

Pulsatilla is almost specific. This is an excellent remedy for stye of every description and in every stage of the disease. If given early, before the formation of pus, it will often cause them to abort ; if used later, relief from the pain and hastening of the process of cure is frequently produced. It is specially useful if dependent upon some gastric derangement ; also very useful to amenorrhœic females. Norton thinks it also a valuable remedy as a preventive for the recurrence of successive crops. **Sepia** is also reputed to prevent returns of styes. **Rhus T** is useful in the early stages when there is an œdematous swelling of the lids, specially if associated with conjunctivitis and profuse lachrymation. **Lyco** is for the styes near the inner canthus. **Staphys** for hardened styes specially for children ; recurrence of styes, specially on the lower lid, which are inclined to abort and leave little hard nodules in the eyes. **Graph** is also useful to prevent the recurrence of styes ; it has hardened styes. **Sulph**

is also useful for styes. It cannot bear to have the eyes washed, and is restless and feverish at night. **Thuja** will be useful for obstinate form of styes, which seem to resist treatment and form little hard nodules on the margins of the lids.

SYNOVITIS.

FROM COLD—Acon, Bell, Bry, Cham, China, Dulc, Lyco, Merc Sol, Nux V, Puls, Phos, Rhus T, Sep, Sulph, Verat A.

FROM INJURY—Arn, Baryta C, Con, Hep S, Rhus T, Ruta, Staph, Sulph.

FROM SYPHILIS—Apis, Ars A, Hep S, Merc S, Nitr Ac, Sulph, Thuja.

FROM SCROFULA—Ant C, Apis, Ars A, Aur, Baryta C, Bell, Calc C, Carbo V, Dulc, Hep S, Iod, Kali Carb, Lyco, Merc S, Nitr Ac, Nux V, Phos, Puls, Rhus T, Sepia, Sil, Sulph.

SYPHILIS.

Syphilis is almost always due to infection of the genital organs arising from impure connection. In the primary stage it is recognised by the initial sore and with it inflammation of the neighbouring glands. The secondary stage commences when the virus is diffused generally throughout the body by means of blood, which itself is infective. The chief secondary

manifestations consist of various forms of rash on the skin and mucus membranes, general enlargement of the lymphatic glands, iritis, arthritis, anæmia, malaise, slight constant fever and loss of hair. The tertiary or late stage is characterised by deeper infiltration of the skin lesions, ulcers on mucous membranes which heals leaving scars which produce great constriction, gummatous tumours, several bone lesions and thickening of the arteries. Later on the nervous system is attacked producing all shades of nervous derangement from paralysis to insanity.

Remedies in general—Arg N ; Arn ; Ars A ; Ars Iod ; Aur Met ; Aur Mur ; *Badiaga* ; Bell ; Bufo ; Carbo An ; Carbo V ; Caust ; *Cinnabaris* ; Con ; Corall Rub ; *Fluor Ac* ; Guaiacum ; Hep S ; *Hydrast* ; Kali Bi ; Kali Iod ; Kreosote ; Lach ; Lyco ; Medorrhinum ; Merc Cor ; Merc Dulc ; Merc Iod Rub ; Merc Sol ; Natr A ; Sepia ; Silicea ; *Staphys* ; *Sulph* ; *Syphilinum* ; *Thuja*.

CHANCRE—Greatest cleanliness is necessary. Externally, a small piece of lint moistened with **Hydrastis** (tincture for external use) may be introduced between the glans and the prepuce, when the ulcerations are not very painful. **Hydrastis** (tincture for external use) 20 drops in one ounce of water may be injected under the folds of the prepuce, by means of a small syringe. Internally the main remedies are **Mercurius**, **Merc Cor**, **Nitr Ac**, **Ars A**, **Arg Nit**, **Sil**, **Sulph**, **Thuja**. The first remedy is **Mercurius**. This is prescribed specially for sores which present

an indurated base and margin and secrete thin, tenacious, offensive matter; red edges and a cheesy bottom or circular ulcers with inflamed base. **Merc Cor** is very useful in chancres with the ichor firmly adhering to the ulcer and secretions of thin pus, leaving stains on the linen as from melted tallow. **Nitr Ac**, ranks almost equally with Mercurius. It should be employed in chancres with raised edges with a tendency to bleed easily and profusely. Ulcers are painful on slightest touch; as if sticks were pricking in it. This remedy is very useful in cases maltreated with mercurial preparations. Chancres with rhagades characterised by fetor. Berjeau says that **Arsenic A** is of great service in cases which, under the administration of Mercury, are filled up with florid, elevated granulations, the margins of the ulcer remaining hard and bleeding on the slightest touch; the discharge is very thin and offensive. **Arg Nit** is efficacious for little ulcers on the prepuce, the margins of which are at first covered with pus, spreading gradually and covered with lardaceous substance. **Silicea** is required where the discharge is excessive, foul smelling, discoloured, and bloody and thin or the sore is inflamed and irritable with unhealthy granulations. **Sulph** where the disease assumes a bad type and particularly where the bottom of the ulcer is covered with the characteristic lardaceous secretion with fetid discharge. It is specially useful for the superficial ulcers with raised margins. **Thuja**, for round, unclean, elevated ulcers

with exuberant granulations. Besides these the following are useful remedies—**Merc Bin**, **Merc Prot Iod**, **Caustic**, **Corall Rub**, **Hep S**, **Kali Bi**, **Kreosote**, **Lach**, **Sanguin**.

2. **BUBO**—Berjeau considers that **Merc Cor** and **Merc Iod** are the most prominent remedies. The first is principally for the acute bubo and the second is more efficacious for the indolent variety. **Nitr Ac**, is to be thought of when Mercurius has failed. It is also useful when **Carbo A** has not been sufficient to re-absorb the swelling, and specially if the chancre is present with exuberant granulations. **Carbo An**, is for hard buboes which threaten to suppurate; it causes absorption where there is tendency to pus formation. **Badiaga**, bubo stoneward and uneven with a number of indurated glands. Suppressed chancre, and general cachectic appearance. **Kali Iod** will be useful when the above remedies fail. The swelling is hard, indolent and suppurating with difficulty; the discharge is curdy and foul-smelling. **Apis** is invaluable when the glands are violently inflamed and accompanied with great pain and sensitiveness. "This medicine is very frequently sufficient to check the bubo immediately, although powerless against syphilitic virus." **Hep S**, **Sulph** and **Sil** are useful when suppuration threatens.

3. **SYPHILITIC SKIN DISEASES**—Mercurial preparations, **Nitr Ac**, **Thuja**, **Staphys**, **Kali Iod**, **Lach**, **Sulph**, **Hep S**, **Petrol**, **Corall Rub**, **Graph**. *See also Skin diseases.*

PAIN IN BONES—Ars A, Aurum, Fluor Ac, Guaiac, Lach, Mercurius and its preparations, Nitr Ac, Phos, Phyto, Sulph.

5. CARIES AND NECROSIS—Aurum, Fluor Ac, Hep S, Kali Iod, Lyco, Mercurius and its preparations, Nitr Ac, Phos, Sil, Sulph.

6. SYPHILITIC IRITIS—Arn, Ars A, Atrop, Bell, Bry, Cinnab, Kali Iod, Mercury and its preparations, Nitr Ac.

7. SYPHILITIC LARYNGITIS—Kali Bi, Kali Iod, Ars Iod, Phos, Hep S, Sulph.

8. CONGENITAL SYPHILIS—Ars A, Aurum, Carbo V, Caust, Corall Rub, Fluor Ac, Guaiac, Hep S, Iod, Kali Bi, Kali Iod, Lach, Lyco, Mercury and its preparations, Nitr Ac, Phos, Phos Ac, Phyto, Sanguin, Sepia, Sulph, Thuja.

Diseases of Male Sexual Organs.

GENERAL INDICATIONS.

ACONITE—Considerably allays the inflammation consequent upon accidental *paraphimosis*, and recent cases of *phimosis*. In *balanitis* it is often called for when there is itching in the prepuce, and tingling of genital organs.

ARGENTUM NITRICUM—Emaciation; prickling, itching in the skin at night; small itching pimples; small pimples itching when scratched; wart-shaped excrescences on the skin; vertigo in the morning, with headache; tumour-shaped, itching elevations on hairy scalp, and in the nape of neck; itching and

smarting of the canthi ; ulcers in the nose, resembling white pus, with clots of blood ; emission of a few drops of urine after urinating, with a sensation as if the interior of the urethra were swollen ; chancres on the prepuce : want of sexual desire ; the genital organs atrophied or shrivelled.

ARNICA MONT—Valuable in cases similar to those calling for *Acon*, when there has been much handling of the parts and they are dark, red and hot. Painless or painful eruptions ; itching eruption or spots or blotches on the genital organs ; and the skin.

ARSENIC ALB—Excessive debility ; emaciation and marasmus ; atrophy of children ; burning in the interior of the affected part ; spots (blue generally), in different parts ; of the body ; pustules ; red pustules, changing to burning, spreading, ichorous and crusty ulcers ; spreading ulcers and suppurating crusts on the hairy scalp ; chronic inflammation of the eyes ; nightly agglutination ; photophobia : ulceration in the nostrils, high up, with discharge of fetid, and bitter-tasting ichor ; sunken countenance ; pale deathly-coloured face ; bloated, puffed, red face ; bluish lips, with black dots ; a brown streak is seen running through the vermilion border of the lips ; frequent urging to urinate ; involuntary micturition ; burning during micturition : inflammation and swelling of genitals ; phagadœnic and gangrenous chancres ; swelling of the arms with black blisters on the tips of the fingers and toes ;

copper-coloured eruptions on the genitals ; burning pimples or pustular eruptions on the skin.

AURUM—An excellent remedy for those suffering from secondary disease, who have been under a course of Mercury. Low-spirited, desire to die ; the bones of the skull are painful when lying on them ; exostosis on the head ; caries of the nose with offensive discharge of pus ; inflammation of the bones of the face ; putrid smell from the mouth, with caries of the palate, ulcers which attack the bones.

BELLADONNA—Buboes that are large and painful, accompanied by intense inflammation, the integuments presenting a deep red hue, and extending over considerable surface, the redness disappearing on pressure and returning again as soon as the finger is removed ; useful in phlegmonous inflammation in *phimosi*s, and *paraphimosi*s. In *balaniti*s particularly useful, specially when the case becomes erysipelatous. Painful eruptions ; eruption like blotches on the genitals ; pimples and pustules on skin.

BRYONIA—Itching, red, miliary eruption on the glans ; biting, burning, itching eruption of pimples on the skin.

CALCAREA CARB—I have found this remedy principally useful in cases of children ; it is also good in *balaniti*s, with a thin watery discharge in persons of a strumous habit who are affected with glandular enlargements. Burning—glands, genitals, burning eruption on genitals. Dry, copper-coloured eruption

on the genital organs ; biting or corroding eruption of a chappy appearance on the skin.

CANNABIS SAT—Swelling and coppery redness of the nose ; pale face ; eruption in the red border of the lips ; inflammatory swelling of the prepuce, with dark redness ; penis feels sore and burnt when walking ; rheumatic tearing.

CANTHARIDES—Used more particularly in cases of **gonorrhœal phimosis**. Burning of the labia ; itching eruption on the skin ; eruption of pimples.

CAPSICUM—Swelling behind the ears painful to touch ; discharge of blood from urethra, which is painful to touch ; purulent discharge from urethra ; dwindling of testes.

CARBO VEG—Syphilitic ulcers with high edges ; ulcers that have become irritable from tropical treatment ; margins of the sore sharp, ragged and undermined, discharge thin, acrid, and offensive ; the sore is painful and liable to bleed copiously when touched ; syphilitic ulcers or disease in those who have been under mercurial treatment ; vesicles or blisters on prepuce ; burning ; moist, copper-coloured eruption ; burning eruption of skin.

