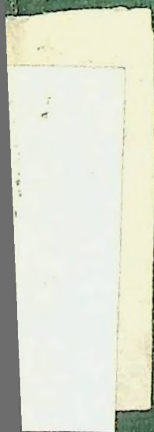


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HOMEOPATHIC TREATMENT  
OF  
MERAL, SYPHILITIC,  
AND  
OTHER AFFECTIONS  
OF THE  
URINARY ORGANS.

MEDICAL



1918

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MEDICINES, the majority of which are not susceptible to a chemical test, should be procured of persons upon whom perfect reliance can be placed. Having sufficiently tested in private and dispensary practice, the medicines prepared by the Pharmacy of LEATH AND ROSS, of 9, Vere Street, Cavendish Square, and 5, St. Paul's Churchyard, I am able, most confidently to recommend them to the confidence of the public.

R. S. GUTTERIDGE

*41, Brook Street,  
Grosvenor Square, W.*



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(Homo)

By J. Ph. BERJEAU'S

HOMŒOPATHIC TREATMENT

OF

SYPHILIS, GONORRHŒA,

SPERMATORRHŒA,

AND

OTHER AFFECTIONS

OF THE

URINARY ORGANS.

RE-EDITED AND REVISED BY

R. SANDON GUTTERIDGE, M.D.,

LICENTIATE OF THE FACULTY OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS; LATE PHYSICIAN  
TO THE METROPOLITAN PROVIDENT DISPENSARY.

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LONDON:

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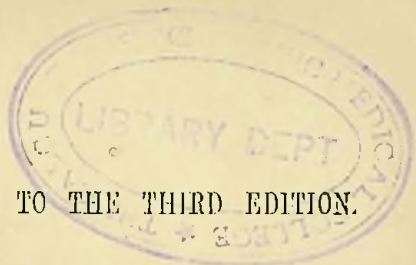
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PREFACE TO THE THIRD EDITION.

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THIS book has been carefully revised throughout, and a few remedies added where requisite; alterations have also been made in the doses prescribed; so that whilst a continuance of its old popularity may be reasonably hoped for, it commends itself still further to such as may need to consult its pages.

R. S. GUTTERIDGE.

LONDON :

*11, Brook Street, Grosvenor Square.*



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# TABLE OF MEDICINES

PRESCRIBED IN THIS WORK.

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NAME.	DILUTION.	SYNONYM.
1. ACID. NITRIC. . . . .	2 . . . . .	<i>Nitric Acid.</i>
2. ACID, PHOSPHORIC . . . . .	1 <sup>x</sup> . . . . .	<i>Phosphoric Acid.</i>
3. ACONITE . . . . .	1 <sup>x</sup> . . . . .	<i>Monkshood.</i>
4. APIS . . . . .	2 . . . . .	<i>Poison of Honey-bee.</i>
5. ARGENTUM NITRICUM . . . . .	5 . . . . .	<i>Nitrate of Silver.</i>
6. ARSENICUM . . . . .	5 . . . . .	<i>Arsenious Acid.</i>
7. ASCLEPIAS SYRIACA . . . . .	1 <sup>x</sup> . . . . .	<i>Silk-weed.</i>
8. AURUM METALLICUM . . . . .	5 . . . . .	<i>Pure Leaf-Gold.</i>
9. BAPTISIA . . . . .	1 <sup>x</sup> . . . . .	<i>Wild Indigo.</i>
10. BELLADONNA . . . . .	3 <sup>x</sup> . . . . .	<i>Nightshade.</i>
11. CALCAREA . . . . .	5 . . . . .	<i>Calcarea Carbonica.</i>
12. CANNABIS INDICUS . . . . .	0 . . . . .	<i>Indian Hemp.</i>
13. CANTHARIS . . . . .	3 . . . . .	<i>Cantharides.</i>
14. CHIMAPHILA . . . . .	1 <sup>x</sup> . . . . .	<i>Pipsissiwa.</i>
15. CINCHONA . . . . .	1 <sup>x</sup> . . . . .	<i>China Officinalis.</i>
16. CLEMATIS . . . . .	1 <sup>x</sup> . . . . .	<i>Clematis Erecta.</i>
17. CONIUM . . . . .	3 <sup>x</sup> . . . . .	<i>Spotted Hemlock.</i>
18. GELSEMINUM . . . . .	1 <sup>x</sup> . . . . .	<i>Yellow Jessamine.</i>
19. GERANIUM . . . . .	1 <sup>x</sup> . . . . .	<i>Cranesbill.</i>
20. HAMAMELIS . . . . .	1 <sup>x</sup> . . . . .	<i>Witch Hazel.</i>
21. HEPAR . . . . .	5 . . . . .	<i>Hepar Sulph.</i>



NAME.	DILUTION.	SYNONYM.
22. HYDRASTIS . . . . .	1 <sup>x</sup> . . . . .	<i>Golden Seal.</i>
23. IODIUM . . . . .	5 . . . . .	<i>Iodine.</i>
24. KALI IODIDUM . . . . .	2 <sup>x</sup> . . . . .	<i>Iodide of Potass.</i>
25. LYCOPODIUM . . . . .	5 . . . . .	<i>Club Moss.</i>
26. MERCURIUS . . . . .	5 . . . . .	<i>Metallic Mercury.</i>
27. MERCURIUS IODIDUS . . . . .	5 . . . . .	<i>Mercurius Protoiod.</i>
28. MEZEREON . . . . .	3 <sup>x</sup> . . . . .	<i>Common Mezereon.</i>
29. NUX VOMICA . . . . .	1 <sup>x</sup> . . . . .	<i>Nux Vomica.</i>
30. PHOSPHORUS . . . . .	5 . . . . .	<i>Phosphorus.</i>
31. PULSATILLA . . . . .	1 <sup>x</sup> . . . . .	<i>Meadow Anemone.</i>
32. SANGUINARIA . . . . .	1 <sup>x</sup> . . . . .	<i>Blood Root.</i>
33. SILICEA . . . . .	5 . . . . .	<i>Pure Silica.</i>
34. SULPHUR . . . . .	3 . . . . .	<i>Pure Sulphur.</i>
35. THUJA . . . . .	2 <sup>x</sup> . . . . .	<i>Arbor Vitæ.</i>
36. VERATRUM VIRIDE . . . . .	2 <sup>x</sup> . . . . .	<i>Green Hellebore.</i>

# TABULAR INDEX

OF THE

MEDICINES PRESCRIBED IN THIS WORK,

WITH

THEIR ANALOGUES, AND THE DISEASES IN WHICH  
THEY ARE EMPLOYED.

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## Acid. Nitric. NITRIC ACID.

ANTIDOTES—Calc., Camph., Con., Hep., Merc., Petrol., Phos., Sulph.

COMPARE WITH *Aur*, *Calc.*, *Hep.*, *Iod.*, *Merc.*, *Petrol.*, *Phos.*, *Phos. Ac.*, *Sulph.*, *Thuya*.

DISEASES—Balinitis, 22. Bubo, 58.—Cachexia, Syphilitic, 82. Calculi, 119. Caries, 93. Chancre, 64. Chancroid, 54.—Epididymitis, 49. Erythema, 63. Exostosis, 91.—Gleet, 29. Gonorrhœa, 9, 10. Gonorrhœa of the Female, 15. Gonorrhœal Ophthalmia, 48. Gravel, 119.—Iritis, Syphilitic, 77.—Maculæ, 71.—Orchitis, 87. Ostitis, 90.—Phagedænic Ulcer, 55. Prostatitis Chronica, 32.—Rupia, 73.—Spasmodic Stricture, 46. Squamæ, 72. Sycosis, 95.—Tabes Dorsalis, 103. Testicle, Swelled, 41. Tubercles, 71.—Uteritis, 13.—Venereal Warts, 53.

## Acid. Phosphoric. PHOSPHORIC ACID.

ANTIDOTES—Camph., Coff.

COMPARE WITH *Assafæt.*, *Cinchon.*, *Ferr.*, *Merc.*, *Phos.*, *Staph.*, *Sulph.*, *Thuya*.

DISEASES—Bladder, Catarrh of, 121.—Cachexia, Syphi-

litic, 83. Calculi, 119. Cystitis, 38.—Gonorrhœa, 8, 15. Gravel, 120. Gummata, 84.—Maculæ, 71.—Orchitis, Syphilitic, 87.—Phagedænic Ulcer, 55.—Tabes Dorsalis, 108. Testicle, Swelled, 42. Tubercles, 71.

### **Aconite.** MONKSHOOD.

ANTIDOTES—Wine, Vegetable Acids (Vinegar, Acid Fruit) Camph., Nux.

COMPARE WITH *Ars.*, *Bell.*, *Bry.*, *Cann.*, *Canth.*, *Cham.*, *Coff.*, *Graph.*, *Hyos.*, *Phosph.*, *Puls.*, *Spong.*, *Sulph.*

DISEASES—Abscess, Perinæal, 28.—Bladder, Spasm of, 124.—Calculi, 119. Chancre, 64. Chancroid, 55. Cystitis, 37.—Enuresis, 112.—Gonorrhœa, 5. Gonorrhœa of the Female, 13. Gonorrhœal Ophthalmia, 49. Gravel, 119.—Hæmaturia, 114.—Orchitis, 40.—Paraphymosis, 36. Prostatitis, 29.—Testicle, Neuralgic, 42. Testicle Swelled, 40. Tubercles, Syphilitic, 70.—Urethra, Hæmorrhage from, 27; Stricture of, 46. Urine, Retention of, 116.

### **Apis Mellifica.** POISON OF THE HONEY-BEE.

COMPARE WITH *Bell.*, *Bry.*, *Rhus*, *Verat. Vir.*, *Canth.*

DISEASES—Bladder, Inflammation of, 38. Bubo, 58.—Cystitis, 38.—Gonorrhœa, 8. Gonorrhœa of Female, 13.—Paraphymosis, 36.

### **Argentum Nitras.** NITRATE OF SILVER.

ANTIDOTES—Merc. Cor., Nitr. Ac.

COMPARE WITH *Nat. Mur.*, *Phosphorus.*

DISEASES—Bladder, Catarrh of, 138.—Chancre, 65. Chancroid, 54.—Gonorrhœa, 8. Gonorrhœal Ophthalmia, 59.—Prostatitis, Chronic, 32.—Spasmodic Stricture, 55. Tubercles, 71.—Urethra, Hæmorrhage from, 27.