CINNABARIS—Sensitiveness of the head to touch ; inflammation of right eye, with itching pressing and pricking at the inner angle and lower lids ; constant lachrymation on looking steadily, with profuse discharge of mucus from the nose ; redness of the whole eye, with swelling of the face ; small ulcer on the roof of the mouth, on the right side of the tip of the

tongue ; swelling of penis ; redness and swelling of prepuce, with painful itching ; violent itching of corona glandis, with profuse secretion of pus ; small shining red points on the glans ; blennorrhœa of the glans ; sycotic excrescences ; violent erections in evening ; profuse perspiration between the thighs when walking ; general nervous, uneasy sensation.

CONIUM MAC—This is a useful remedy in cases similar to those in which we prescribe Arnica, and find no good result. Phimosis or paraphimosis caused or aggravated by contusions, succeeded by inflammation, are very readily cured in many cases by this agent. Aversion to light without inflammation of the eyes ; yellowish colour of the eyes ; induration of the parotid gland ; purulent discharge from the nose ; sickly and pale complexion ; moist and spreading eruption on face ; gums swollen, blue-red, and bleed readily ; excessive pollutions ; humid tetter on the forepart of the arm ; red spots on the calves, which turn yellow or green.

DULCAMARA—Herpes preputialis, bleeding ; brown dry, humid ; painful ; red, pale-red or with red, areola round, scaly and small herpes ; suppurating yellow herpes.

HEPAR SULPH—This is an invaluable remedy when the patient comes to you second-hand and has undergone a 'brisk mercurial treatment' ; mercurial diseases of gums ; pains in bones ; chancres not painful, but disposed to bleed readily ; margins of the ulcers are elevated and spongy looking and no granula-

tion in the centre of them ; buboes following mercurial treatment, when the gums and mouth are inflamed and ulcerated ; phimosis with discharge of pus, accompanied by throbbing ; the same condition in paraphimosis calls for it ; itching of the penis, glans and frænum ; ulcers like chancres on prepuce ; humid soreness of the genitals, scrotum and folds between thighs and scrotum ; in herpes preputialis when they are humid, inflamed and suppurating ; corroding eruption of pustules on the skin.

KALI BICHROM—Bones of head feel sore ; stitches in bones of the head, as if from a sharp needle ; eyelids burning, inflamed and much swollen ; profuse secretion from right nostril ; septum of nose ulcerated ; round ulcer in septum ; pale yellowish complexion ; pain in malar bone ; digging pain in the rami of the lower jaw ; ulcer with hard edges, smarting on the mucous surface of the lips ; painful ulcer on tongue ; deep excavated sore with a reddish areola, containing a yellow tenacious matter at the root of the uvula ; fauces and palate presenting an erythematous blush ; in the forepart of the palate are single circumscribed spots, coloured red, as if little ulcers were about to form ; ulcer on roof of mouth with sloughing ; ulceration of uvula and tonsils ; constrictive pain at root of penis ; pricking and itching at glans penis ; swelling of genitals in women ; rawness and soreness of vagina ; periodical wandering pains all over the body ; pustules over the body similar to smallpox ; they disappear without burst-

ing; pustules over the body or inflamed spots, as big as pea, with a small black scale in the middle.

KREOSOTE—Longing for death; low spirited; painfulness of scalp, with great falling off of hair, the scalp is painful when brushing the hair; livid complexion, with swelling of cervical glands; during micturition, burning between the labia; burning of genitals, with impotence.

LACHESIS—Phagedœnic chancre; has proved useful in paraphimosis when the constriction causes gangrene or threatened gangrene—eruption on the glans and mons veneris; eruption of pimples on genital organs; chappy itching eruption on the skin; yellow colour of the whites of the eyes; redness on the point of nose; scabs in the nose; ulcers in throat, and on the inflamed tonsils; induration of the prepuce; chancres badly treated with mercury; redness and swelling of external parts with discharge of mucus in women; caries tibia; flat ulcers on lower extremities, with blue or purple areola; gangrenous blisters, and ulcers; purple spot on skin.

LYCOPodium—Chancres with raised edges; chancres with all the characters of an indolent ulcer, the margins thick, rounded and prominent, without the slightest appearance of granulations, or if there are any, of a flabby appearance; eruption on the gland; condylomata, elevated, red, smarting eruption on genitals; biting, burning or painless eruption on skin; syphilitic ulcers in the mouth.

MERC IOD—Has been used with good success in cases of threatened gangrene of the glans in paraphimosis. Depression of spirits; the right side of the septum, and the right nostril are very sore and much swollen; soreness of the bones of the face; dull bruised pain in the right malar bone, radiating into forehead, and right side of the head, a small spot pustulates and burns like fire; fine bright-red eruption on roof of the mouth; sharp shooting stitches in the end of the penis through the glans.

MERC COR—By Laurie, and many others, this remedy is considered almost a specific for venereal diseases. It is certainly a good remedy but no medicine can be a specific. The symptoms given by Laurie are as follows:—Torpid constitution, followed by *Sulphur*, if no benefit resulted; excessive pain, swelling and inflammation; buboes when small, and neither excessively painful, nor much inflamed. Like all his indications, they are vague and unsatisfactory. Lippe and others give the following:—Swelling of head and neck; discharge of fetid pus from the ear; swelling and redness of the nose; ozœna; discharge from the nose like glue, drying up in the posterior nares; perforation of the septum; gums swell, are covered with false membrane, become gangrenous and bleed freely; phagedenic ulcers in the mouth, or on the gums and throat, with fetid breath, tonsil swollen and covered with ulcer; pharynx dark-red and painful to contact; violent erections during sleep; the whole arm up to the shoulder is much swollen, red and covered with

vesicles ; periostitis in the lower jaw and necrosis of upper jaw ; swelling of glands in general.

MERC SOL—Itching eruptions, with burning after scratching ; little red raised spots, with stinging itching ; herpetic spots and suppurating pustules ; eruption resembling greasy itch ; dry rash-like, readily-bleeding eruption ; the line receives a saffron tinge from the imperceptible exhalations of the body ; eruption on the head ; small elevated scabs between the hairs on the scalp ; humid eruption on hairy scalp ; falling off of the hair ; inflammation of both eyes ; syphilitic pustules on face and forehead ; looseness of teeth ; gums recede from the teeth, and are sore and ulcerated ; swollen gums which bleed easily on touching them ; ulcers and sores in mouth, burning and smarting ; ulcers in throat ; constant desire to urinate burning in urethra during micturition ; red, brown or bloody urine ; turbid thick discharge of urine ; blood from urethra ; inflammation and swelling of prepuce : nightly emission of semen mixed with blood ; small red vesicles behind the glans, changing to ulcers, which burst and discharge a yellowish-white strong-smelling matter ; pimples or tubercles on the labia ; little blotches or ulcers on back, scapulae and on the abdomen ; herpetic eruption on forearm ; chancres with an indurated base or margin, secreting or covered by a thin tenacious matter ; gonorrhœal phimosis, or chancre with phimosis ; blisters on the glans ; burning of the peins ; eruption on the prepuce ; dry, fine vesicular eruption on genitals ; eruption on all parts

covered with hair excepting the head ; itching eruption of pimples or pustules on the skin ; chancres on glans, prepuce, mouth, labia.

NITRIC AC—Easily takes cold ; emaciation ; dryness and itching of the skin ; hands and feet are swollen ; pimples and dark freckles on the skin ; disagreeable smell in nose ; yellow fetid discharge from the nose ; ulcers in mouth and fauces ; putrid smell from the mouth ; smarting pain in urethra during micturition ; ulcer in urethra ; itching of the glans ; red spots on the glans, becoming covered with scabs ; deep ulcer on the glans, with elevated red-coloured and extremely sensitive edges ; deficient sexual desire ; copper-coloured spots on the arms ; herpes between the fingers ; herpes of prepuce ; burning of the testicle ; burning eruption ; painful eruption ; condylomata of the glans and prepuce ; oozing ; pimplelike eruption of skin ; syphilitic ulcers of mouth.

PETROLEUM—Itching herpes preputialis, specially when occurring in conjunction with gonorrhœa ; and eruption on the glans ; scrotum and adjacent parts red, sore and moist.

PHOSPHORIC ACID—Chancres with raised edges ; chancres like an indolent ulcer, edges thick, rounded and prominent ; no granulation, or else pale and flabby granulation ; herpes of prepuce, which may be red dry ; humid, burning, corroding or itching ; blisters on glans ; condylomata on glans ; moist, dry or

vesicular eruption on genital organs ; painful eruption of pimples of skin.

PULSATILLA—Itching and burning on the inner and upper side of the prepuce ; burning in testicles without swelling.

RHUS TOX—Blisters and vesicles on the glans ; eruption on the glans, scrotum and prepuce ; moist vesicular eruptions on the genital organs ; burning eruption on skin ; eruption of parts covered by hair except, scalp ; itching eruption of pustules on the skin ; itching and burning pains in chancers.

SEPIA—Indolent chancers, that Lyco and Phos Ac are unable to cure ; burning or itching humid or scurfy herpes preputialis ; eruption on the glans ; itching and dry eruption on the genitals ; chappy eruption ; chancers on glans or prepuce.

SILICEA—Chancers with raised edges ; also those that had been rendered irritable from the free use of topical stimulating treatment, inflamed, painful and irritable chancers, with a discoloured, thin and bloody discharge and absence of or indistinct granulations ; itching, moist or dry eruptions of red pimples or spots on the genitals ; corroding eruption on the skin.

STAPHYSAGRIA—Soft humid sycotic excrescences on and behind the corona glandis.

SULPHUR—Violent desire to urinate ; frequent micturition ; fetid urine ; burning in forepart of urethra during micturition ; stitches in penis ; increased sexual desire ; deep ulcer on glans and

prepuce ; with a pad-shaped border ; troublesome itching of the vulva, with pimples all around.

THUJA—Swelling of prepuce, with inflammation of glans ; sycotic excrescences on the frenum and glans which are oozing ; venereal verrucæ on the penis.

TABES MESENTERICA.

Tuberculosis of the mesenteric glands. The onset is slow. The patients are puny, wasted and anæmic. The abdomen is enlarged and tympanitic ; diarrhœa is a constant feature, stools are thin and offensive ; fever moderate.

According to Jousset the principal remedies are **Ars A**, **Calc C**, **Conium**, **Hep S**, **Iodine**, **Mezereum**. Hughes however thinks **Ars A** to be useful for temporary relief. With **Iodine** he is said to have made some beautiful cures. **Iodine** is particularly indicated when there is enlargement of the lymphatic glands, excessive emaciation with ascites **Calc C** is our traditional remedy. **Conium** is indicated when the disease is associated with severe diarrhœa. **Hep S**, **Sulph** and **Mezer** are worth trying. Teste prescribed **Sarsaparilla** 18, **Aloes** 6, **Colchicum** 12, in succession, each for a week or more three or four times a day. From this medication, he states that he has obtained the most surprising results.

TETANUS.

Severe paroxysms of tonic and sometimes clonic spasms, due to the inoculation of a specific microbe into a scratch or wound. The jaws are fixed and cannot be separated. This condition is known as trismus or lock jaw. The muscles of the back and to some extent those of the extremities are rigid. The patient sometimes lies in an arched position known as opisthotonus, in which only the head and buttocks touch the bed.

Remedies in general—**Acon** ; Ammon C ; **Angustura** ; *Arnica* ; Ars A ; Bell ; Camphor ; Canth ; Caust ; Ceba ; Chloral ; *Cicuta* ; Cuprum ; Gels ; **Hydrocyan Ac** ; *Hyosc* ; Hyper ; Ign ; Lyco ; Merc S ; Moschus ; Natr M ; **Nux Vom** ; Opium ; *Physo* ; Phyto ; Plat ; Rhus T ; Secale ; Stan ; *Strammon* ; **Strychnia** ; Verat A.