### **Arsenicum Album.** ARSENIOUS ACID.

ANTIDOTES—Baptisia, Cinch., Hep., Iod., Hydrastis, Nux V. Verat. V.

\* COMPARE WITH *Acon.*, *Bell.*, *Bry.*, *Calc.*, *Carbo V.*, *Cinch. Dig.*, *Ferr.*, *Graph.*, *Hep.*, *Iod.*, *Ipec.*, *Lach.*, *Merc.*, *Nux V.*, *Phos.*, *Rhus*, *Verat.*

DISEASES—Alopecia, 75.—Balanorrhœa, 32. Baldness

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### *Asclepias Syriaca.* SILK-WEED.

COMPARE WITH *Apoc.*, *Bry.*, *Cimic.*, *Colch.*, *Dulc.*, *Eupat.*, *Pur. Ipec.*

DISEASES—Bones, Inflammation of, 90.—Gleet, 19. Gonorrhœa, 6. Gonorrhœal Rheumatism, 51.—Ostitis, 90.

### *Aurum Metallicum.* PURE GOLD.

ANTIDOTES—*Bell.*, *Cinch.*, *Cupr.*, *Merc.*

COMPARE WITH *Bell.*, *Cinch.*, *Merc.*, *Nitr. Ac.*, *Puls.*

DISEASES—Caries, 93.—Erythema, 67. Exostosis, 91.—Gonorrhœa, 9. Gonorrhœa of the Female, 14. Gummata, 85.—Iritis, Syphilitic, 77.—Macular, 71.—Orchitis, Syphilitic, 88.—Phagedænic Ulcer, 55. Prostatitis, Chronic, 32.—Syphilitic Spots, 71.—Testicle, Swelled, 42. Tubercles, 71.

### *Baptisia Tinctoria.* WILD INDIGO.

COMPARE WITH *Bry.*, *Acid. Nit.*, *Ars.*, *Hydrast.*

DISEASES—Chancre, 66. Chancroid Ulcer, 54.—Phagedænic Ulcer, 55.

### *Belladonna.* NIGHTSHADE.

ANTIDOTES—*Coff.*, *Hep.*, *Op.*, *Wine.*

COMPARE WITH *Acon.*, *Ars.*, *Aur.*, *Canth.*, *Cinchona*, *Con.*, *Dig.*, *Gels.*, *Hep.*, *Hyos.*, *Lach.*, *Merc.*, *Op.*, *Phos.*, *Phos. Ac.*, *Plat.*, *Puls.*, *Silic.*, *Sulph.*, *Verat. V.*

DISEASES—Abscess, Perineal, 28.—Bladder, Catarrh of, 121. Bladder, Spasm of, 124.—Calculi, 119.—Ephelides, 71.—Gonorrhœa of the Female, 14, 16, 17. Gummata, 85.—



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### Calcarea Carbonica. CARBONATE OF LIME.

ANTIDOTES—Camph., Nitr. Ac., Sulph.

COMPARE WITH *Ars.*, *Cinchon.*, *Lyc.*, *Nitr. Ac.*, *Phosph.*, *Puls.*, *Sep.*, *Silic.*, *Sulph.*

DISEASES—Baldness, 75. Bladder, Catarrh of, 121. Bladder, Spasm of, 124.—Cachexia, Syphilitic, 83. Calculi, 119. Caries, 94. Chancre, 66.—Ephelides, 71.—Glaps, Itching of, 33. Gonorrhœa of the Female, 14. Gummata, 84.—Hæmaturia, 115. Herpes Preputialis, 34.—Maculæ, 71. Masturbation, 103.—Nervous Debility, 104.—Orchitis, Syphilitic, 88. Otitis, 90.—Phagedænic Ulcer, 55. Pruritus Glandis, 33.—Spinal Irritation, 106. Stricture, 47.—Tabes Dorsalis, 109. Testicle, Swelled, 42. Tubercles, Syphilitic, 71.—Urine, Bloody, 115.

### Cannabis Indica. INDIAN HEMP.

ANTIDOTE—Camphor.

COMPARE WITH *Canth.*, *Petr.*, *Puls.*

DISEASES—Balanitis, 22. Bladder, Catarrh of, 39, 122. Bladder, Chronic Inflammation of, 39.—Calculi, 119.—Gleet, 19. Gonorrhœa, 5, 8, 9, 10. Gonorrhœa of the Female, 14, 16, 17.—Phymosis, 35. Priapism, 26. Prostatitis, 29. Prostatitis, Chronic, 32.—Satyriasis, 26.—Testicle, Swelled, 41.—Urethritis, 13. Urine, Retention of, 111.

### Cantharis. SPANISH FLY.

ANTIDOTE—Camphor.

COMPARE WITH *Acon.*, *Bell.*, *Cann.*, *Caps.*, *Terebinth.*

DISEASES—Bladder, Catarrh of, 39, 122. Bladder, Inflammation of, 37. Bladder, Spasm of, 124.—Calculi, 119. Chordee, 37.—Ephelides, 71. Erections, 24, 25.—Gonorrhœa, 5, 8, 10. Gonorrhœa of the Female, 14, 16, 17. Gravel, 119.—Maculæ, 71.—Paraphymosis, 36. Priapism,

26.—Satyriasis, 26. Stricture, Spasmodic, 46.—Urethra, Hæmorrhage from, 27. Urine, Bloody, 114. Urine, Retention of, 111. Uteritis, 13.

**Chimaphila.** PIPSISSIWA. ☉

COMPARE WITH *Cop.*, *Eup.*, *Purp.*, *Ham.*, *Hyd.*, *Ars.*, *Con.*, *Phytol.*

DISEASES—Bladder, Catarrh of, 39, 122; Inflammation of, 39. Blenorrhagia, 6.—Gonorrhœa, 6.—Hæmorrhage from Urethra, 28.—Stone in the Bladder, 116.

**Cinchona.** PERUVIAN BARK.

ANTIDOTES—*Ars.*, *Carbo V.*, *Ipec.*, *Nux V.*, *Puls.*, *Sulph.*, *Verat.*

COMPARE WITH *Ars.*, *Calc.*, *Hydrastis*, *Cora. P.*, *Nux Vom.*, *Puls.*, *Sulph.*

DISEASES—Cachexia, Syphilitic, 83. Calculi, 119.—Gonorrhœa, 8, 14, 15. Gravel, 119. Gummata, 85.—Masturbation, 103.—Nervous Debility, 103.—Orchitis, Syphilitic, 87.—Spermatorrhœa, 100.

**Clematis Erecta.** VIRGIN'S BOWER.

ANTIDOTES—*Camph.*, *Bryonia.*

COMPARE WITH *Ars.*, *Bell.*, *Bry.*, *Canth.*, *Caps.*, *Caut.*, *Merc.*, *Rhus*, *Silic.*, *Sulph.*

DISEASES—Bladder, Catarrh of, 121.—Iritis, Syphilitic, 78.—Maculæ, 71.—Orchitis, Syphilitic, 87.—Rupia, Syphilitic, 74.—Spasmodic Stricture, 46.—Testicle, Swelled, 41, 42.—Urine, Bloody, 115; Retention of, 111.

**Conium Maculatum.** SPOTTED HEMLOCK.

ANTIDOTE—*Coffea.*

COMPARE WITH *Dig.*, *Bell.*, *Gels.*, *Hyos.*, *Lyc.*, *Nitr. Ac.*, *Verat. V.*, *Stram.*

DISEASES—Bladder, Catarrh of, 121. Bladder, Spasm of, 124.—Gonorrhœa, 8.—Herpes Preputialis, 34.—Orchitis, Syphilitic, 87.—Prostatitis, Chronic, 32.—Spasmodic Stricture, 46. Spinal Irritation, 106.—Urine, Incontinence of, 113.

**Gelseminum.** YELLOW JESSAMINE.

DISEASES—Bladder, Inflammation of, 37; Spasm of, 124.—Chordee, 26.—Painful Erections, 25. Paraphymosis, 36. Priapism, 26. Phymosis, 35.—Spermatorrhœa, 101. Spinal Irritation, 107. Satyriasis, 26. Stricture, 46, 47.—Testicle, Neuralgic, 42.

**Hamamelis.** WITCH HAZEL.

COMPARE WITH *Puls.*, *Arn.*, *Geran.*, *Sep.*

DISEASES—Blenorrhagia, 21. Bleeding from Urethra, 28, 114.—Gonorrhœa of Female, 16, 17.—Hæmaturia, 114.—Nervous Debility, 105.—Pruritus, 33.—Swelled Testicle, 41.—Testicle, Neuralgia of, 42.—Varicocele, 43.

**Hepar Sulphuris.** SULPHIDE OF CALCIUM. LIVER OF SULPHUR.

ANTIDOTES—Bell., Cham., Vinegar.

COMPARE WITH *Ars.*, *Bell.*, *Cham.*, *Iod.*, *Lach.*, *Merc.*, *Nitr. Ac.*, *Silic.*

DISEASES—Abscess, Perinœal, 28. Alopecia, 75.—Baldness, 75. Bubo, 58.—Cachexia, Syphilitic, 83. Calculi, 119. Caries, 93.—Gonorrhœa, 10.—Iritis, Syphilitic, 77.—Prostatitis, 30.—Squamæ, 72.—Testicle, Swelled, 42.—Urine, Bloody, 115.

**Hydrastis Canadensis.** GOLDEN SEAL.

COMPARE WITH *Kali Iod.*, *Iod.*, *Hep. S.*, *Puls.*, *Ars.*, *Conium*, *Chimaph.*

DISEASES—Abrasions, 13.—Bladder, Catarrh of, 122. Bladder, Inflammation of, 122. Blenorrhagia, 10. Bubo, 59.—Chancre, Soft, 54. Chancre, Hard, 63.—Gleet, 20. Gonorrhœa, 7, 10. Gonorrhœa in the Female, 13, 16.—Phagedænic Ulcer, 55.—Syphilis, Congenital, 81.—Testicle, Swelled, 42.—Venereal Warts, 53.

**Iodium.** IODINE.

ANTIDOTES—Ars., Cinchon., Hep., Phosph., Silica.

COMPARE WITH *Ars.*, *Merc.*, *Phosph.*, *Sulph.*

DISEASES—Cachexia, Syphilitic, 84. Calculi, 119.

Chancre, 67. Chancroid, 55.—Gravel, 120.—Spasmodic Stricture, 46.—Testicle, Swelled, 42.

### Kali Iodidum. IODIDE OF POTASSIUM.

ANTIDOTES—Cinchon., Ammon. Mur., Sulph., Merc., Ars., Rhus.

COMPARE WITH *Iodium, Ars.*

DISEASES—Bladder, Catarrh of, 39. Bubo, 58.—Cachexia, Syphilitic, 83.—Erythema, 68. Exostosis, 91.—Gummata, 85.—Orchitis, Syphilitic, 88. Ostitis, 89.—Prostatitis, Chronic, 32.—Spasmodic Stricture, 46. Squamæ, 72.—Testicle, Swelled, 42.

### Lycopodium. CLUB MOSS.

ANTIDOTES—Camph., Caust., Coff., Puls.

COMPARE WITH *Ars., Bry., Calc., Cinchon., Nitric Ac., Phosph., Puls., Rhus, Silic., Sulph.*

DISEASES—Bladder, Catarrh of, 120. Bladder, Spasm of, 124.—Cachexia, Syphilitic, 84. Calculi, 119. Caries, 93.—Gonorrhœa of the Female, 15, 16. Gravel, 119.—Maculæ, 71.—Orchitis, Syphilitic, 87.—Prostatitis, Chronic, 32.—Spinal Irritation, 106. Sycosis, 95.—Tabes Dorsalis, 108. Tubercles, Syphilitic, 71.

### Mercurius (Corrosivus and Vivus).

COMPARE WITH *Arg., Ars., Bry., Calc., Carbo, Cinchon., Clem., Cocc., Con., Dig., Dulc., Ferr., Graph., Hep., Iod., Lach., Lyc., Nitr. Ac., Nux V., Phosph., Puls., Silic., Sulph., Thuya.*

DISEASES—Abscess, Perinæal, 28. Alopecia, 75.—Balinitis, 23. Bladder, Catarrh of the, 122. Bones, Inflammation of, 88. Bubo, 57.—Cachexia, Syphilitic, 82. Calculi, 119. Chancre, 64. Congenital Syphilis, 80.—Ephelides, 71. Erythema, 68. Exostosis, 91.—Gleet, 19. Gonorrhœa, 7. 8. 9. 10. Gonorrhœa of the Female, 15, 17. 18. Gonorrhœal Ophthalmia, 51. Gummata, 85.—Herpes Preputialis, 33. Hydrocele, 44.—Iritis, Syphilitic, 76.—Maculæ, 71.—Orchitis, Syphilitic, 87.—Periostitis, 89. Prynosis, 35. Prostatitis, 30. Prostatitis, Chronic, 32.

Pruritus, 33.—Rupia, Syphilitic, 73.—Spermatorrhœa, 101.  
Squamæ, 72. Stricture, Spasmodic, 46. Sycosis, 95.—  
Testicle, Swelled, 41, 42. Tubercles, Syphilitic, 71.—Urine,  
Bloody, 115.—Vaginitis, 13. Vulvitis, 13.

### Mezereum. SPURGE LAUREL.

ANTIDOTES—Vinegar, Camph., Merc.

COMPARE WITH *Merc.*, *Nitric Acid*, *Sulphur*.

DISEASES—Balanitis, 22.—Ephelides, 71. Exostosis, 91.  
—Gonorrhœa, 7, 8, 15. Gonorrhœa of the Female, 23.  
Gummata, 84—Maculæ, 71.—Orchitis, Syphilitic, 88.—  
Urine, Bloody, 114.

### Nux Vomica. VOMIC NUT.

ANTIDOTES—Alcohol, Camph., Coff., Op., Puls.

COMPARE WITH *Acon.*, *Ars.*, *Cinch.*, *Cocc.*, *Con.*, *Ign.*, *Lach.*  
*Merc.*, *Phosph.*, *Puls.*, *Sulph.*

DISEASES—Bladder, Catarrh of, 121. Bladder, Spasm  
of, 124.—Calculi, 119.—Gleet, 20. Gonorrhœa, 6, 8.  
Gonorrhœa of the Female, 15, 17, 18. Gravel, 119.—Mas-  
turbation, 103.—Nervous Debility, 103.—Prostatitis,  
Chronic, 32—Spermatorrhœa, 100. Spinal Irritation, 106.  
Stricture, Spasmodic, 48.—Tabes Dorsalis, 108.—Urine,  
Bloody, 115. Urine, Retention of, 111.—Vaginitis, 13.  
Varicocele, 43.

### Phosphorus.

ANTIDOTES—Camph., Coff., Nux V., Wine.

COMPARE WITH *Ars.*, *Calc.*, *Cinch.*, *Hepar*, *Iod.*, *Nux*, *Puls.*,  
*Silic.*, *Sulph.*

DISEASES—Balanitis, 23. Bladder, Spasm of, 124—  
Cachexia, Syphilitic, 44. Calculi, 119. Caries, 93. Cys-  
titis, Chronic, 44.—Ephelides, 7. Exostosis, 91.—Gonor-  
rhœa of the Female, 15, 17, 18. Gravel, 119.—Mastur-  
bation, 103.—Nervous Debility, 104.—Ostitis, 90.—  
Priapism, 25. Prostatitis, 30.—Satyriasis, 25. Sperma-  
torrhœa, 101.—Sycosis, 96.—Uteritis, 13.

**Pulsatilla Nigricans.** PASQUE FLOWER. MEADOW ANEMONE.

ANTIDOTES—Cham., Coff., Ign., Nux V., Vinegar.

COMPARE WITH *Ant. T.*, *Aur.*, *Bell.*, *Cinchon.*, *Ign.*, *Lyc.*, *Nux V.*, *Stann.*, *Silic.*, *Sulph.*, *Thuja.*

DISEASES—Balanitis, 28. Bladder, Catarrh of, 39, 122. Bladder, Inflammation of, 38. Bladder, Spasm of, 124.—Calculi, 119. Chordee, 27.—Gonorrhœa, 7, 8, 10. Gonorrhœa of the Female, 15, 17, 18. Gravel, 119.—Hydrocele, 44.—Masturbation, 104.—Nervous Debility, 104.—Prostatitis, 30. Prostatitis, Chronic, 32.—Spinal Irritation, 106.—Testicle, Swelled, 41, 42. Tubercles, Syphilitic, 71.—Urine, Bloody, 105. Urine, Retention of, 111.—Vaginitis, 13.

**Silicea.** SILEX.

ANTIDOTES—Camph., Hep.

COMPARE WITH *Calc.*, *Graph.*, *Hep.*, *Lyc.*, *Phosph.*, *Puls.*, *Sulph.*

DISEASES—Abscess, Perinæal, 29.—Bubo, 58.—Calculi, 119. Caries, Syphilitic, 93. Chancre, 65.—Exostosis, 91.—Gonorrhœa, 10. Gravel, 119. Gummata, 85.—Prostatitis, 30. Prostatitis, Chronic, 32.—Testicle, Swelled, 42.

**Sulphur.**

ANTIDOTES—Acon., Cham., Cinch., Merc., Nux, Puls., Silic.

COMPARE WITH *Acon.*, *Ars.*, *Bell.*, *Bry.*, *Calc.*, *Caust.*, *Cham.*, *Cinchon.*, *Con.*, *Dulc.*, *Graph.*, *Iod.*, *Lach.*, *Lyc.*, *Merc.*, *Nitr. Ac.*, *Nux V.*, *Petrol.*, *Phosph.*, *Puls.*, *Sep.*, *Silic.*

DISEASES—Balanorrhœa, 23. Bladder, Catarrh of, 39.—Cachexia, Syphilitic, 83. Calculi, 119. Caries, 94. Chancre, 65.—Enuresis, 113. Erythema, Syphilitic, 68.—Gleet, 20. Gonorrhœa, 7, 8. Gonorrhœa of the Female, 16, 17, 18. Gonorrhœal Ophthalmia, 51.—Herpes Preputialis, 34.—Phagedænic Ulcer, 55. Phymosis, 35. Prostatitis, Chronic, 32. Pruritus Glandis, 33.—Rupia, Syphilitic, 74.—Spasmodic Stricture, 46, 47.—Testicle, Swelled, 42.—Urine, Bloody, 115. Urine, Retention of, 111.



**Thuya Occidentalis. TREE OF LIFE.**

ANTIDOTES—Cham., Cocc., Merc.

COMPARE WITH *Cann.*, *Canth.*, *Lyc.*, *Merc.*, *Nitr. Ac.*, *Phosph. Ac.*, *Puls.*, *Sep.*, *Sulph.*

DISEASES—Balanitis, 23. Bubo, 58—Cachexia, Syphilitic, 84. Chancre, 66.—Gleet, 20. Gonorrhœa, 8, 16, 17. Gonorrhœa of the Female, 16, 17, 18.—Iritis, Syphilitic, 77.—Phagedænic Ulcer, 55. Prostatitis, 30. Prostatitis, Chronic, 32.—Rupia, Syphilitic, 74.—Sycosis, 95.—Tubercles, Syphilitic, 71.—Urethritis, 13.—Venereal Warts, 53. Vulvitis, 13.

**Veratrum Viride. GREEN HELLEBORE.**

COMPARE WITH *Acon.*, *Ars.*, *Asclep.*, *Bell.*, *Colch.*, *Dig.*, *Gels.*

DISEASES — Bladder, Inflammation of, 37. Bladder, Spasm of, 124. Bones, Inflammation of, 90—Gonorrhœa of the Female, 16, 17.—Ostitis, 90.—Paraphymosis, 36. Periostitis, 90.—Rheumatism, Gonorrhœal, 50.—Stricture, 46. Synovitis, 50.

## INTRODUCTORY OBSERVATIONS.

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It is the province of the Physician to attempt the relief and cure of suffering of every kind, wherever he meets with it, and whatever its cause; he cannot, if he would, ignore its existence, and just as little can he allow it to remain unattended. Above all would it be reprehensible in the Homœopathic Physician to be behindhand in his endeavours, since Homœopathy is distinguished in no other department, more than in that, of which this work specially treats;—for the rapidity with which, in the greater majority of cases, it effects its cure; the thoroughness which characterises its operation; the prevention of ulterior harm; the eradication of transmitted or hereditary taint; and a perfect immunity from medicinal after-consequences, almost as much to be dreaded as disease itself.