Jahr is said to have controlled the convulsions in a case where he gave **Angustura** 40, three globules in a few spoonfuls of water of which a teaspoonful was given every half hour. The remedies best indicated according to Jousset are **Nux V**, **Opium**, **Aconite**, **Stammonium**, **Chloral** and **Hydrocyanic Acid**. The leading remedy is **Nux V**. It has tetanic convulsions with opisthotonus, distortion of eyes and face. Jahr uses the 3rd dilution and Jousset uses **Strychnine Sulph** 1st trituration. **Hydrocyanic Ac** is useful for traumatic tetanus. It produces a persistent tonic spasm from

its direct action upon the spinal cord. There is trismus, risus sardonicus, impeded respiration, with lividity and frothing at the mouth. Hughes strongly recommends it and Hempel mentions of several cures with this remedy. Hughes recommends **Acon** as one of the principal agents of curing tetanus. He says that the spasms of **Acon** are less continuous than those produced by **Strychnia**. There is tetanus with fever, numbness and tingling from exposure to cold or trauma. The face changes colour. **Stram** has tetanic convulsion, spasm of glottis and chest; worse from light or touch. **Cicuta** has convulsions, sudden rigidity and jerkings followed by perspirations. There is great oppression of breathing, locked jaw and opisthotonus renewed by touch. There are œsophageal spasms and a marked symptom is fixed eyes staring at one point. **Physostigma** has tetanic spasms, stiffness of the spine and legs and alternate dilatation and contraction of the pupils. The tetanus antitoxin gives almost uniform success. Keep the patient in a quiet dark room. Never ask him to show his tongue lest he bites it off. Give nutrition by rectum. If necessary give Chloroform to control the spasms. **Phyto**—Chin drawn closely to sternum, by convulsive action of muscles of face and neck. Lips everted and firm. Convulsive action of muscles of face and neck.

TONSILLITIS.

Remedies in general—Ammon Mur; Apis; **Baryta C**; Baryta Iod; **Bell Calc C**; Calc Iod; Calc Phos; Graph; Guaiac; **Hep S**; Ignatia; *Iod*; Kali Bi; *Kali Mur*; Kali Nit; Lac Can; **Lach**; Lyco; **Merc S**; Merc Iod Flav; Merc Iod Rub; Phos; Phyto; Psorin; *Rhus T*; **Sulph**; Tuberculinum.

GENERAL TREATMENT—**Bell** is the chief remedy at the onset. If it cannot control, give **Merc S** and then **Hep S** for the later conditions. **Hep S** is often used in the borderland cases of simple acute or suppurative tonsillitis—the 30th will prevent suppuration and the 2nd will hasten the process. **Lachesis** will be useful where there is dark appearance of the tonsils with external tenderness. **Baryta C** and **Calc C** are good constitutional remedies; they suit chronic cases and check the return of attacks. **Baryta Iod**, **Calc Iod**, **Conium** are for long protracted cases, specially when the glands are indurated. **Phyto** and **Kali Mur** are good for follicular tonsillitis. **Sulph** is good for constitutional cases. **Merc Iod F**, is often useful after **Bell** in follicular tonsillitis.

AMMON MUR—Tonsillitis after taking cold, both tonsils much swollen, can neither swallow, talk, nor open mouth.

APIS—Red and highly inflamed tonsils. Stinging burning pain when swallowing. Dryness in mouth and throat.

BARYTA CARB—After each cold, attack of tonsillitis. Pricking sensation when swallowing. Sensation as of a plug in the throat, worse when swallowing solids and from empty swallowing. Tonsils tend to suppurate, specially the right. Chronic induration of tonsils.

BARYTA MUR—Disposition to tonsillitis with supuration each time, after every cold.

BARYTA IOD—Hypertrophy of tonsils. Chronic enlargement and induration of tonsils. Swelling of the lymphatic glands in general. It often prevents suppuration of the tonsils.

BELLADONNA—Tonsillitis, parts bright red. During swallowing sensation as if throat were too narrow. Symptoms of congestion. Worse from swallowing liquids. Right side most affected.

CALC C—Elongation of the uvula and inflammation of the tonsils. Sensation as if the throat were contracted when swallowing. Pain in throat extending to the ears.

CALC IOD—Chronic tonsillitis with disposition to laryngeal catarrhs.

CALC PHOS—Chronic tonsillitis with inflammation of the middle ear. Throat pains more when swallowing saliva than solid food.

CONIUM—Chronic tonsillitis. Tonsils hard and indurated.

GRAPH—Swelling of tonsils with a feeling of a lump which prevents swallowing.

GUAIAACUM—Threatened suppuration of the tonsils

HEP S—Chronic tonsillitis with hardness of hearing. Sensation like a fishbone in the throat. Stitches in the throat extending to the ears.

IGNATIA—Indurated tonsils.

KALI BI—Chronic tonsillitis with blocking of the Eustachian tube. Pain shoots from the ears down to the throat. Ulcers on tonsils and throat covered with an ashy slough, dark livid surrounding.

KALI MUR—Tonsillitis. Tonsils are covered with a whitish coating.

LAC CANINUM—Tonsils swollen, shining and very sore. So much swollen as to close the throat—both tonsils equally affected. Pricking, cutting pains from empty swallowing.

LACHESIS—Tonsillitis worse on the left side. Chocking when swallowing. When swallowing, pain from the throat to the ear. Liquids cause more difficulty in swallowing than solids. Externally throat is sensitive to touch. Liquids escape through the nose when swallowing. Dark purplish appearance of the tonsils and throat. Unhealthy pus from tonsils with tendency to the formation of ulcers.

LYCOPodium—Tonsils enlarged, indurated and suppurating. Chronic cases.

MEEC SOL—Tonsils greatly swollen, often apparently on the verge of suppuration. Tonsils and fauces yellowish-red, often covered with a thin false membrane. Tonsils darkened and studded with ulcers. Stinging pain in the fauces. Burning in the

throat, as from hot vapour ascending. Pain on empty swallowing.

MERC IOD FLAV—Hypertrophy of tonsils with enlargement of the salivary and cervical glands. Swallowing difficult.

MERC IOD RUB—Left tonsil mostly affected. Fauces dark red. Enlargement of submaxillary glands.

PHOSPHORUS—Tonsils and uvula much swollen, having a shining, polished, glistening appearance.

PHYTOLACCA—Tonsils and fauces swollen. Ulcer on tonsils. Throat feels very hot and dry. Pain in throat extends to the ears when swallowing. Tonsils large, bluish and ulcerated. Syphilitic ulcers on tonsils; cannot drink hot fluids.

PSORINUM—Tonsillitis with deep seated pain and burning in the fauces. Fetid discharge.

RHUS TOX—Tonsils swollen and covered with yellow membrane. Glands of the neck are swollen.

SILICEA—Tonsils swollen, each effort to swallow distorts face. Suppurating tonsils not healing. Prickling in the throat. Throat feels as if filled up, he cannot swallow. Swallowing difficult as from paralysis.

SULPHUR—Great constitutional remedy. Tonsils swollen with elongation of the uvula; chronic cases.

TUBERCULINUM—Chronic cases with emaciation.

TOOTHACHE.

Remedies in general—**Acon** ; **Antim C** ; **Aranea D** ; **Arnica** ; **Bell** ; **Bry** ; **Cham** ; **Coff** ; **Ign** ; **Kreosote** ; **Mag Carb** ; **Merc Sol** ; **Plantago** ; **Puls** ; **Ratania** ; **Rhus T** ; **Sepia** ; **Spigelia** ; **Staphys**.

1. FROM DECAYED TEETH—If no other remedy is more specially indicated **Cham** should be given first. In most cases this will give great relief. It is an excellent remedy in unbearable toothache affecting the whole row of teeth ; pains extending to the ears ; worse at night, after eating warm food. The submaxillary glands are swollen and while the pain lasts the cheek is red and hot. **Puls**, **Arnica** and **Merc S** are the next useful remedies. **Puls** has pain only on one side of the face, which is accompanied by earache and headache confined chiefly in one side worse from cold water, heat of the bed, taking anything warm into the mouth ; cold air relieves it ; the toothache always ceases in the open air but returns in the warm room and gets worse. **Arnica** has throbbing toothache, with a sensation as if the teeth were being forced out from its socket ; hard swelling on cheeks, **Merc Sol** is probably more often indicated in toothache than any other remedy. There are tearing pains in several teeth at once, the pain affects the whole side of the face or drawing and stinging pains extend to the ear. The pain is worse after eating or drinking anything cold or warm ; the pain is increased by cold and particularly in damp air and

less severe when in a warm place. **Coffea** is the best remedy for toothache of children from decayed teeth, there is relief from cold water. It will often remove the most severe cases. **Staphysagria** is a splendid remedy for toothache with decayed teeth; the pains are worse at night and there are painful stumps; whole row of teeth are affected; the pains shoot into the ears and are worse by eating and drinking cold things. It is specially useful for old women who have a mouthful of painful stumps. Gums unhealthy and retracted. **Bry** is useful where there is a sensation as if the nerves were bare and pains are worse by contact with warm things, as well as chewing. If none of the above remedies help, Jahr advises to use **Calc C.**

2. NERVOUS TOOTHACHE—If **Acon** does not afford immediate relief, **Coffea** may be tried specially where the patient is beside himself with pain. **Cham** should be given for cases from abuse of coffee. **Ignatia**, where the teeth feel sore and sensitive and the pain is worse after eating or drinking. **Nux V** will suit patients of an ardent temper. Teeth feel loose or too long. Jerking, shooting pains. Drawing, burning pains in the nerves of teeth as if it were wrenched out. **Bell**, where toothache alternates with headache. It is frequently best adapted to females or children particularly when the pain and anguish cause great restlessness, running about and a disposition to cry. The teeth and gums are painfully sensitive. Nothing mitigates the pain but picking the gums until it bleeds. The gums are swollen with burning, stinging pains. The

teeth ache when exposed to the open air, when touched, from biting, when food or hot liquids come in contact with them. Hard pressure upon the cheeks often affords relief. **Hyosc** is for the sensitive, irritable people, with great nervous prostration. It has a tearing, throbbing pain, extending to the cheeks along the lower jaw, **Spigelia** is an excellent remedy. It affects all teeth at once and there are jerking pains. Its pains set in after eating, smoking or retiring to bed. Tearing, beating pains in carious teeth extending to the malar bone of the affected side. Painful jerks in decayed teeth worse from cold. Hughes and Hale think that no remedy can be compared with **Plantago**. The teeth feel long, sore, sensitive to touch and has swollen cheeks. Pains periodic, easily excited and worse by lying on the affected side.

3. AFTER TAKING COLD—The main remedies are—**Acon**, **Bell**, **Caust**, **Cham**, **China**, **Coff**, **Dulc**, **Ign**, **Hyosc**, **Merc S**, **Nux V**, **Puls**, **Rhus T**, **Staphys**, **Sulph**.

4. RHEUMATIC TOOTHACHE—The first remedies to be tried are **Merc S** and **Puls**; then try **Bry** and after that **Cham**. The other possible remedies are **Nux V**, **Rhus T**, **Spig**.

5. SPECIAL INDICATIONS.

(a) GENERAL.

Children—**Acon**, **Bell**, **Cham**, **Merc S**, **Puls**.

Females—**Bell**, **Calc C**, **Cham**, **Chi**, **Puls**.

At the time of menses—**Calc C**, **Cham**, **Coff**.

During pregnancy—**Bell**, **Calc C**, **Hyosc**, **Mag C**, **Puls**, **Sepia**.

(b) NATURE OF PAIN.

Maddenning—Acon, Cham, Coff, Hyosc, Verat A.

Boring, digging pains—Bell, Calc C, Cham, Nux V, Spig, Staphys.