Whosoever tries Homœopathy in these special or other affections, must be prepared to give it fair chance by the strict practice of such self-denial as may be

requisite. He must also bear in mind, that however desirable local relief may be, it may be purchased too dearly. The grand aim, wherever practicable, should be thorough cure and eradication, to be accomplished as speedily as is consistent with safety.

The Diseases to which this book refers are broadly divisible into two classes—those of the Generative and those of the Urinary Organs properly so called.

Affections of the Generative Apparatus result from specific or venereal infection, some of which are purely local in their effects, and others such as, in addition to local mischief, involve constitutional disturbance and derangement.

The treatment of the affections of the Urinary Organs here laid down, though complete as far as it goes, must be regarded more as suggestive than anything else.

#### HYGIENIC RULES.

Highly-seasoned food, tea, coffee, spices, wine, and spirituous liquors, not only *antidoting* the effects of the attenuated remedies, but by their almost immediate *injurious* action on the Urinary Organs, should be avoided with the utmost care. Fat, heavy, indigestible food is likewise to be rejected. Besides rest of *mind*, which is essential, *complete rest of body* will be found advantageous in most cases, and the patient should be kept in a rather elevated temperature. His

habitual beverage should be water, toast-, barley-, or rice-water, and cocoa. He should be careful also not to expose the sexual parts to cold or damp, to avoid all violent exertion, and even all bodily exercise in the inflammatory stage of the disease.

#### SELECTION OF THE MEDICINES.

It will *always* be advisable, particularly when the disease is complicated, to *write down on paper* the symptoms as enumerated by the patient himself, or revealed to the practitioner by the pathological signs of the morbid alteration. When *every* particular is ascertained, and *not till then*, should reference be made to the therapeutical indications for the remedy, and especially to the alphabetic repertory given at the end of most of the varieties. With a little trouble, the remedy which occurs the most frequently in the collation of the symptoms will be found the suitable one, and is to be given according to the urgency of the case, in the manner described below, unless otherwise specially directed. It will be especially advisable to note the state of the patient's general health in treating any special affection.

Doses.—The doses will be indicated separately for each remedy in the course of this work. A fresh dose is not to be given so long as a good action continues, and

particularly when low attenuations are given, it being necessary to watch the effect of the medicine, and to change it, if improvement does not speedily follow the first few doses.

SPECIFIC AFFECTIONS  
OF THE  
GENERATIVE ORGANS.

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PART I.

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GONORRHOEA AND ITS ATTENDANT  
DISORDERS.

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GONORRHOEA.

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Though the term Gonorrhœa is shown, by its derivation, to be incorrect, it is too well known and understood to be altered without inconvenience. The English word "clap" is from the French *clapier*, a hutch or sty, indicative of the nature of the places where the disease is usually contracted. Gonorrhœa is a violent inflammation of the mucous membrane of the urethra, with purulent discharge. It manifests itself from twenty-four hours to five or six days after an impure connexion; sometimes later. The patient experiences, at the end of the penis, a peculiar itching, which increases to a pain during erection: the pain is greatly aggravated by urinating, and sometimes becomes intolerable as the disease pro-



gresses. Two or three days after the first symptom the orifice of the urethra becomes red, swollen, and moist; tensive and drawing pain invades the spermatic cord, the testes, and inguinal region; the patient complains of a burning pain after micturition, which increases daily, as does the swelling and redness of the urethra; the discharge, at first inconsiderable, clear, and viscid, causes the sides of the orifice to adhere, and stains the linen. The orifice and extremity of the glans becomes hot, red, swollen, and painful, whilst frequent erections at night produce distressing pain and disturb the sleep. After a week the discharge is much increased, becomes thicker, of a yellowish-white colour, whilst the pain during urination and during erection is extremely violent, and extends the whole length of the penis. With the inflammation the urethra becomes contracted, and the stream of urine is divided. This second stage continues for another week or fortnight.

When the inflammatory symptoms begin to decline, the emission of urine and the erections become less painful, and occasionally altogether painless, yet nevertheless the discharge continues, but changes to a whitish, viscid, stringy secretion.

If these last symptoms remain unaltered for a while, or, after having disappeared, return without any fresh infection, the disease is called GLEET, or secondary gonorrhœa.

CAUSES.—Most commonly connexion with an infected person, or with one who, though not infected herself, may have gonorrhœal matter left in the vagina: less frequently it may arise from acrid leucorrhœal discharge, the prevalence of the menstrual flow, want of cleanliness in the female, excoriation or malignant ulceration of the lips of the uterus, syphilitic affection of the uterus, excessive sexual intercourse. When arising from these causes the discharge is usually thinner and less abundant. It is best also to call the affection then BLENOR-

RHOEA OF BLENNORRHOEA, as distinguished from true or specific gonorrhœa. Very unusually the use of new wine, unfermented beer, the exposure of the parts to cold wind whilst urinating, mechanical and chemical lesions, natural predisposition, constitutional debility, scrofulous diathesis, gout and cutaneous eruptions, or stone in the bladder or kidney, may give rise to pseudo-gonorrhœa.

TREATMENT.—This disease, now and then, but very rarely, proves obstinate even in Homœopathic practice; but if the treatment is commenced sufficiently early, it terminates much less frequently in the secondary form of the malady, and other serious consequences detailed, than it does in Allopathic practice. The natural course of gonorrhœa, when not checked by medicine, is three months.

The first and important rule is to *avoid* injections, which have a tendency too suddenly to *suppress* the discharge, and give rise to SWELLED TESTICLE and other complications. A strictly abstemious diet must be enforced; the patient should remain at home, and keep to a couch or bed, and drink plentifully of linseed-tea or barley-water, weak tea or plain water.

When that is impossible, the use of a suspensory bandage becomes absolutely necessary. Thorough attention to cleanliness should not be neglected, the frequent employment of warm water often giving striking relief, besides being useful in loosening the lint, which frequently adheres, but which should always be removed before urinating. A piece of lint should be used in which to wrap the penis: the lint should be kept wet with tepid water.

Small strips of lint on which *Calendula Cerate* is spread, may be kept under the foreskin; they must, however, be very frequently changed.

PREVENTIVE TREATMENT.—Well washing the parts in hot soap and water, or smearing them before connexion

with oil, pomatum, or cold cream, and voiding urine immediately after intercourse, will usually prevent infection. Should these precautions not be taken, the use of the following medicines will generally prevent, or greatly lessen any mischief that might ensue.

Five drops of *Tinct. Acon.* (2), in half a wine-glass of water, and taken directly, followed, in four hours, by *Merc. Cor.* (5), (three drops in half a wine-glass of water). Repeat these remedies, *alternately* at four hours' interval, for four or six days.

If an injection is preferred, use five grains of nitrate of silver to two ounces of rose-water.

The manner of injecting is of no small consequence, as the efficacy depends entirely on its application to the whole of the diseased surface. The patient should be provided with a glass syringe, with a long bulbous extremity, and having filled it, should introduce it for about an inch with his right hand. Then, having encircled the glans penis with his left forefinger and thumb, so as to compress the urethra against the syringe, and prevent any of the fluid from escaping, he should push down the piston with his right forefinger, letting the fluid pass freely into the urethra. The syringe should now be withdrawn, but the orifice should still be compressed, and the fluid be retained for two or three minutes; after which, on removing the finger and thumb, it will be thrown out by the elasticity of the urethra.—*Dr. Druitt.*

Should the presence of leucorrhœa in the female be suspected, *Sulphur*, in the same dose, is to be substituted for the mercurial preparation.

DIET.—Should the fever and inflammation be at all severe, animal food must not be taken, and the patient must subsist on white fish, vegetables, eggs, tea, milk, and cocoa; he must also abstain from all salt food, rich and highly-seasoned soups, made dishes, pastry, cheese, beer and spirits; a little claret, or sherry and seltzer-water, may, in some cases, be allowed; tobacco in every form

must also be abstained from. No supper must be taken. The patient should drink freely of barley-water, linseed-tea, weak black tea, broth, beef-tea, and oatmeal gruel; by which much unnecessary suffering may be avoided. These directions should be observed for at least a week after the discharge has ceased.

The use of a hot sitz bath once or twice a day is of great service.

### MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

**Aconite.**—As soon as the first symptoms arise, as heat, tingling, or the least scalding; frequently repeated. It is extremely efficacious, in conjunction with *Cannabis*, in allaying the inflammation and subduing the discharge.

Dose.—Five drops in half a wine-glass of water, every one, two, three, or four hours, according to the urgency of the symptoms.

**Cannabis.**—Discharge of pus, soreness of the penis when touching it; difficulty of urinating, with constant urging; sensation of tearing; the urethra feels as if drawn up into knots. The extremity may be sore, swollen, and inflamed. These symptoms may be accompanied with symptoms of vascular excitement, rush of blood to the head, frontal headache; or at the termination of the complaint, when the secretion is thin, and has lost its distinctive features.

Dose.—Three drops of the mother tincture, in half a wine-glass of water, every three hours.

**Cantharis.**—*Burning pains of excoriation*, with yellow or sanguineous discharge, which stains the linen, and great difficulty and pain in making water. It is also useful in secondary gonorrhœa, when the discharge again increases, and is frequently required in primary cases,

particularly should the inflammation threaten to extend to the bladder.

Dose.—Three drops in half a wine-glass of water, every two, three, or four hours, according to the urgency of the symptoms.

**Argenti Nitras.**—The emission of urine is accompanied by *burning*; sensation as if the urethra were closed, the last portion of urine remaining behind; dragging pain and feeling of soreness in the urethra, cutting pain extending to the anus, hæmorrhage, and discharge of pus from the urethra, and painful tensive erections. Also, when severe inflammatory symptoms are present, with priapism, chordee, swelling of the penis, great febrile irritation and sensation as if the urethra were drawn into knots.

Dose.—Two drops in half a wine-glass of *distilled* or boiled rain-water, every three or four hours; in less severe cases, a dose two or three times a day.

**Asclepias Syriaca.**—In the early stage, as soon as any tingling or burning sensation is experienced, especially if a severe headache be an accompanying symptom.

Dose.—Three drops every two or three hours.

**Chimaphila.**—When attended by profuse, purulent, or mucous discharge, by frequent voiding of urine, with much pressing pain before scalding and smarting after micturition, or when accompanied by torpor and debility, disorder of the digestive organs, constipation, and piles; urine scanty and high-coloured.

Dose.—Three drops every two or three hours.

**Nux Vomica.**—Pressive pains occurring at the orifice of the urethra when not urinating, accompanied with shuddering, and sharp pains as of a cutting instrument near the orifice of the passage; the irritation extending to the bladder, perinæum, and rectum, causing

frequent and distressing urging to stool, with discharge of mucus, and frequently piles: indigestion and irritability.

**DOSE.**—Three drops of the Tincture, in a wine-glass of water, three times a day.

**Pulsatilla.**—*Suppressed* gonorrhœa with swelling of the testicles, contraction of the passage, and discharge of dark-coloured blood, with tendency to inflammation of the eyes, particularly in persons with light hair.

**DOSE.**—Five drops in half a wine-glass of water, every three hours, until the discharge is restored, when the case must be treated according to the indications presented.

**Mercurius Corrosivus.**—The orifice of the urethra is inflamed, and the fore-part swollen, with suppuration between the glans and prepuce; the penis being red, hot, and painful when touched, accompanied by burning pain, and itching, stinging, and throbbing in the urethra, the urine passing with a feeble stream; the discharge *greenish*, often painless, especially at night.

**DOSE.**—Three drops in half a wine-glass of water, three times a day.

**Mezereon.**—The discharge is watery, increased by exercise, and the pain stinging and titillating, through the whole urethra, to the perinæum, with painful soreness when touched.

**DOSE.**—Three drops in half a wine-glass of water, three or four times a day.

**Hydrastis.**—In obstinate cases, where there is scalding, chordee, constant, frequent calls to urinate, the discharge is abundant and yellow—generally weak, faint feeling.

**DOSE.**—Three drops in half a wine-glass of water, three or four times a day.



**Sulphur.**—For patients of a scrofulous constitution, or when other remedies apparently well selected do not appear to exercise any beneficial influence on the complaint.

**DOSE.**—Three drops in half a wine-glass of water, twice a day.

### GONORRHOEA—SYMPTOMATIC INDICATIONS.

**N.B.**—*The symptoms in this list belong to the URETHRA, unless specially noticed.*

Aching at the orifice, with shuddering ... ..	<i>Nux Vomica.</i>
with pressure, as from matter in the fore-part ... ..	<i>Cannabis.</i>
Biting pains in the fore-part ... ..	<i>Cann., Arsenicum.</i>
Burning pains ... ..	<i>Canth., Con., Thuya</i>
with itching before and after urinating, at the orifice ... ..	<i>Apis Mell.</i>
with soreness of the prepuce ... ..	<i>Cinchona.</i>
during urination, with feeling of swell- ing ... ..	<i>Argent. Nitras.</i>
Burning and stitches (also on the glans and ex- ternal part of the prepuce) .. ..	<i>Cannabis.</i>
itching and stitches in the fore-part when not urinating ... ..	<i>Bryonia.</i>
Contraction of the passage ... ..	<i>Puls., Sulph.</i>
Contractive pains extending backwards ... ..	<i>Nux Vomica.</i>
Crawling, tickling, and itching ... ..	<i>Cinchona.</i>
when moving, especially in the even- ing ... ..	<i>Thuya.</i>
Cutting pains, continual ... ..	<i>Cantharis.</i>
whilst passing the last drops of urine ... ..	<i>Arg. Nitras.</i>
before and after stool ... ..	<i>Sulphur.</i>
and drawing whilst walking ... ..	<i>Thuya.</i>
Drawing, stitches, and discharge of moisture ... ..	<i>Mezereon.</i>
extending back to the anus ... ..	<i>Acid. Phosph.</i>
and tearing from perinæum, through the whole urethra ... ..	<i>Mezereon.</i>
Inflammation of the orifice ... ..	<i>Merc., Sulph.</i>
and pain in entire course ... ..	<i>Cannabis.</i>
with violent pain, increased dis- charge, erections, and dysuria ... ..	<i>Argent. Nitras.</i>

Itching in the fore-part of the urethra ...	...	...	...	...	<i>Arn., Merc.</i>
almost agreeable ...	...	...	...	...	<i>Cannabis.</i>
Pinching when not urinating ...	...	...	...	...	<i>Veratrum.</i>
during urination ...	...	...	...	...	<i>Argent. Nitras.</i>
Soreness, internal, continuing after urination ...	...	...	...	...	<i>Argent. Nitras.</i>
painful, at the orifice ...	...	...	...	...	<i>Ac. Nitric.</i>
on pressure ...	...	...	...	...	<i>Mezer.</i>
Stitches, in the urethra ...	...	...	...	...	<i>Apis., Arn., Cocc.,</i> <i>Sulphur.</i>
painful at the orifice ...	...	...	...	...	<i>Acid. Phosph.</i>
in the fore-part ...	...	...	...	...	<i>Sulphur.</i>
when not urinating ...	...	...	...	...	<i>Acid. Phosph.</i>
ending in tearing pain ...	...	...	...	...	<i>Ignatia.</i>
along the urethra when not urinating ...	...	...	...	...	<i>Cannabis.</i>
from behind, forwards ...	...	...	...	...	<i>Thuya.</i>
back through the urethra ...	...	...	...	...	<i>Mercurius.</i>
after frequent erections ...	...	...	...	...	<i>Cannabis.</i>
entering the abdomen ...	...	...	...	...	<i>Mercurius.</i>
dull, during movement, when not urinating ...	...	...	...	...	<i>Belladonna.</i>
vehement, deep in the urethra, whilst walking ...	...	...	...	...	<i>Ignatia.</i>
violent, extending its whole length ...	...	...	...	...	<i>Conium.</i>
twitching in the back part when standing ...	...	...	...	...	<i>Cannabis.</i>
tearing in the fore-part of the urethra ...	...	...	...	...	<i>Thuya.</i>
itching and tickling in the fore-part of the urethra ...	...	...	...	...	<i>Cannabis.</i>
transient, with bleeding ...	...	...	...	...	<i>Arg. Nitras.</i>
Stinging, when not urinating ...	...	...	...	...	<i>Acid. Phosph.</i>
occasionally dull ...	...	...	...	...	<i>Mercurius.</i>
twitching and cutting, when not urinating ...	...	...	...	...	<i>Thuya.</i>
corrosive, and burning ...	...	...	...	...	<i>Cannabis.</i>
Swelling of the urethra ...	...	...	...	...	<i>Ac. Nitric.</i>
with hard and knotty feeling ...	...	...	...	...	<i>Arg. Nitras.</i>
Tearing and drawing when not urinating ...	...	...	...	...	<i>Bryonia.</i>
through the whole urethra to the perineum ...	...	...	...	...	<i>Mezezon.</i>
in a zigzag form, as if in the fibres of the urethra ...	...	...	...	...	<i>Cannabis.</i>
deep in the urethra ...	...	...	...	...	<i>Arsenicum.</i>
with dull stitches ...	...	...	...	...	<i>Aurum.</i>
and stinging, when not urinating ...	...	...	...	...	<i>Sulphur.</i>
Throbbing pain ...	...	...	...	...	<i>Merc., Hepar.</i>

Throbbing in the region of the bladder ...	...	...	<i>Cinchona.</i>
Twitching pain in the urethra ...	...	...	<i>Thuya.</i>

## CHARACTER OF THE DISCHARGE.

Discharge of bad-smelling moisture ...	...	...	<i>Pulsatilla.</i>
bloody slime ...	...	...	<i>Ac. Nitr.</i>
in drops ...	...	...	<i>Pulsatilla.</i>
green, and painless during the night ...	...	...	<i>Mercurius.</i>
increased ...	...	...	<i>Canth., Argent. Nit.</i>
of mucus, after a chill ...	...	...	<i>Ferr.</i>
of pus ...	...	...	<i>Hepar S.</i>
semen-like, with burning pain after urination ...	...	...	<i>Pulsatilla.</i>
slimy, without pain ...	...	...	<i>Cann., Petroleum.</i>
thin, mucous, which leaves stiff spots on the linen ...	...	...	<i>Kali Iod.</i>
thin at first, afterwards thick, with biting pain during urinating ...	...	...	<i>Mercurius.</i>
watery and slimy ...	...	...	<i>Cann., Thuya.</i>
yellowish, which stains the linen ...	...	...	<i>Canth., Merc.</i>
yellow and thick ...	...	...	<i>Hep. S., Hyd.</i>
fetid and discoloured ...	...	...	<i>Silic.</i>
of whitish or yellowish pus ...	...	...	<i>Hep. Sulph., Calc.</i>

## GONORRHOEA IN THE FEMALE.

“It is most important to consider the precise seat of the disorder. 1. There may be *vulvitis*, inflammation of the mucous membrane of the *external parts* only, that is, of the labia, nymphæ, meatus urinarius, and parts adjoining, corresponding to *balanitis* in the male. The discharge is profuse, often fetid, the parts much swelled, perhaps aphthous or excoriated, and there is great pain in walking and in making water. The glands in the groin may enlarge, or there may be abscess in the labia. 2. The *vagina* may be affected. 3. The canal of the cervix uteri may be implicated, with or without abrasion of the mucous membrane.

“CAUSES.—Discharges from the female organs may

be produced by many causes. 1. Discharges are by no means uncommon in girls or women of any age: they may result from want of cleanliness, from teething, from disordered condition of urine, or other constitutional disturbance. Parents and husbands are apt to be alarmed, and to attribute such complaints to improper causes. 2. Discharge of clear viscid mucus from the vagina is not unfrequent in debilitated subjects, the parts being patulous and relaxed. 3. The canal of the cervix uteri is the seat of true leucorrhœa—a discharge of tenacious alkaline mucus, containing abundance of round corpuscles. This is very commonly caused by mental and other circumstances affecting the health in general.”