Throbbing pains—Acon, Bell, Calc C, Cham, Hyosc, Puls, Sulph.

As if teeth were elongated—Ars A, Bry, Cham, Hyosc, Nux V, Rhus T.

As if teeth were loose—Bry.

Whole row of teeth ache—Cham, Merc S, Rhus T, Staphys.

Pains involving the whole head—Bry, Cham, Hyosc, Merc S, Nux V, Puls, Rhus T, Sulph.

(c) AGGRAVATION,

Contact—Arnica, Arsenic A, Bell, Bry, Chi, Merc S, Puls, Rhus T, Staphys.

Mastication—Ars A, Bry, Carbo V, Merc S, Nux V, Staphys, Sulph.

Pressing teeth together—China, Hep S, Sep.

After eating—Bry, Cham, Ign, Merc S, Nux V, Staphys.

While eating—Bell, Carbo V, Puls, Sulph.

Open air—Bell, Bry, Chi, Nux V, Rhus T, Staphys.

Cold water—Bry, Calc C, Cham, Merc S, Nux V, Puls, Staphys, Sulph.

Warm things—Bell, Bry, Coff, Cham, Puls, Spig.

In the morning—Bell, Carbo V, Ign, Nux V.

In the evening—Ant C, Bell, Bry, Merc S, Nux V, Puls, Rhus T.

In the night—Ars A, Bell, Bry, Calc C, Cham,

Coff, Mag C, Merc S, Puls, Rhus T, Sil, Staphys, Sulph.

(d) BETTER.

When pressed upon—Bell, Chi, Puls, Rhus T.

Cold water—Bry.

Cold air—Puls.

Warmth—Ars A; Merc S, Nux V, Puls, Rhus T, Staphys.

(c) ACCESSORY AILMENTS.

Face flushed—Acon, Arn, Bell, Bry, Cham, Nux V.

Swelling of cheek—Arn, Bell, Cal C, Cham, Merc S, Nux V, Puls, Sulph.

Swelling of gums—Bell, Chi, Merc S, Nux V, Rhus T, Staphys, Sulph.

With ptyalism—Bell, Dulc, Merc, S, Rhus T.

Swelling of submaxillary glands—Cham, Dulc.

TRACHOMA.

Granular eyelids. The disease is very contagious. The main symptoms are photophobia, itching and burning sensation, feeling of a foreign body, pain, visual disturbance, granules on the undersurface of the eyelids.

The disease is highly contagious and strict attention should be paid to the prevention of its extension.

Externally Carbolic Ac, gr. v, in 1 ounce of Glycerine or saturated solution of Alum in Glycerine or a weak solution of Silver Nitrate may be applied with a camel's hair brush to the everted lids once a day.

Knapp's expression of the granules with a pair of roller forceps sometimes gives very good results. Internally, Acon, Alumen, Alumina, Arg N, Ars A, Aurum, Bell, Calc C, Cupr, Euphras, Mercurius, Natr M, Nux V, Puls, Rhus T, Sulph, Thuja may be tried.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Remedies in general—Acalypha Ind ; Acetic Ac ; Agaricin ; Apis ; Arnica ; **Arsenic A** ; **Arsenic Iod** ; *Bicillin* ; *Bapt* ; Bryonia ; Cactus G ; **Calc C** ; Calc Iod ; **Calc Phos** ; Carbo A ; *Carbo V* ; Chelid ; **China** ; *China Ars* ; Codeine ; Conium ; *Corallium Rub* ; Cotoin ; Cratægus ; Crotalus H ; *Digitalis* ; *Drosera* ; Dulcamara ; *Echinacea* ; Fer Acet ; Fer Met ; Fer Phos ; Geranium Mac ; Guaiacum ; *Ham V* ; **Hep S** ; Hyosc ; Hysterionica Iod ; *Ipec* ; Jaborandi ; *Kali Carb* ; Kali Iod ; Kreosote ; *Lactic Acid* ; Lach ; Lauroc ; Lobelia ; **Lyco** ; *Millefolium* ; **Nitr Ac** ; Nux V ; **Opium** ; Paulinia ; Pendulum ; **Phos** ; **Phos Ac** ; Pilocarpin ; Pix Liquid ; **Puls** ; Pyrogen ; Rhuburb ; *Rumex* ; Sambucus ; *Sanguinaria* ; **Silicea** ; *Spongia* ; Stannum ; Stan Iod ; **Sulph** ; Taraxacum ; Trillium ; *Tuberculinum*.

1. GENERAL REMARKS—In the vast majority of cases, the symptoms are definitely traceable to faulty metabolism, malnutrition, wasting of vital fluids etc. Most of the patients are young people who have lived too well but not wisely, young women, who have been burdened with the cares of maternity before they are

fit to do so, women after repeated pregnancies or worse still after miscarriage, young people of both sexes, after excessive venery, diabetes and the largest number are young people who have suffered from that very common set of symptoms covered by the all-embracing word 'dyspepsia.' The strain produced by the constant subjection of the human system to a play of emotion, of shocks to the nervous system in the shape of excitement, anger, fear, jealousy and desires which modern conditions of civilisation impose on us, count much in the occurrence of tuberculosis. The feverish mentality of constant seeking after pleasure with its sequel of grief and disappointments, the poverty of the country necessitating a constant struggle in finding the wherewithal to buy our daily rations, together with the rarity of unadulterated food only lead to the inevitable result in the alarming increase in mortality from Tuberculosis. The remedy for Tuberculosis lies not alone in isolation of the patients and destruction of the bacilli. This may be useful to a very limited extent for individuals, but it is a poor way for staying our general decay. The correct remedy is to remember that all our troubles are due to our altered modes of living, the so called high standard, much applauded as a poof of our progress; and to our general, physical, enonomic and moral impoverishment.

2. **INCIPIENT STAGE**—The main remedies are **Sulph, Clac C, Calc P, Bacillinum, Iodine, Phos,** Jahr recommends **Puls, Bry, Nux V, Lyco** in addition

to these. **Sulph** is undoubtedly the chief remedy. It should be given in the early stage when the power of resistance is good or there will be serious reaction. Wheeler says that **Sulph** is invaluable to mobilise the resisting force and will often clear up a case admirably. Farrington says that, it will cure by equalising the circulation. He forbids us to give **Sulph** in the late stages or after Pneumonia or when Tubercle Bacillus is deposited. In such conditions he suggests the use of **Lachesis**. Jahr says that he has seen the greatest efficacy with **Puls**, **Bry**, **Nux V**, **Sulph**, **Calc C**, and **Phos**.

In threatening Tuberculosis, with acid dyspepsia and intolerance of milk **Calc C** is recommended for fat subjects and **Calc P** for thin subjects. Both these remedies follow **Tuberculinum** well and will cure the remnants of the disease left by them. **Calc Iod** is also another useful remedy for this state. When the cases starts with biliousness, heartburn and flatulence **Calc C** and **Puls** are recommended by Hughes. When the premonitory symptoms start with loss of flesh, congestion of chest, and blood-streaked sputum, but good appetite, **Iodine** is recommended by Farrington. F. Cartier says that **Bacillinum** will give great relief in simple, non-complicated cases which are not too advanced. It should never be given below the 200th potency. **Rumex** should be given for the stitching pains in the lungs in the early stage. Wheeler proposes to give **Kali Carb** for

acute conditions underlying tuberculosis. It should be given in the higher potencies.

3. ACTIVE STAGE—The main remedies as recommended by most authors are **Ars A**, **Ars Iod**, and **Calc C**. In addition to these Jahr recommends **Calc P**, **Sulph**, **Phos**, **Lyco**. Jahr also recommends specially, **Puls**, **Chi**, **Phos Ac**, **Hep S**, **Kali C**, **Lyco**, **Sil**, **Nitr Ac**. The other remedies recommended for the condition are **Lach**, **Brom**, **Fer Acet**, **Lauroc**, **Bapt**.

Jahr says "In this stage I commence treatment of females with **Puls** or **Chi**, and in the case of young men with **Phos Ac** or **Hep S**. But if purulent expectoration occurs inspite of the above remedies, I gradually have recourse to **Calc C** and should it prove insufficient, I usually give **Lyco** and afterwards **Silicea**, **Kali Carb** and at a later stage **Nitric Ac**."

The indications for other remedies are given below—

ARS A—Hughes and Pope give it with success, in alternation with **Calc C** in cases of Acute Miliary Tuberculosis, Jousset and Hughes use it in alternation with **Phos** in galloping consumption. Hughes proposes its constant use in Pneumonic Phthisis with an occasional intercurrent dose of **Phos**.

ARS IOD—Hughes recommends it to be a standard remedy. Dr. Mankivell got very excellent results with it as an anti-phthisical remedy; he used 2x—3 triturations. Jousset says that given alternately with **Calc Phos** it gave him very good results in the treatment of phthisis and in the active stage with hectic fever. He used the 6th dilution, 3 or 4 times during

a day. He also used it with success giving it in alternation with **Drosera**.

BAPTISIA—In acute tuberculosis or acute exacerbations of the chronic disease it is very useful. Wheeler says that Baptisia gives very good results when given after Lach.

BROMINE—Farrington says that it is particularly useful when there is deposit in the right lung.

CALC C—The standard remedy. Dr. Pope and Hughes used it in alternation with **Ars A** in Acute Miliary Tuberculosis.

CALC P—Used alternately with **Ars Iod** and also with **Drosera**,

DROSERA—Jousset used it in alternation with **Calc P** or **Ars Iod**.

FERRUM ACETATE—Hahnemann recommended it. It has constant cough, vomiting immediately after eating, pulmonary congestion, fever and hæmoptysis.

IODINE—Hughes recommends it for Acute Miliary Tuberculosis.

LACHESIS—In acute Tuberculosis or acute exacerbations of the chronic disease, Wheeler thinks it invaluable. Farrington says that its use in phthisis is not to cure but to relieve. Remember it when in the course of typhoid fever pneumonia, tubercles have been deposited in one or other lung. He advises to give it in advanced cases when the patient has a retching cough, tough, greenish mucopurulent expectoration, sweat specially about the neck, chest and shoulders.

LAUROC—Cured cases of phthisis; constant cough,

expectoration of copious gelatinous sputum, streaked with blood.

LYCO—Specially useful when phthisis occur in youngmen. Suits cases of a more chronic and passive character.

PHOS—Useful for galloping consumption when given alternately with **Ars A**. Useful for the pneumonic symptoms of phthisis. Farrington says "I would not advise you to give it in well marked cases. If tubercles have been deposited you should hesitate before giving it or you will precipitate what you want to avoid."

SULPH—Farrington is against its use, after the tubercle is deposited. Hughes however uses it even when tubercle deposit is existing. The other indications on which he prescribes it are, bad family history, debility, wasting and dyspnœa. He gives it in the higher potency.

4. **LATE STAGE**—Jahr tried **Sulph**, **Calc C** and **Lyco**. Most authors agree in the usefulness of the following. **Calc C**, **Calc P**, **Ars Iod**, **Stan Iod**, **Silicea**, **Bapt**, **Hep S**, **Carbo A**, **Carbo V**, **Pix Liquida**, **Bryonia**, **Arnica**. Jager's method of alternating **Tuberculin** with **Apis**, **Bry**, **Puls**, **Stannum**, **Kali Iod**.

SULPH, **CALC C**, **LYCO**—Jahr often uses them in the order given one after another to confirmed consumptives. He gave 2 or 3 doses of the same remedy during the first week, then the second one and then the third. This procedure may also be adopted in the

active stage and in cases of confirmed phthisis with hectic fever and pus formation.

CALC C—A very good constitutionnl remedy. F. Cartier says, that it is one of those remedies with which we need not fear aggravation. Farrington says that it is indicated in the late stage when large cavities are forming. It acts particularly upon the right lung about its middle third. Dewey says that it suits specially the third stage and scrofulous and leucophlegmatic patients who are worse in open air.

CALC P—Very useful when emaciation is rapidly progressive.

ARS IOD—Most frequently used in the advanced stage to keep up strength and to increase appetite.

KALI IOD—Indicated in pulmonary phthisis, particularly when there is frothy expectoration, night sweats and loose stool.

NITR AC—Tuberculosis ; suppuration of lungs.

STANN IOD—F. Cartier thinks it to be a standard remedy during the cavity period.

SILICEA—It is useful in the advanced stage with suppuration of the lungs. Farrington says that it will seldom cure, it can only palliate. The indication for its use are hectic fever, suppuration of the lungs constant spasmodic cough with tickling of the laryux and expectoration of transparent salty mucus, diarrhœa, sweats. Jousset used the 30th potency—2 or 3 doses per day. He used to continue it for a long time.

HEP S—Tubercle deposited in one or other apex,

with croupy cough. It frequently follows Spongia. Farrington thinks that it may bring on absorption of the tubercle bacillus.

CARBO A AND CARBO V—When there is destruction of the lung tissue and decomposition of the fluids expectorated.

PIX LIQUIDA—Excellent remedy in the late stages. Purulent offensive expectoration and pain in the left third costal cartilage.

BAPTISIA—Particularly useful to control the fever during the late stages.

TURBERCULIN ALTERNATED WITH APIS, BRY, PULS—Jager alternated Koch's New Tuberculin with Apis, Bry and Puls. He says that Bryonia is a complement of Tuberculin.

3. SPECIAL INDICATIONS—

(a) FEVER—The main remedies are *Ars Iod*, **Bapt**, **Chi**, *Chin Ars*, *Digit*, *Echinacea*, **Nitr Ac**, *Pyrogen*, *Sanguin*, *Silicea*.

ARS IOD—The most used medicine in the advanced stage to keep up strength and increase appetite. Useful when there is fever and pulmonary congestion.

BAPTISIA—A valuable remedy to reduce the temperature when softening has set in with hectic fever, and purulent expectoration. Dr. Mitchel thinks that it can reduce the temperature considerably. F. Cartier and Farrington both think it to be a very good remedy to control the tubercular temperature.

CHINA—Acts like Baptisia in reducing temperature.

F. Cartier thinks it to be one of the remedies to reduce the temperature of phthisis.

CHIN ARS—Useful remedy.

DIGITALIS—Bæhr claims that this remedy is said to be the most reliable one to subdue the hectic fever of phthisis.

ECHINACEA—Useful remedy.

FER PHOS—One of the best remedies to control the temperature of phthisis.

NITRIC ACID—Specially for the hectic fever. It has rush of blood to the chest, breaking down of tubercles, hæmorrhage, debility and tickling cough. It follows Calc C well.

PYROGEN—Useful remedy.

SANGUINARIA—It will lessen the hectic fever by calming the circulation and removing the congestion of the chest.

SILICEA—Said to be useful in lower potencies.

(b) COUGH—(See also Cough) The following are mainly useful—**Calc C**, **Carbo V**, **Codeine**, **Conium**, **Corallium**, **Crotalus**, **Dsoera**, **Fer Acet**, **Hep S**, **Hyosc**, **Iod**, **Ipec**, **Kali Crab**, **Lach**, **Lauroc**, **Lobelia**, **Silicea**, **Spongia**, **Stannum**.

CALC C—Cough with purulent expectoration.

CARBO V—Spasmodic cough.

CODEINE—Incessant teasing cough.

CONIUM—Constant tickling cough at night.

CROTALUS—Useful for the reflex cough.

DROSERA—Traditional remedy. Jahr used to give it in alternation with Silicea. F. Cartier says that it

diminishes temporarily the cough of tubercular patients.

FER ACET—Constant cough with vomiting immediately after eating ; hæmoptysis, fever and congestion.

HEP S—Croupy cough, follows Spongia well.

HYOSC—Nightly cough with tickling.

IODIUM—Blood-streaked sputum with tough expectoration.

IPECAC—In the early stages useful for the reflex coughs.

KALI CARB—When the cough ceases and expectoration is reduced in quantity.

LACHESIS—Useful in early stages for reflex cough. In the advanced stage when the patient has a retching cough and tough greenish mucopurulent expectoration.

LAUROC—Constant cough, with expectoration of copious, gelatinous sputum, streaked with blood.

LOBELIA—For the reflex cough.

OPIUM—Opium and its derivatives are useful in large doses.

SILICEA—Useful in alternation with hoarseness and dryness of larynx.

STANNUM—Hoarseness and roughness in the larynx. Scraping cough with profuse greenish expectoration. Dry cough in evening in bed with scanty expectoration. Fatiguing paroxysmal cough.

(c) HÆMOPTYSIS (*see Cough*) In addition to the ordinary remedies, F. Cartier recommends the following for abundant blood—**Geranium Maculatum** (mother

tincture ; *Acalypha* (mother tincture) ; *Millefolium* (mother tincture) **Pendulum 6, Ferrum Acet.**

(d) **DIARRHŒA**—(See also *Diarrhœa*.) Jahr recommends **Fer Phos, Sulph, Lyco, Puls.** Jousset recommends **Phos Ac** (lower) ; **Cotion** (1x trit.) ; **Rhubarb** (2 to 10 minims of the mother tincture per day). **Phos Ac** and **Chin Ars** are the favourite remedies of F. Cartier. Though Hughes recommends **Ipec, Dors, Krecsote, Ars A**, yet he says "my own experience is that **Ars A 3x**, will often check the diarrhœa, but if it fails no other medicine will be successful." Arschongini recommends the following — **Phos Ac**—a valuable remedy, its action is transient and must be frequently repeated. **Acetic Acid**—diarrhœa liquid or undigested with swelling of legs and feet and **Lactic Acid**—diarrhœa often useful. **Lactic Acid** has green, slimy stool, coming on with flatus ; swelling of feet **Arnica** is often useful in far advanced cases. **Paullinia** is often useful. **Hysterionica** Baylahuen, speedily controls the diarrhœa and improves the general condition of the patient.

(e) **PLEURISY** (See *Pleurisy*)

(f) **DEBILITY** (See *Debility*)

(g) **ŒDEMA LEGS** (See *Œdema*)

(h) **GLANDS** (See *Glands*)

(i) **Sweats**—Jahr recommends **Calc C, China, Dulc, Carbo V, Lyco, Phos, Stannum, Sulph.** Jousset and F. Cartier recommends **Acid Phos, Calc C, Agaricin, Pilocarpine, Lambucus.**

(j) **HEART TROUBLE**—Jousset recommends **Calc Fl**

and *Digitalis*. F. Cartier recommends *Cactus G.*, *Cratægus*, *Chelidonium*, *Taraxacum*. See also *Heart Diseases*.

TRAUMATIC DELIRIUM.

Traumatic Delirium is nothing more than *Shock*, modified by existing circumstances. If an individual of a highly nervous or irritable disposition receives a great injury, shock either degenerates into delirium or this condition is present from the first. This delirium is usually of the furious, raving form, though it may occur in almost any form.

ACONITE—Inconsolable lamentations ; anguish ; piteous howling ; reproaches from trivial causes ; disheartening apprehensions ; despair ; loud moaning ; palpitation of the heart ; oppressed breathing ; increased heat of body and face ; great weariness ; apprehension of approaching death ; strong tendency to be angry or frightened ; on rising from recumbent posture the red face becomes deathly pale ; vertigo after fright. **Belladonna**—Melancholy ; great anguish about the heart ; merry craziness ; immoderate laughter ; violent weeping, moaning or howling ; great irritability of the senses ; bites everything ; tries to escape ; dark, red and bloated face. **Bryonia**—Apprehensions ; uneasiness, and dread on account of future vehemence ; cold sweat on forehead and head ; faintness and nausea on sitting up in bed ; has to lie down again ; bloated, red and hot face ;

delirium about the day's business. **Cuprum Aceticum**—Great absence of mind; tendency to start; the eyes are sunken, staring, as if riveted in the sockets; cold sweat; spasmodic distortion of face. **Cuprum Metallicum**—Anguish, restless tossing about and constant weariness; delirium; attacks of craziness and vertigo; slow pulse; flushes of heat; colic; red, inflamed eyes, with wild looks; pale face. **Ferrum Aceticum**—Vehement; quarrelsome; anxiety; great langour; fainting spells; coldness; want of animal heat; viscid, exhausting sweat; livid or pale face and lips; sometimes fiery red face. **Helleborus**—Silent melancholy; involuntary sighing; obstinate silence; spasmodic rigidity of limbs, with concussive shaking of the head; general sweat; dullness; confusion of the head; inability to reflect; pale face. **Hyoscyamus**—Indomitable rage; horrid anguish; complains of having been poisoned; raging; desire to go naked day and night; sleepless; screaming; repeated fainting fits; cold and sour sweat; complete stupefaction; loss of sense; does not recognise his relatives; red, sparkling eyes, distorted in different directions; bluish face; cold pale face or brown-red, swollen face. **Ignatia**—great tendency to start; boldness; the slightest contradiction irritates; ill-humour and anger, impatience, irresoluteness; quarrelsome; intolerance of noise; sadness; weeping and laughing almost in one breath; sweat on face; face pale, red or bluish; involuntary sighing. **Lachesis**—Feels sad; discouragement and loathing of life; mistrustful, sus-

icious, doubts everything ; peevish, fault-finding ; hurriedness and uneasiness ; great nervous irritability ; excessive moaning and complaints of one's pains ; morbid talkativeness ; small and quick pulse ; distortion of face, sunken face, showing great suffering ; pale face. **Stramonium**—Indomitable rage ; talkativeness ; great desire to bite ; fear ; convulsions ; weariness of mind ; subsultus tendinum ; spasmodic movements ; strong pulse ; copious sweat ; swollen and red face ; sparkling, glistening eyes ; staring, somnolent eyes.

URINE RETENTION OF

The following remedies may be considered. *Acon*, *Arnica*, *Ars A*, *Bell*, *Canth*, *China*, *Cuprum*, *Dig*, *Hyosc*, *Lyco*, *Puls*, *Secale*, *Stram*, *Sulph*, *Verat A*.

UTERINE DISPLACEMENTS.

For **prolapse of uterus** of a recent origin *Sep*, *Plat*, *Nux V*, *Bell* are most useful. For **prolapse** after a hard confinement think of *Bell*, *Nux V*, *Secale*. Other remedies to be thought of are *Benzoic Ac*, *Cimicifuga*, *Fer Iod*, *Helon*, *Hydrast*, *Lach*, *Kreosote*, *Plat*, *Rhus T*, *Sulph*. For **retroversion of uterus**, think of *Aurum Mur*, *Calc Phos*, *Cimicifuga*, *Lac Can*, *Nux V*, *Sepia*, *Tarentula*. For **anteversion of the uterus**, *Bell*, *Calc C*, *Cauro*, *Calc Phos*,

Helonius, Nux V, Sepia, Tarentula. It need hardly be said that all the above remedies are only palliatives; to ensure a complete cure mechanical measures are necessary.

VARICOSE VEINS.

A partial and irregular hypertrophy of the venous system. This hypertrophy becomes manifest by the enlargement of the veins in size as well as in length.

Puls, **Carbo V** and **Sulph** are the best remedies. In addition to **Puls**, Jousset mentions **Ham V** to be very useful. When they ulcerate **Ars A**, **Calc**, **Lach**, **Puls**, **Sulph** may be thought of. **Calc Fl** is for varicose veins and their ulcers, specially in old people. **Fer Phos** is for the varices of young people.

VERTIGO : GIDDINESS.

Giddiness or dizziness is most commonly due to ear diseases or associated with dyspepsia, gout, neurasthenia, high blood pressure. It may also be a precursory symptom of apoplexy or epilepsy.