—*Dr. Druitt.*

Besides leucorrhœa, women are subject to gonorrhœal inflammation, owing to the large extent of mucous membrane of the parts: it is generally accompanied by very considerable discharge. This discharge may proceed from the urethra (which, being very short and dilatable, does not produce such distressing effects as in men), the labia majora and minora, or from the vagina or uterus. In order to distinguish the nature of the discharge and the seat of the affection, the speculum is indispensable. If the inflammation has its seat in the *urethra*, it is distinguished by itching pain, swelling of the orifice of the urethra, urging to urinate, with scalding pain during micturition, and sympathetic inflammation of the labia and vagina. Drops of pus are seen at the orifice of the urethra, the linen is stained with isolated opaque spots of a yellowish-green colour, which may be pressed out by introducing the finger in the vagina, and compressing the urethra from behind, forwards and upwards. If the *labia* are affected, the inflammation is the same as the balanorrhœa of the male, the internal labia constituting a thick, bluish-red, shining, disc-shaped swelling, and covered with erosions, whilst the labia majora are tense, darkish-red, and very

prominent; the urine in its passage causing much pain, the introduction of the speculum being impossible. If the inflammation is great, the warmth of the bed becomes intolerable, febrile symptoms arise, and the patient is tormented by thirst and sleepless nights; a viscid purulent fluid, of a specific odour, is secreted, and often dries up in the hair of the pudendum, forming a thick crust, or else flowing down, excoriates the neighbouring parts. Corpulent females seem to be more particularly pre-disposed to this kind of gonorrhœa.

VAGINITIS (inflammation of the vagina) is more frequently met with than the affection of the external parts, although it is commonly accompanied with blenorrhœa of the labia; when severe, the whole mucous membrane and the subjacent cellular tissue are involved, the heat in the vagina is intense, and the pain, increased by any exertion, frequently extending to the kidneys; the sexual desire is also more intense, and mucus or pus is discharged profusely. If the follicles of the vagina are principally invaded, a number of miliary granulations may be distinguished with the finger. The mucous membrane is redder than usual, partially denuded of its epithelium, and covered with small superficial ulcers. The discharge is frequently mixed with blood, has an acid reaction, and leaves yellow or yellowish-green stains on the linen. When the inflammation extends to the uterus, the disease becomes much more intractable. Then we have violent hæmorrhage, with great disturbance of the menstrual functions; and if the woman is pregnant, a tendency to miscarriage, or even degeneration of the fœtus: in severe cases, complete obliteration of the FALLOPIAN tubes and incurable sterility are produced. This disease can only be properly recognised by means of the speculum, which reveals the neck of the uterus, dry and red, and covered with whitish, thick, adhering mucus, secreted from the neighbouring parts; the patient complains of heaviness and drawing in the

pelvis and small of the back, and frequently experiences burning pains when sitting down. The parts around the mouth of the womb are covered with erosions, and the inflammation often spreads to the inner surface of the uterus, the Fallopian tubes, and ovaries, and even to the peritonæum.

DIET, &c.—The diet must be that laid down in treating of gonorrhœa in the male; there must be strict rest and “contenance;” frequent hot sitting-baths are of great use, with the injection of a pint of warm water night and morning. The womb must be examined occasionally by the speculum, so that if there be any abrasions, they may be touched with a glycerole of *Hydrastis* or *Calendula*. The vulva must be frequently bathed with tepid water, and a wet piece of lint kept constantly applied.

TREATMENT.—The best remedies for URETHRITIS are *Cannabis* and *Thuya*; for VULVITIS, *Bryonia*, *Mercurius*, and *Thuya*; for VAGINITIS, *Bellad.*, *Lycop.*, *Mercurius*, *Nux Vom.*, *Puls.*; for UTERITIS, *Ac. Nitric.*, *Canth.*, *Ignat.*, and *Phosph.* The seat and extent of the disease being ascertained, the selection of one or several of the following medicines, either alone or in alternation, will be greatly facilitated by the comparison between the symptoms of this complaint and those of gonorrhœa of the male.

**Aconite** is always to be resorted to in cases attended with inflammatory symptoms, with great heat, and scalding in making water. Pain, swelling, and tenderness, with stinging, shooting pains; or muco-purulent discharge, more or less abundant, streaked with blood

DOSE.—Three drops to a wine-glassful of water every two hours.

**Apis.**—Prickling, burning, stinging pain, with shining redness; puffy infiltration of the vulva.

DOSE.—Two drops every two or three hours.



**Arsenicum** should be given when there is smarting, gnawing discharge, causing soreness of the parts with which it comes in contact; when standing, the discharge drops down, accompanied with emission of flatulence; or when there is also great redness of the parts.

**DOSE.**—Five drops in a wine-glassful of water three times a day.

**Aurum** is useful for profuse discharge which excoerates the perinæum and inner parts of the thighs, with vesicular eruptions on the parts, or when labour-like pains are present.

**DOSE.**—Six drops every six hours.

**Belladonna** is required for discharge of white mucus from the vagina, with violent stitches in the pubic region and the inner parts, with violent dragging pains, as if everything would issue from the abdomen.

**DOSE.**—Three drops every three hours.

**Calcarea Carb.** should be given for burning, milky discharge, attended with pressure on the vagina, and tubercles on the labia.

**DOSE.**—Six drops every six hours.

**Cannabis** should be preferred when there is cutting pain between the labia during micturition, the orifice of the urethra also being closed with pus, there being violent sexual desire, with swelling of the vagina.

**DOSE.**—Two drops every four hours.

**Cantharis.**—Copious debilitating discharge, and pains in the kidneys, with distressing sensations in the pelvis, accompanied with a languid, sallow complexion, and depression of spirits. It is also useful in swelling of the neck of the womb, with burning and itching of

the genital parts; very frequent desire to pass water, with cutting, burning pain on passing a few drops.

**DOSE.**—Three drops every three hours.

**Lycopodium.**—Copious bloody and milky discharge, with burning in the vagina.

**DOSE.**—Five drops of 3rd dilution every four hours.

**Mercurius.**—Discharge of floccs, pus, and mucus; or discharge of a greenish colour, which does not drop, causing a smarting in the anterior portions of the genital parts; or corrosive discharge, with long-lasting itching of the labia, especially just before the menses, and swelling of the follicles of the labia, with pressing in the parts, causing the patient to void a quantity of urine. Also when the vagina is swollen and inflamed, with a feeling of rawness and soreness.

**DOSE.**—Five drops in half a wine-glass of water every three hours.

**Nux Vomica.**—Painless discharge of yellow mucus from the vagina; or fetid mucus, with burning, and violent sexual desire; or for gnawing, itching eruptions on the genitals, and swelling of the inner portion of the vagina, with burning pain, the slightest touch causing intolerable distress.

**DOSE.**—Five drops every four hours.

**Nitric Acid.**—Discharge of flesh-coloured mucus, one half of the vagina being swollen; flat ulcers on the inner parts, apparently covered with pus, causing burning, itching pain.

**DOSE.**—Five drops every four hours.

**Phosphorus.**—Mucous or milky discharge, with stitches through the whole length of the vagina.

**DOSE.**—Five drops every four hours.

**Pulsatilla.**—Painless discharge of thickish, milky

mucus, especially on lying down, with burning, stinging pain and swelling of the labia, and cutting pains at the mouth of the uterus.

Dose.—Five drops every three hours.

**Sulphur.**—Violent itching of the clitoris, and burning of the exterior parts, accompanied with vesication, attended with smarting, burning, thin discharge, especially in the morning.

Dose.—Five drops every four hours.

**Thuja.**—When both labia swell and are covered with whitish ulcers, the discharge from the urethra being yellow or green mucus or pus, which stains the linen, and attended with smarting and itching, especially when urinating; walking produces stinging, itching, and smarting pain, with contractive and pressing pain in the genitals.

Dose.—Five drops every four hours.

**Veratrum Viride.**—Heat and redness of the whole tract, with small blebs or blisters on the inside of the labia.

Dose.—Five drops every three hours.

Abscesses, should they occur on the labia, must be treated as abscesses elsewhere.

#### SYMPTOMATIC INDICATIONS IN FEMALE GONORRHOEA.

Acrid discharge, with itching of the parts	...	<i>Hydras., Hamam.</i>
smarting watery discharge from the vagina	...	<i>Chamomilla.</i>
Black, hard pustules on the labia	... ..	<i>Bryonia.</i>
Bloating of the abdomen, followed by contraction	...	<i>Belladonna.</i>
Burning and itching of the pudendum	... ..	<i>Cantharis.</i>
in the vagina, with copious		
bloody or milky discharge	...	<i>Lycopodium.</i>
stinging pain in the labia and vagina	...	<i>Pulsatilla.</i>

Coolness of the body, with uterine spasms	...	<i>Ignatia.</i>
Cramp-like pressure in the uterus, followed by corrosive purulent discharge	... ..	<i>Ignatia.</i>
Cutting between the labia during micturition	...	<i>Cannabis.</i>
pain at the orifice of the womb in VAGINITIS	... ..	<i>Pulsatilla.</i>
Discharge of white mucus from the vagina	...	<i>Belladonna.</i>
increased, after having decreased	...	<i>Bryonia.</i>
causing smarting of the parts which it touches	... ..	<i>Cannabis.</i>
of blood, with sexual excitement	...	<i>Ham., Canth.</i>
of pus, or flocks, with scalding	...	<i>Mercurius.</i>
acid, fluid, corroding the parts	...	<i>Ars., Aur.</i>
milky fluid	... ..	<i>Calc., Lyc., Phos., Pulsatilla.</i>
Dragging towards the sexual parts, with stitches in the pubis	... ..	<i>Belladonna.</i>
Fetid mucous discharge from the vagina	...	<i>Nux Vomica.</i>
Gnawing, itching eruption on the pudendum	...	<i>Nux Vomica.</i>
soreness on the left side of the pu- dendum	... ..	<i>Mercurius.</i>
Greenish discharge, with itching of the parts	...	<i>Hydrastis.</i>
Itching of the labia, with corroding discharge	...	<i>Mercurius.</i>
sexual organs	... ..	<i>Sepia.</i>
vagina, with watery discharge	...	<i>Sepia.</i>
Milky discharge early in the morning	...	<i>Phosphorus.</i>
or opalescent discharge, with smarting	...	<i>Bell., Cimic.</i>
Mucous discharge from the urethra and vagina	...	<i>Mezer., Thuya.</i>
and bloody discharge from the vagina	...	<i>Ham., Puls.</i>
Pale yellow nauseous discharge from the vagina	...	<i>Merc Corros.</i>
Painless discharge of yellow mucus from the vagina	...	<i>Nux Vomica.</i>
Purulent greenish discharge, causing smarting	...	<i>Mercurius.</i>
Redness of the parts, with smarting, gnawing dis- charge	... ..	<i>Arsenicum.</i>
Stinging pain in the pudendum when walking	...	<i>Thuya.</i>
Sharp stitches in the posterior part of the vagina	...	<i>Acon., Verat. V.</i>
Smarting, burning, thin discharge	... ..	<i>Sulphur.</i>
and itching in the urethra, when urinating	... ..	<i>Thuya.</i>
Swelling of the labia majora	... ..	<i>Bryonia.</i>
vagina, with violent sexual desire	...	<i>Cannabis.</i>
and inflammation of the vagina	...	<i>Mercurius.</i>
of the neck of the uterus	... ..	<i>Cantharis.</i>
clitoris	... ..	<i>Ignatia.</i>
follicles of the labia	... ..	<i>Mercurius.</i>