Remedies in general—**Acon** ; Aloes ; Ant C ; Arg Nit ; Arnica ; Arsenic A ; **Bell** ; **Bry** ; Calc C ; Caust ; Cham ; Chelid ; *China* ; Cicuta ; Cocculus ; *Conium* ; Digitalis ; Gels ; Hep S ; Hyosc ; Kali Bi ; Lach ; *Lyco* ; Mag C ; Merc S ; Moschus ; Nitr Ac ; **Nux V** ; Opium ; Phos ; **Puls** ; Rhus T ; Secale ; Sepia ; *Sil* ; Spig ; **Sulph** ; Tabac ; Theridion ; Verat A ; Zinc.

Ordinarily **Acon**, **Bell**, **Bry**, **Nux V**, **Puls** are very useful. For a *congestive vertigo*, **Bell** is mainly useful, then come **Nux V** and **Sulph**. For vertigo *with nausea and vomiting* **Tabacum**, **Arnica**, **Mag C**, **Chelid**, **Spig** are useful. For vertigo *from gastric troubles* **Puls** and **Ant Cr** are the best remedies. When the vertigo comes on *after a full meal* **Nux V** and **Sulph** are the best remedies. For vertigo from the *abuse of narcotic substances*, **Phos**, **Lach**, **Ars A**, **Calc C**, **Sulphur** are useful. For vertigo from *debility* think of **Chi**, **Hep S**, **Calc C**, **Puls**, **Sepia**, **Sil**, **Sulph**. When the vertigo is due to *excessive mental efforts* give **Conium**, **Lach**, **Puls**, **Sil**. For vertigo due to *hysterical* states **Conium**, **Cicuta**, **Cocc**, **Puls**, **Lyco**, **Phos** are useful. For vertigo from *self abuse* give **Conium**. For vertigo of *old people*, **Ambra Gresia**, **Conium** and **Iodine**, **Rhus T** are useful. For *tendency to fall backwards* give **Bell**; to *fall sidewise* give **Conium** and **Sulph**; to *fall forwards* **Graph** and **Rhus T**.

See also Meniere's Disease.

VOMITING AND NAUSEA.

Remedies in general—**Acon**; **Aethusa**; **Ant C**; **Ant T**; **Apomorphine**; **Argent Nit**; **Arnica**; **Arsenic A**; **Bell**; **Bismuth**; **Bry**; **Calc C**; **Camphor Monobrom**; **Carbolic Ac**; **Carbo Veg**; **Cham**; **China**; **Cina**; **Crotalus**; **Croton Tig**; **Cuprum Ars**; **Cuprum Met**; **Digitalis**; **Ferrum Met**; **Graph**;

Ingluvin ; **Iodium** ; **Ipecac** ; *Iris V* ; **Kali Bi** ; *Kreosote* ; **Nux Vom** ; *Opium* ; *Phos* ; **Plumb** ; **Puls** ; *Rhus T* ; *Secale* : *Sepia* ; **Tabacum** ; *Theridion* ; *Verat A* ; **Zinc**.

1. GENERAL TREATMENT—The first and best remedy is **Ipecac**. It has constant nausea with vomiting. If **Ipecac** is not sufficient **Nux V** should be given. **Nux Vom** is indicated by violent vomiting specially in the morning ; the vomit consists of gastric mucus or bile. **Arsenic A** and **Tabacum** for grave cases. **Ant T** has nausea but less persistent than that seen under **Ipec**. Its vomiting is followed by great languor, drowsiness and desire for cooling things. **Aethusa** and **Calc C** are useful for the vomiting of curds. For vomiting after derangement of the stomach, give **Ant C**, **Arn**, **Bry**, **Ipec**, **Nux V**, and **Sulph**. After getting overheated give **Ant C**, **Bry**. After nightwatching give **Ipec**, **Nux V**, **Puls**. For vomiting of pregnant females **Ipec**, **Sep**, **Sulph**. For vomiting after concussion of the brain give **Arnica**, **Bry**, **Rhus T**. If the ingesta are vomited up **Ars A**, **Ipec**, **Nux V**, **Phos**, **Puls**, **Sil**, **Sulph**, **Verat A**. If the vomit is bitter give **Acon**, **Ant C**, **Ars A**, **Nux V**, **Puls**. If the vomit is sour give **Calc C**, **Cham**, **China**, **Nux V**, **Puls**, **Sulph**. If it looks green give **Acon**, **Ars A**, **Cham**, **Iris V**, **Puls**, **Verat A**. If it looks black give **Ars A**, **China**, **Phos**, **Verat A**. If it is watery give **Bell**, **Bry**, **Ipec**, **Sulph**. If only mucus is vomited **Bell**, **Ipec**, **Puls**, **Sulph** will be useful. If there is vomiting after a meal give **Ars A**, **Ipec**, **Nux**

V, Phos, Puls, Sulph, Verat A. If there is vomiting specially after drinking give **Ars A, Bry, Sil, Verat A.**

2. GENERAL INDICATIONS.

ACONITE—Nausea. Vomiting of bile with bitter taste ; green vomiting. Vomiting of worms.

AETHUSA—Sudden violent vomiting ; of frothy white substance ; of yellow fluid, followed by curdled milk. The milk is forcibly ejected soon after being taken : cannot bear milk in any form. Specially useful for nursing children.

ANTIM CRUD—Nausea and vomiting from overloaded stomach, gastric catarrh and getting overheated. Vomiting of mucus and bile. Vomiting with diarrhœa.

ANTIM TART—Nausea with incessant vomiting. Great retching. Vomiting is followed by great languor and drowsiness and desire for cooling things. Vomit ; green, tough, watery mucus, bile.

APOMORPHINE—Vomiting of cerebral origin. Profuse sudden vomiting with hardly any nausea.

ARGENT NIT—Deathly nausea not relieved by vomiting.

ARNICA—Vomiting and nausea after concussion.

ARSENIC A—Nausea with loss of appetite. Longlasting nausea with faintness. Violent vomiting of food and gastric fluids. Vomit ; bitter, green, black mucus, mucus streaked with blood.

BELLADONNA—Cerebral vomiting. Empty retching with ineffectual inclination to vomit.

BISMUTH—Post-operative vomiting. Vomiting of cancer. Vomiting with convulsive gagging and inexpressible pain in the stomach.

BRYONIA—Nausea from the slightest motion. Vomiting of solid food not of drink; of food immediately after eating.

CALC C—Nausea and vomiting during dentition. Vomiting of milk in their curds. Vomiting; sour, black, of what has been taken.

CAMPHOR MONOBROM—Persistent vomiting of children in brain affections.

CARBOLIC ACID—Nervous vomiting. Vomiting of cancer stomach. Vomiting of drunkards.

CARBO VEG—Vomiting; sour, bilious, bloody mucus.

CHAM—Nausea with inclination to vomit. Bitter vomiting. Vomiting; bile, sour, slimy.

CHINA—Frequent vomiting. Vomiting; sour, blackish, bloody.

CINA—Nausea constant. Vomiting of mucus.

CROTALUS—Nausea with ineffectual retching. Black vomit. Bilious vomiting and violent vomiting of the food taken.

CROTON TIG—Violent vomiting immediately after drinking.

CUPRUM ARS—Persistent vomiting of watery, greenish fluid, with thirst and burning in the stomach.

CUPRUM MET—Nausea and vomiting from taking cold. Nausea and vomiting in connection with

menstrual troubles. Nausea and vomiting accompanying brain affections.

DIGITALIS—Persistent nausea and vomiting. Nausea not relieved by vomiting. Even the smell of food excites vomiting.

GRAPH—Vomiting of pregnancy. Good appetite inspite of vomiting.

INGLUVIN—It is the active principle derived from the gizzard of the domestic fowl. Arschoughini says that he got highly gratifying results with it in cases of vomiting of pregnancy. He used to give 5 to 20 grains before meals.

IODIUM—Has cured intractable vomiting of pregnancy. Obstinate, violent and constant vomiting of bilious substances.

IPECAC—Constant nausea. Vomiting; of ingesta, copious jelly-like mucus, blood, dark liquid.

IRIS V—Periodical vomiting spells. Sour vomiting, making teeth and mouth sour. Vomiting of green bile or yellow fluid.

KALI BI—Nausea with heat and giddiness. Vomits; sour, bitter, bile, mucus, blood and mucus.

KREOSOTE—Nausea and vomiting specially in the morning. Vomiting of pregnancy. Vomiting in an empty stomach. Vomiting of undigested food long after eating,

NUX VOM—Nausea in the morning; after eating: from tobacco. Vomiting; food and drink, sour mucus, bile, blood, black substance.

OPIUM—Unsuccessful vomituration in drunkards.

Vomiting, first of food, then of a fecal-smelling substance. Vomit—green, bloody, feces, bitter.

PHOS—Chronic vomiting of dyspepsia. Vomiting of blood in gastric ulcer and cancer.

PULS Nausea ceasing after vomiting. Nausea at throat as from a worm crawling. Nausea and vomiting with very bad taste in the mouth. Vomiting ; from a cold in stomach, from suppressed menses, from fruits, fats and other dietatic-irregularities. Vomit ; sour, green, bilious matter, blood.

RHUS T—Vomiting after concussion of the brain.

SECALE—Nausea, with sensation as if too warm. Vomiting of large quantities of dark brown slime. Vomiting ; food ; yellowish green frothy substance, decomposed matter, worms.

SEPIA—Vomiting of pregnancy. Smell of food aggravates nausea. Vomiting of bile and food.

SILICEA—Vomits whenever he drinks. Nausea and vomiting in the morning with much exhaustion.

TABACUM—Nausea with great sense of weakness and faintness. Nausea and vomiting and cold sweat remaining after Verat A and Secale have checked the stools of cholera. Nausea and vomiting on least motion.

THERIDION—Nausea on rising in the morning. Retching and vomiting with cold perspiration. Vomiting of slimy acrid water, then of bile.

VERAT A—Nausea with sensation of fainting and violent thirst. Violent vomiting with continuous nausea

great prostration. Vomiting of food, or of acid, bitter, yellowish-green mucus.

ZINC—Vomiting from cerebral causes. Vomiting of drunkards. Obstinate vomiting with salivation.

WHITLOW : PANARITIUM : FELONS.

A localised inflammation of the terminal portion of finger accompanied with excruciating pain and burning.

Remedies in general—Allium Cepa ; Anthracin ; Apis ; **Ars A** ; Barium ; Bovista ; Calc C ; Crotalus ; **Dioscoria** ; Fluor Ac ; Graph ; **Hep S** ; Iod ; **Lach** ; Ledum ; Mag Caust ; **Merc S** ; Natr M ; Nitric Ac ; Nux V ; Petrol ; Phos ; Sepia ; **Silicea** ; Stram ; **Sulph**.

1. PREVENTIVE—Lilienthal says that **Apis** will be useful and should this fail it may be followed by a dose of **Sulph** 200. Before there is suppuration, whitlows may be checked by giving **Nitr Ac** in water, to be applied locally. **Dioscoria** is said to check the disposition to whitlows. **Calc C** prevents the return of attacks.

2. GENERAL TREATMENT—The main remedies are **Sulph**, **Sil**, **Hep S**, **Lach**, **Ars A** and **Merc S**. Jahr says that **Sulph**, **Sil**, **Hep S**, have effected such rapid cures in his hands that he scarcely found it necessary to use other remedies. Farrington used **Fluor Ac** with good success in bone felons. **Anthracin** is occasionally useful in very obstinate cases. Before pus is formed

but not sufficiently ripe, a single dose of **Sulph** may arrest the whole disease. **Merc S** given low will generally favour formation of pus. After pus is formed **Sil** does good to most of the cases. It is specially the remedy when the disease seems to start from splinters. If after using **Sil**, the swelling does not break up, **Hep S** hastens the pus formation. Kent also speaks very highly of it in this stage. When the discharge of pus is too profuse or continued too long **Sil** should be thought of. When gangrene seems to threaten, **Lach**, **Ars A** are useful. Though some authors recommend **Bry**, **Lyco** and **Rhus T**, Jahr found them ineffectual. **Graph** has been recommended by Kressler and **Caust** by Goullon, but Jahr found them both useless. For the old, maltreated cases try **Hep S**, **Phos**, **Sil**, **Stram** and **Sulph**. Herring recommends **Crot** where there are debility, face blue or pale remaining so for a time after paroxysm; epistaxis, puffed face, frothy stringy sputum; threatened pulmonary œdema or paralysis.

3. SPECIAL INDICATIONS.

For the *excruciating pains* give **Graph**, **Hep S**, **Mag Caust**, **Merc S**, **Nux V**, **Sepia**, **Sulph**. For the sensation *as if a splinter went in*, give **Nitr Ac**, **Sil**, **Sulph**, **Hep S**, **Petroleum**. When caused by *splinters* give **Bar**, **Hep S**, **Iod**, **Lach**, **Nitr Ac**, **Petrol**, **Sil**, **Sulph**. From *needle prick under nail*, **Allium Ceba**, **Bovista**, **Sulph**. From *injury*, **Ledum**. From *splits on skin hanging to nail*, give **Allium Ceba** and **Natum Mur**.

WHOOPING COUGH.

Remedies in general—Ambra Grisea ; Ant C ; Ant T ; Arsenic A ; Bell ; Carbo V ; Caust ; Cham ; *China* ; *Coccus* ; *Cacti* ; Corallium Rub ; **Cuprum** ; Drosera ; Hydrocyan Ac ; Hyosc ; Ign ; **Ipec** ; *Kali Bi* ; Lauroc ; *Mag Phos* ; Mephitis ; Moschus ; Naphthalin ; Nux V ; *Pertussin* ; Puls ; Rumex ; Sanguin ; **Spong** ; *Sticta* ; **Verat A** ; Zinc.

Ipec, **Bell**, **Dros**, **Cupr**, **Verat A** are the main remedies. **Ipec** should be given at the onset. It has great dyspnœa, copious tenacious mucus ; the coughs follow each other in quick succession and there is relief from vomiting. **Bell** is also a remedy in the onset. There is no catarrh or if it is present it is only very slight. The spasmodic nature of the cough is prominent and along with it the congestive symptoms are present. It will often shorten and modify the disease. The cough is excited by tickling in the throat and terminate by sneezing. **Drosera** is praised by Hahnemann. Bays says that it is more useful in whooping cough than any other remedy. It is very suitable in uncomplicated cases. It has a hoarse barking cough in frequent pyroxyms, preventing breath, worse after midnight, the child holds the chest when coughing. **Cuprum** has long and uninterrupted paroxysms, cough threatens suffocation ; expectoration of tough ; gelatinous mucus ; relief from cold water. It will be useful after **Drosera**. **Verat Alb**, when all the above fail. It may be noted that

minute doses given after every paroxysms will be more useful than the ordinary method of giving drop doses every 3 or 4 hours. **Cina** is also a good remedy. It has rigidity (like *Ipec*), the child stiffens out and there is a clucking sound in the œsophagus and the paroxysms of cough come out. **Mag Phos** 20 is highly praised by Dewey. **Kali Bi**, has hoarse cough, child breathing superfecially, involvement of the nose, throat and frontal sinus, expectoration of yellow, tough, stringy mucus. **Coccus Cacti** has paroxysms of cough with vomiting of clear, ropy mucus extending in long thick strings even to the floor. It is useful for the protracted bronchial catarrh remaining after whooping cough. **Corralium Rubrum** is highly praised by Teste and Dunham. It is indicated in the later stages of whooping cough. The neurotic element must be prominent to make it well indicated. It has violent paroxysms of short, quick, ringing cough. **Mephitis** is useful where the laryngeal spasm (wboop) is prominent. The cough is generally worse at night on lying down, there is suffocated feeling, and the child cannot exhale. **Pertussin** (a nosode of whooping cough) highly praised by Clarke. **Ant T**, whoping cough is provoked when the child becomes angry. **Sepia** for cases of whooping cough that drag on for a long time. **Spongia**, has hoarseness, irritation to cough as if from a plug in the throat, relief of symptoms by taking cold drinks. **Arn**—child cries before paroxysm; cough causes blood-shot eyes, nosebleed; expectoration of foaming blood or blood clots or putrid mucus.

WORMS

Remedies in general—*Aconite* ; *Bell* ; *Calc C* ; *Chenopodium* ; *China* ; *Cicuta* ; *Cina* ; *Filix Mas* ; *Ipec* ; *Lyco* ; *Merc S* ; *Puls* ; *Sabad* ; *Silicea* ; *Spigelia* ; *Stannum* ; *Sulph* ; *Teucrium*.

Where there is suspicion of worms and the child becomes emaciated and vomits, give *Ipec*. If this has no effect give *Pulsatilla*. If *Puls* fails give *China*. It has pressure in the stomach with retching, pain in abdomen after eating, great weakness. *China* ; patient is cross and irritable, pale face, grinding of the teeth, tendency to convulsions, picking nose, milky urine and a variable appetite. *Acon* has itching of the anus from worm, whole abdomen bloated, nausea, accumulation of water in the mouth. *Bell*, has involuntary urine, grinding of teeth. *Calc C* has pale face, dark rings around the eyes, bloated abdomen and diarrhœa. *Cicuta*, together with *Cina* is indicated in convulsions from worms. *Silicea*, passes worms in large numbers. *Stannum*, stupefies worms and then they are dislodged by purgatives. Pale sunken face, sluggish disposition, the child prefers to lie over the stomach. *Teucrium*, terrible itching in anus from worms. For the *spitting and waterbrash*, give *Acon Lyco, Sil*. For *tendency to vomit*, give *Acon Cina, Lyco, Spig*. For *diarrhœa*, give *Calc C, Cina, Merc S*. For *colic*, give *Acon, Cina, Lyco, Merc S*. For *convulsions*, give *Cicuta, Cina, Bell, Spig*.

GLOSSARY.





GLOSSARY.

Acme—height or utmost pitch of a disease.

Acne—(Beng)—*Brana*.

Adenitis—acute inflammation of glands.

Adipose—fatty.

Adynanic—feeble ; with loss of strength.

Agalactia—defective milk flow after child birth.

Agoraphobia—a dread of open spaces or places ; a dread of crowds.

Agglutination—clotting : joining together ; clumping.

Alæ nasi—the walls of the nostrils.

Alimentary tract—includes mouth, tongue, gullet, stomach, intestine and rectum up to anus ; the tract associated with digestion.

Alopacia—baldness.

Amaurosis—partial or total blindness.

Ambiopia—vision with both eyes.

Amenorrhœa—stoppage of menses.

Anæsthesia dolorosa—dead to external sensibility but constantly painful.

Anasarca—general dropsy.

Aneurysm—dilatation of artery forming a pulsating tumour.

Anorexia—loss of appetite.

Anthrophobia—dread of mankind.

Antiphlogistic—agent acting against heat or inflammation.

Antipsoric—counter to psora or a tendency to certain forms of disease, especially skin affections.

Antipyretic—agent reducing temperature.

Anuria—suppression of urine.

Aphonia—loss of voice.

Apthous—covered with small white ulcers on the surface of a mucous membrane.

Apnoea—suspended respiration.

Apoplexy—sudden rupture of blood vessels in brain with paralysis and unconsciousness.

Apirexia—interval between paroxysm of fever.

Arteriosclerosis—thickening of coats of arteries promoting blood pressure.

Arthritic pain—pain due to inflamed joint.

Arthritis—inflammation of the joint.

Ascites—dropsy (accumulation of watery fluid) of the abdomen.

Asphyxia Neonatorum—death of infant due to stoppage of respiration.

Asthenia—debility, lack of strength.

Asthenopia—weak or painful vision.

Atony—loss of tone ; debility.

Auditory—belonging to sense of hearing.

Axilla—armpit Beng (*Bagal*).

Balanitis—inflammation of the mucous membrane of glans penis and underlayer of prepuce.

Balanorrhœa—inflammation of eyelid.

Bronchiectasis—dilatation of bronchi giving rise to cough with much expectoration.

Buccal—pertaining to the cheek.

Cachexia—a depraved condition of nutrition ; a bad state of body.

Cæcum—a sac having only one opening, connected with the intestine.

Canthi—corners of the eyes.

Cardiac—relating to the heart,

Cardialgia—painful neuralgia of the heart; heartburn.

Caries—ulceration of bones.

Carphologia—delirious picking at the bed cloth.

Catamenia—menses.

Cataleptic immobility—a fit of rigidity of body and consequent immobility.

Cataleptic—pertaining to catalepsy or the state of shamming death—the kind of mesmeric sleep under a sudden shock or terror.

Cathartic—purgative.

Ciliary—pertaining to the eye lashes.

Cerate—a compound having wax as basis.

Cervical—pertaining to the neck.

Cervix—the neck (of uterus.)

Chancroids—resembling a chancre, the primary or “hard” syphilitic ulcer.

Chemosis—elevation of conjunctiva above cornea.

Chilblains—a certain kind of inflammation of the skin due to cold.

Chlorosis—a kind of anæmia common in young women.

Chorea—a nervous disease causing irregular involuntary movements of the limbs or face.

Chordee—painful erection of penis, specially in gonorrhœa.

Cicatrix—the scar or mark of a wound.

Cirrhosis—hardening due to an increase in the connective tissue of an organ.

Colliquative—profuse in flow.

Colon—the part of the large intestine from the cœcum to the rectum.

Coma—abnormally deep sleep.

Coma vigil—delirious lethargy with open eyes.

Concha—outer ear.

Condylomata—wartlike growth about the anus.

Conjunctivitis—inflammation of the mucous membrane of the eye. Beng. (*Chokh otha*)

Corona glandis—ridge of the glans penis.

Coryza—cold^s Beng. (*Kuncha Sardi*)

Coxofemoral—relating to the hip and thigh.

Croup—inflammation of larynx and trachea.

Cutaneous—pertaining to the skin.

Cyanosis—blue discolouration of skin from non-oxidation of blood.

Cystitis—inflammation of the bladder.

Decubitus—posture or lie of the patient.

Deglutition—the act or power of swallowing.

Delirium tremens—delirium due to alcohol.

Dementia ; Idiocy—absence of intellect.

Dermatitis—inflammation of the skin.

Desquamation—scaling of the skin.

Diaphoresis—production of perspiration.

Diathesis—a particular condition or habit of body: especially one predisposing to certain disease.

Diplopia—double vision.

Diuresis—excessive secretion of urine.

Dorsum—the back or the posterior part.

Duodenitis—inflammation of the duodenum or upper part of the small intestine.

Dura mater—outermost membrane of brain.

Dyscrasia—a morbid state of constitution.

Dysphagia—inability to swallow.

Dyspnœa—difficulty of breathing.

Ecchymosis—a discoloration of the surface produced by blood, effused below or in the texture of the skin.

Eclampsia—a convulsive or epileptiform seizure occurring in women during pregnancy, labour or after delivery.

Ectropion—eversion of eyelid.

Emesis—the act of vomiting.

Emmenagog—medicine promoting menstrual discharge.

Emphysema—distension of tissue with air or gases.

Emprosthotonus—spasm and bending the body forward.

Encephalitis—inflammation of brain with symptoms of delirium, convulsions, coma etc.

Endocarditis—inflammation of endocardium, the transparent lining membrane of the heart.

Endometritis—inflammation of the lining membrane of the uterus with alternate relaxation.

Enterocolitis—inflammation of the intestines and colon.

Enuresis—incontinence of urine.