Swelling of the vagina, which is excessively sensitive	... ..	... <i>Nux Vomica.</i>
of both labia, with burning pain	... ..	... <i>Thuja.</i>
Thickish milky mucous discharge	... ..	... <i>Pulsatilla.</i>
Transparent mucus, with smarting pain	... ..	... <i>Kali Iod.</i>
Tubercles on the labia	... ..	... <i>Calc. Carb.</i>
Vesicular eruption on the parts	... ..	... <i>Aurum.</i>
Violent itching of the clitoris	... ..	... <i>Sulphur.</i>
Whitish ulcers on the labia majora	... ..	... <i>Thuja.</i>
Yellow smarting discharge from the vagina	... ..	... <i>Chamomilla.</i>
or yellowish-white fetid discharge	... ..	... <i>Hydrastis.</i>
discharge with sickly sweetish odour	... ..	... <i>Mercurius.</i>
excoriating discharge	... ..	... <i>Sul., Puls., Cham.</i>

NOTE.—For all other affections of the female organs, see “*The Woman’s Guide*,” by Dr. Gutteridge. London, Leath and Ross.

## GLEET, OR CHRONIC GONORRHOEA.

A morbid discharge of a muco-purulent, serous, or pale-green fluid from the urethra, without inflammatory symptoms, or rather without pain and heat in urinating, generally a sequel to acute or mismanaged gonorrhœa. This discharge arises after the acute symptoms of gonorrhœa have disappeared, staining the linen but slightly, and, if neglected, continuing for months, or even years, without any other bad symptom than that it sensibly weakens the constitution of the patient; at other times it may produce stricture, or affections of the prostate gland, bladder, or the kidneys. In particular cases, although the discharge may have ceased for weeks, it will reappear after connexion, violent exercise, or excesses of the table. The cause of the complaint is either ulceration of the mucous membrane of the urethra, or erosion of the orifices of the ducts of the prostate gland or seminal vessels, or debility of the membrane itself. In the former case, the discharge is either of pus, or mucus mixed with pus; in the latter cases, it is limpid, mucous, copious, persistent, and attended with a peculiarly nauseous smell.

Strict attention to diet, for a considerable time after every trace of the complaint has disappeared, is necessary. as even slight excesses have a tendency to cause a return of the abnormal symptoms; cleanliness also should be strictly observed.

**TREATMENT.**—When the disease is seated within a short distance of the orifice of the urethra, it is generally easily cured; but if the seat is in some gland of the urethral canal, or there is ulceration of the passage, or erosions of the seminal ducts, it is much more intractable, and in such cases considerable quantities of fluid should be taken, in order to dilate the urine, and prevent irritation of the part. Local and general bathing is very serviceable, and change of air sometimes absolutely essential.

**Cannabis.**—When the discharge is thin and watery, of a greenish or yellow colour, and disagreeable odour.

**Dose.**—Two drops in half a wine-glass of water three times a day

**Merc. Cor.**—If any ulceration is suspected, and the secretion is purulent or bloody, of a greenish, yellowish, or whitish consistence.

**Dose** — Three drops every four hours.

**Acid. Nitric.** is useful in similar symptoms, particularly when *Mercury* has been previously employed without benefit.

**Dose.**—Three drops every four hours.

**Asclepias Syriaca**, in inveterate cases, even of years' standing, has proved successful; and where ulceration of the urethral tract is suspected.

**Dose.**—Six drops twice or three times a day.



**Hydrastis.**—Discharge yellowish, abundant, and obstinate; a generally weak, gono feeling.

**DOSE.**—Three drops three times a day. Injection night and morning, twenty drops to the ounce of water.

**Nux Vomica.**—When the patient is subject to piles, and the discharge principally clear mucus; it is of great service when the complaint has been aggravated by excess in diet, or the use of beer or strong drinks.

**DOSE.**—Three drops in half a wine-glass of water twice a day.

**Sulphur** is very efficacious in this complaint, either in the mucous or purulent variety, when previous remedies seemingly exert no beneficial influence, or the patient is of an unhealthy or scrofulous disposition.

**DOSE.**—Three drops in half a wine-glass of water twice a day.

**Thuya.**—This remedy is useful in copious *watery* discharges from the urethra, and particularly when complicated with condylomata or warts.

**DOSE.**—Three drops twice or three times a day, in half a wine-glass of water.

## BLENORRHOAGIA.

Blenorrhagia is a mucous discharge from the urethra, occasioned by excessive sexual indulgence, by leucorrhœa in the female, or by the presence of the menstrual discharge; it may be very troublesome, as well as give rise to awkward suspicions, as there is great difficulty in distinguishing it from actual gonorrhœa. Some guide may be furnished by such considerations as these:—the discharge in blenorrhagia comes on usually in a few hours after connexion, and may continue for some time without much heat and redness. Some

persons are subject to this affection after any excess in wine, or sexual indulgence.

*Treatment and Remedies* as specified for gonorrhœa.

## BALANITIS, OR GONORRHŒA EXTERNA.

Balanitis is an inflammatory disease, accompanied by a thick, strong-smelling, purulent secretion from the surface of the glans and inside of the prepuce, with profuse discharge and some redness and excoriation, arising principally from gonorrhœal infection; some irritating and non-contagious cause may, however, produce the inflammation, and even the purulent secretion from the follicular glands. This disease frequently occurs in children. It may be simply the result of ill-health, and the tendency to contract this affection is aggravated by a long foreskin. The superficiality of the sores, and their occurrence almost immediately after connexion, distinguish them from chancre. The strong-smelling substance which is secreted and accumulates behind the glans, when the prepuce is not frequently retracted, is not to be confounded with balanorrhœa, as it can easily be cured by a little attention to cleanliness. Contagious balanorrhœa shows itself sometimes in a few hours, or in most cases from three to six days after impure connexion.

GENERAL SYMPTOMS.—The first symptoms are a slight smarting or burning on the surface of the glans, which becomes hot, and of a bright rosy, or carmine colour, somewhat swollen, and sensitive to pressure or the friction of the clothes. The secretion of the follicular glands becomes purulent, thick, greenish or yellow, and is discharged on each side the frænum in large tenacious drops, which dry up, and cause the glans to adhere to the linen; inside the prepuce, its folds are

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filled with pus, forming, as it dries, small crusts of a dirty yellow colour. The surface of the glans, and the skin of the prepuce itself, become covered with erosions, arising from the acrid nature of the secretion; these erosions form little flat ulcers, which sometimes remain unchanged for a fortnight, after which the cure proceeds rapidly, provided no violent incidental affections, as phimosis or paraphimosis, are induced by the extension and spreading of the ulcers.

**PREVENTION.**—The use of strong soap and water after sexual intercourse will speedily remove the pus, which has a tendency to attach itself firmly to the covering of the glans, and which water alone is unable to effect.

**DIET.**—The same diet is to be observed as in gonorrhœa.

**TREATMENT.**—**Acid. Nitric.**—Small vesicles form at the orifice of the urethra, on the inner surface and margin of the prepuce; or brown, painful spots, the size of a pea, or flat little ulcers, which secrete a fetid matter and bleed when touched, accompanied with sharp stinging pains on the inner surface of the prepuce.

**Dose.**—Three drops in half a wine-glass of water, and taken every four hours, with a lotion, on lint, applied of double the strength.

**Cannabis.**—Bright red spots spread all over the glans, which is of a deeper hue than the prepuce itself. the back of the glans red and damp, with itching at the frænum and under the prepuce, the penis swollen, with constant burning of the glans and prepuce.

**Dose.**—Six drops to a wine-glassful of water; a teaspoonful every three hours.

**Mercurius Cor.**—In addition to the burning, stinging, or itching of the glans, there is a secretion of pus, of a nauseous, sweetish smell,—or small red spots

on the glans, with little red shining points or easily bleeding warts on the prepuce.

**DOSE.**—Three drops in half a wine-glass of water every four hours.

**Mercurius Vivus.**—Inflammatory swelling of both glans and prepuce, with purulent secretion between the surfaces, accompanied by itching, tingling, tearing, and shooting in both; often an eruption of vesicles on the inner surface of the prepuce, which give rise to small ulcers, which itch and sting if pressed or rubbed; the urethra being red, hot, and very painful when pressed.

**DOSE.**—Three drops in half a wine-glass of water three times a day.

**Mezereon.**—The secretion from the glans is very abundant, with tearing and burning lancinations, soreness and excoriation of the parts, and inflammatory redness of the prepuce.

**DOSE.**—Three drops in half a wine-glass of water three times a day.

**Phosphorus.**—Feeling of heaviness, and shooting pains in the glans, with tingling, oozing vesicles round the frænum.

**DOSE.**—Three drops in half a wine-glass of water three times a day.

**Pulsatilla.**—The tickling and itching of the glans and prepuce worse towards morning and evening, or when sitting, the irritation sometimes accompanied with loss of prostatic fluid.

**DOSE.**—Three drops three times a day.

**Sulphur.**—Icy coldness and swelling, redness of the glans, the prepuce being stiff and hard, attended with shooting pains, the secretion very profuse.