Epigastrium—the region over the stomach.

Epistaxis—hæmorrhage from the nose.

Epithelioma—cancer of the skin.

Erethism—abnormal increase of nervous irritability.

Ergotism—poisoning by ergot.

Erosion—ulceration.

Eructation—the act of belching. Beng. (*Dhenkur*.)

Erythema—superficial blush or redness of the skin.

Exanthema—an eruption of the skin..

Excoriation—abrasion of the upper layer of the skin.

Exostosis—abnormal outgrowth of the bone.

Expectoration—expulsion of the secretion of the chest. Beng (*Gayar*).

Extravasation—the escape of any of the fluids of the living body from their proper vessels through a rupture in their walls.

Exudation—morbid oozing of fluid.

Formication—sense of creeping as from worms.

Galactorrhœa—flow of milk.

Ganglia nerves—small thickened areas on nerves.

Gastralgia—pain in the stomach.

Gastrodynia—pain in the stomach.

Gleet—thin discharge after gonorrhœa.

Globus Hystericus—sensation of a ball rising up the throat, specially in hysteria.

Hæmatemesis—vomiting of blood from the stomach.

Hæmatogenous jaundice—jaundice due to blood causes and not due to obstruction in the bile duct.

Hæmaturia—the discharge of blood with the urine.
 Hæmatocele—swelling of scrotum or spermatic cord containing blood.

Hæmatochyluria—presence of blood and chyle in the urine.

Hæmoptysis—spitting of blood.

Hæmorrhoids—a pile ; a small blood tumour at the anal orifice.

Hay asthma—a form of asthma suddenly excited by smell of hay with usual catarrh.

Hemicrania—neuralgia of half of the head.

Hepatitis—inflammation of the liver.

Herpes—skin disease with patches and distinct vesicles.

Housemaid's knee—an inflammation of the sac between the knee cap and the skin, to which housemaids are specially liable through kneeling on damp floors.

Hydrocephalus—collection of water in the head ; dropsy of the brain.

Hydrothorax—dropsy of the chest.

Hygroma—a serous cyst.

Hyperaemia—excessive amount of blood in any part of the body.

Hyperaemia—excessive amount of blood in any part of the body.

Hyperaesthesia—excessive sensibility.

Hyperemesis—excessive vomiting.

Hypertrophy—abnormal increase in the size of a part or organ.

Hypogastrium—lower part of the abdomen.

Hypoglobulia—diminution in the number of blood corpuscles.

Hypopion—effusion of the pus in the anterior chamber of the eye.

Hypothenar eminence—an eminence on the ulnar side of the palm.

Ichorous—acid thin discharge.

Icterus—jaundice.

Ileum—lower portion of small intestines.

Ilium—the upper part of the hip-bone.

Incarceration—imprisonment ; locking of an organ or the gut in a pouch.

Incipient—latent.

Infiltration—fluid effusion into an organ or tissue.

Inguinal—pertaining to the groin.

Integument—a covering, especially of the skin.

Intercostal—between the ribs.

Intertrigo—an inflammation of the skin from chafing or rubbing.

Intussusception—the slipping of one part of intestine into another.

Ischuria—retention or suppression of urine.

Lachrymation—excessive secretion of tears.

Lardaceous—fatty or waxy.

Laryngismus stridulus—spasmodic contracture of glottis.

Larynx—the upper part of wind pipe ; organ of voice.

Leucophlegmatic—having a tendency to dropsy.

Leucorrhoea—white discharge from vagina.

Lithaemia or Lithemia—an excess of uric acid in the urine.

Lochia—vaginal discharge after labour.

Locomotor ataxia—a disease caused by syphilis and characterised by ataxia or in co-ordination in locomotion or walking.

Lumbricus—a genus of intestinal worms; round worm.

Mastitis—inflammation of the breast.

Lymphatics—a system of vessels draining lymph.

Malleolus—a hammer-head shaped process of bone.

Mania a potu—mania for drink.

Meatus auditorius—the external auditory canal (meatus—a passage, an opening).

Medulla oblongata—the enlarged portion of the spinal cord in the cranium.

Megrin—one sided headache.

Menorrhagia—excessive menstrual flow.

Mesentery—the peritoneal attachment of the small intestines.

Metacarpal—belonging to the palm of the hand; pertaining to the metacarpus i. e. the bones of the palm of the hand.

Metastasis—change in the seat of disease.

Meteorism—gas in the abdominal cavity.

Metiritis—inflammation of the uterus.

Metrorrhagia—uterine hæmorrhage between the menstrual periods.

Micturition—passing urine.

Milliary rash—(eruption) like millet seed.

Moles—(1) a small brown cutaneous spot.

(2) a mass formed in the uterus by an ovum,

the growth of which has undergone degeneration.

Muscular asthenopia—weak or painful vision due to strain of external ocular muscles.

Myalgia—pain in the muscles,

Myocardium—the muscular mass of heart.

Myopia—short sight.

Nephritis—inflammation of the kidney.

Neuralgia—pain in a nerve.

Nymphomania—excessive sexual desire in women.

Nystagmus—oscillatory movement of eye ball.

Odontalgia—toothache.

Oedema glottidis—accumulation of serous fluid in the upper part of the larynx, a very dangerous complication of certain diseases, may end in the sudden death from suffocation.

Oesophagus—gullet ; pipe conveying food from the mouth to the stomach.

Olfactory—pertaining to the sense of smell.

Onanism—self abuse.

Onychia—chronic inflammation of matrix of nail.

Open fontanelles—areas of junction of the bones of the skull are fontanelles. If the bones are slow in growing, these areas are open, only covered by thin membrane through which the brain can be felt pulsating.

Opisthotonus—spasmodic rigidity of the body in which the trunk is thrown backwards and arched upward.

Ophthalmia—inflammation of the conjunctiva.

Orchitis—inflammation of the testicle.

Ostitis—inflammation of bone.

Otalgia—earache.

Otorrhœa—discharge from the external auditory meatus.

Otitis media—inflammation of the middle ear.

Ozœna—fetid nasal ulceration and discharge.

Panaritium—phlegmonous inflammation of a finger or toe ; whitlow.

Papilla—(1) a small conical eminence, (2) a pustule.

Papule—a small elevation of the skin.

Paraphimosis—an affection where the prepuce is drawn behind glans, and cannot be drawn forwards.

Paraplegia—paralysis of legs.

Parenchyma—the distinctive or functional elements of an organ in contradistinction to the sustanticular elements.

Parotitis—inflammation of the parotids (the gland near the ear).

Parturition—the act of giving birth to young.

Pemphigus—a skin disease with an eruption of bullas.

Pericarditis—inflammation of the pericardium (the membruous sac, around the heart).

Periodontitis—inflammation of the membrane of a tooth socket.

Periosteum—the fibrous membrane investing the surfaces of bones except at the points of tendinous and ligamentous attachments and on the articular surfaces where cartilage is substituted.

Peruvian bark—cinchona.

Phagedæna—gangrenous ulceration.

Phalangeal—pertaining to the phalanges (the bones of the fingers and toes).

Phimosis—stenosis (narrowing) of the foreskin of the penis.

Phlebitis—inflammation of a vein.

Phlegmasia alba dolens—an acute œdema especially of the leg from venous obstruction ; milk leg.

Phlyctenule—minute vesicle or phlyctenule.

Phrenitis—inflammation of the brain.

Plethora—abnormal fulness of the blood-vessels.

Pleuropneumonia—inflammation of the pleura and lungs.

Polypus—a polyp ; a pedunculated tumour found in the nose, ear, rectum etc.

Posterior nares—posterior openings of the nasal cavities.

Post-partum—after parturition ; with special reference to hæmorrhage.

Pot-belliedness—the shape of the belly being like a pot.

Precordia—the area of the chest overlying the heart.

Priapism—painful erection of the penis.

Prolapsus—falling down of a part.

Prosopalgia—spasmodic facial neuralgia.

Prostatorrhœa—a thin gleet discharge from the prostate gland.

Prurigo capitis—favus of the scalp ; scald head.

Pruritus—intense itching.

Pseudo-hypertrophy—increase in the size of a paralysed part, due to overgrowth of an unimportant paralysed part, due to overgrowth of an unimportant tissue.

Psoas abscess—abscess in the loin pointing in the groin.

Psoriasis—chronic inflammatory skin disease with scale formation.

Ptosis—drooping of the upper eyelid from paralysis.

Ptyalism—excessive secretion of saliva.

Puerperal—pertaining to or following child-birth.

Purpura—hæmorrhages into the cutis.

Pustulation—formation of pustules.

Pustule—small purulent papule.

Putrescence—state of undergoing putrefaction.

Pyæmia—a condition in which pyogenic (developing or secreting pus) bacteria circulate in the blood and from abscesses wherever they lodge.

Pyorrhœa—discharge of pus.

Pyrosis—heart-burn, water brash.

Pyosalpinx—accumulation of pus in the oviduct (fallopian tube.)

Quartan—intermittent fever, paroxysm every fourth day.

Quotidian—intermittent fever with a daily paroxysm.

Rabies—madness arising from the bite of wild animals.

Rachitis—rickets.

Ranula—a tumour under tongue.

Rash—an exanthematous eruption on the skin.

Rubefacient—an agent that reddens the skin.

Sanguineous—of the nature of blood.

Scirrhus of the breast—hard cancer of the breast.

Scrofula—a constitutional condition with glandular tumours and a tubercular tendency.

Scurvy—a form of purpura due to deficient and imperfect diet.

Septicæmia—blood poisoning.

Seripiginous—resembling serpigo (ringworm).

Sinciput—the fore and upper part of the head.

Solar plexus—collection of nerves in abdomen.

Solitary glands—certain lymph glands in the intestinal mucosa.

Somnambulism—night walking.

Sordes—(1) fetid accumulations about the teeth (2) filth.

Spermatorrhœa— involuntary discharge of semen.

Sphincter—muscle constricting an orifice.

Spina bifida—a cleft of the spine.

Splinter—a sequestrum i. e. fragment of a necrosed bone.

Staphyloma—protrusion of the cornea or sclera.

Stasis—stagnation of the blood-current.

Sthenic—strong, active.

Strabismus—squinting.

Strangury—painful urination drop by drop.

Strumous ophthalmia—scrofulous ophthalmia.

Stye—a small inflammatory pimple on eyelid.

Beng. (A'njan).

Subsultus tendinum—convulsive muscular twitching.

Suggilation—ecchymosis ; bruise.

Supraorbital—above the orbit.

Sycosis—chronic inflammation of the hair follicles.

Symphysis—junction of the bones.

Symphysis pubis—the line of union of the pubic bones.

Synapsis—anatomic relation of one neuron with another (neuron—nerve cell including all its processes).

Syndrome—a complex of symptoms.

Synocha—continued fever.

Synovial—pertaining to synovia—an unctous albuminous fluid, secreted from certain glands in the joints.

Tetters—a form of herpes ; ringworm ; eczema.

Torticollis—contraction of cervical muscles with bending of head.

Trauma—injury.

Traumatic—pertaining to a wound or injury.

Trigeminal—pertaining to trigeminus.

Trismus—spasm of the muscles of mastication ; lockjaw.

Tumefaction—swelling of a part.

Ureter—tube carrying urine from kidney to bladder.

Urethra—Urinary canal extending from the neck of bladder to the extremity of the organ.

Varices—Venous dilatation.

Varicocele—enlargement of blood vessels of scrotum.

Variola—Small-pox.

Velum—back part of mouth.

Vertigo—giddiness ; dizziness.

Vesica—the bladder.

Viscera—the contents of the body cavities.

Vomiturition—retching ; an ineffectual effort to vomit.

Zygoma—the arch formed by the union of the zygomatic process of the temporal bone and the malar bone.

Zymotic—pertaining to fermentative changes produced by a zyme.

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