**DOSE.**—Three drops three times a day.

**Thuya.**—Swelling of the prepuce; burning, itching, and feeling of soreness in the glans, which is covered with red spots or erosions, or small red, flat, unclean ulcers, with burning pain, or when there are violent stitches in the glans near the urethra.

Dose.—Three drops in half a wine-glass of water three times a day.

## ATTENDANT AFFECTIONS OF GONORRHOEA.

Some accessory affections may accompany gonorrhœa as well as balanitis: they are either caused by the disease, or induced by some accidental circumstance. The most frequent are—painful erections, satyriasis and priapism, chordee, hæmorrhage from the urethra, inflammation of Cowper's glands, prostatitis, and dysuria.

### PAINFUL ERECTIONS.

Painful erections are present in most cases of gonorrhœa, and always aggravate the inflammatory condition. The pain is usually more severe in a first attack than in those who have been several times affected with the disease.

PREVENTION.—Absolute avoidance of all lascivious and moral excitement, abstinence from highly-spiced and seasoned food, and stimulants, and from meat, eggs, or cheese, eating little or no supper: voiding the urine frequently, even at night, will often prevent or greatly ameliorate this distressing affection.

TREATMENT.—The best remedies are *Cantharis* and *Capsicum*, although due regard must be had to the attendant symptoms, for which reference should be

made to the treatment for gonorrhœa. See also *Gelseminum* and *Veratrum Viride*.

**Gelseminum.**—Dull, stupid, intoxicated feeling; very painful and persistent erections; sexual excitement.

**DOSE.**—Three drops at bed-time, and twice or three times a day if requisite.

**Cantharis** is more useful in very painful erections, with discharge of blood and pus, with or without great sexual desire.

**DOSE.**—Three drops every three hours.

## SATYRIASIS AND PRIAPISM.

Satyriasis, generally preceded by more or less sexual excitement, consists of an insatiable desire for connexion, attended with permanent erection; lascivious images are constantly present to the imagination, even in sleep; there is acute fever, with glistening eyes, intense thirst, and foaming at the mouth.

Priapism is a much less severe form than the foregoing, and frequently occurs during the course of gonorrhœa.

**TREATMENT.**—In addition to mental treatment, the use of cold baths, cooling drinks, total abstinence from animal food, and sleeping at night on a hard mattress, are absolutely required.

The following indications for the most important medicines in these complaints are here given, though due regard must be paid to the totality of the symptoms in each particular case.

**Phosphorus.**—Irresistible desire for sexual intercourse, accompanied by wild cerebral excitement, flushed



face, glistening eyes, and redness of urine, or weak empty feeling in abdomen; spasms, and cutting pains.

Dose.—Four drops every hour.

**Gelseminum.**—Excited sexual desire; lewd dreams and fancies; pulso very slow; continual inclination to pass urine, but a little only every time; diarrhoea.

Dose.—Three drops every two hours.

**Cannabis.**—Great excitation of the sexual instinct; vehemently angry, or the patient is partly merry, and partly serious; restless, anxious sleep.

Dose.—Two drops every two hours.

**Cantharis.**—Continual manifestation of sexual frenzy, frequent urination, with cutting, burning pain, insatiable desire for sexual intercourse, with discharge of blood in the place of semen.

Dose.—Three drops every half-hour.

## CHORDEE.

Sometimes the penis assumes a curved form, from violent inflammation and consequent exudation; the curvature is almost always downwards, but occasionally, in a lateral direction, with a rending sensation in the swollen part, especially in the frænum. If not subdued, it may terminate in chronic disorganisation, thickening, or induration.

**Gelseminum.**—When accompanied by flaccidity and coldness of the genital organs during the day; at night irritation, sexual desire, and local congestion, with or without seminal emission.

Dose.—Two drops at bed-time; repeated, if necessary.

**Cantharis.**—Yellow discharge, excessive burning pain, great and painful difficulty in making water, often followed by discharge of blood.

Dose.—Three drops every two or three hours.

**Pulsatilla.**—Chordee arising from suppressed gonorrhoea, or in case of venous congestion of the penis.

Dose.—Five drops every four hours.

## HEMORRHAGE, OR BLEEDING FROM THE URETHRA.

Bleeding sometimes occurs when the inflammation is excessive, and is of no particular moment, if slight; it may, on the contrary, afford relief: should the loss be great, the patient must be confined to the horizontal position, and cold water or ice must be applied to the penis and perinæum, with some pressure from a bandage passing between the thighs, and fastened to a handkerchief tied round the waist.

**Aconite.**—Strong inflammation, with hot, dry skin, and thirst, the penis being very hot and tense.

Dose.—Three drops in half a wine-glass of water, every one, two, or three hours.

**Argenti Nitras.**—Discharge of blood and mucus, with painful tensive erections.

Dose.—Three drops in half a wine-glass of *boiled rain or distilled water*, three or four times a day.

**Cantharis.**—Acute inflammation of the urethra, with extreme sensitiveness of the parts, discharge of blood and pus, and frequently bloody urine, with sharp pains in the back, and difficulty in passing water.

Dose.—Three drops every three hours.

**Chimaphila** has been given with good results in *hamorrhage*, the effect of severe and long-continued gonorrhœal inflammation.

**DOSE.**—Two drops, 1st Tincture, every three or four hours.

**Hamamelis** is as efficacious in checking hæmorrhage from the urethra, as it is when arising elsewhere.

**DOSE.**—Three drops, 1st Tincture, every hour or two hours, according to the urgency of the symptoms, with an injection of a teaspoonful of the tincture to a teacupful of water.

## PERINÆAL ABSCESS.

Heat, throbbing pain, and swelling of the perinæum, or the part between the testicles and the anus; if not speedily arrested, inflammation and suppuration may supervene, frequently terminating in urinary fistula.

**TREATMENT.**—In the inflammatory stage, *Aconite* and *Mercurius Corrosivus* are principally required: in the suppurative stage, *Hepar Sulphuris*, *Silicea*, and *Thu'a*.

**Aconite, Mercurius Cor.**—These two remedies should be given directly the premonitory symptoms of pain, heat, and throbbing appear, in alternate doses of three drops each every two hours.

**Belladonna** must be substituted for the *Aconite*, in alternation with the *Mercurius*, if the heat and throbbing continue to increase.

**DOSE.**—Three drops, 1st dilution, every three hours.

**Hepar Sulph.**—When suppuration threatens, attended with throbbing in the perinæum, and the *Mercurius* has proved ineffective, *Hepar* must be immediately resorted to.

**DOSE.**—Five grains of the 1st Trituration, in a little water, every two hours.

*Silicea* is preferable to *Hepar* when the abscess breaks, and the discharge is either clear and gelatinous, or thick and discoloured.

Dose.—Five drops of 3rd Tincture every four hours.

## INFLAMMATION OF THE PROSTATE GLAND.

(PROSTATITIS.)

The prostate is a gland of the size of a walnut, situated at the neck of the bladder, secreting a milky or colourless fluid, which serves to promote the emission of the semen during copulation. Inflammation of the prostate most commonly is occasioned by gonorrhœa; sometimes by a stricture, stone in the bladder, or inflammation of the bladder. When this gland becomes inflamed, there is a sensation of heat and pressure in the perinæum, towards the neck of the bladder and the rectum, with a sensation as if some foreign body were lodged there; constant and painful urging to pass water, or stool, increased by every attempt to satisfy the inclination, which is either fruitless or followed by a very scanty discharge. Suppuration generally ensues if the disease be not checked by appropriate treatment, preceded by shivering, the pus being discharged either through the urethra, or through fistulous openings in the perinæum.

TREATMENT.—In acute cases, the principal remedies, together with rest in bed, fomentations, and hot sitz baths, are *Acon.*, *Bell.*, *Cann.*, *Merc. Corros.*, *Phosph.*, and *Thuya*. In chronic cases, *Pulsatilla* and *Thuya*.

**Aconite** at the commencement, with hot, dry skin, full, bounding pulse, thirst, great restlessness, with burning and tenesmus at the neck of the bladder, with painful, anxious urging to urinate, the urine being very dark, acrid, and frequently depositing a red sediment.

Dose.—Five drops in a wine-glassful of water every two hours.

**Cannabis.**—When the urine is mixed with thready mucus or filaments; darting stitches at the posterior part of the urethra when standing; and aching pain, with great desire to urinate.

Dose.—Three drops every three hours.

**Mercurius.**—The gland feels hard, the feeling of pressure great, with heat and heavy aching in the perinæum, and discharge of urine with white filaments and flocks, the sediment being white and thick.

Dose.—Three drops every four hours.

**Pulsatilla** is extremely useful in this complaint, particularly in fair-complexioned persons; there is great heat and pressure in the perinæum, accompanied with frequent erections and loss of prostatic fluid, constrictive pain extending to the bladder, with pressure as from a stone, and frequent and almost ineffectual urging to urinate.

Dose.—Five drops every three hours.

**Thuja.**—The symptoms are similar, but the urine is bloody, or deposits a brick-dust sediment.

Dose.—Three drops every four hours.

**Phosphorus, Hepar Sulph., Silicea,** are required when an abscess appears to threaten in spite of previous treatment, particularly when the patient is in ill-health.

Dose.—Five drops in a wine-glassful of water every four hours, either singly or alternately, and apply a bread or linseed poultice.

## CHRONIC INFLAMMATION OF THE PROSTATE,

Is generally the result of neglected or ill-treated cases of the acute form. The patients complain of painful

pressure in the perinæum, only felt at first during an emission of urine or semen, but afterwards becoming continuous, and latterly increasing to a burning, extending to the glans, testicles, and thighs; an albuminous, colourless, ropy fluid flows from the urethra, sometimes closing its orifice; this fluid is more copiously secreted after an emission of semen, urine, or after stool, and is particularly aggravated by costiveness, excess in drinking, or physical exertion. The pain increases, the urging to urinate becomes more violent, and the urine is expelled by fits and starts, the stream being sometimes divided, and mixed with mucous flocks; a small quantity of urine, often of a dark colour and ammoniacal odour, remains behind in the bladder, causing an increased irritation of that organ. Chronic inflammation of the prostate sometimes accounts for frequent seminal emissions, especially if they take place without any consciousness on the part of the patient. In some cases enlargement only remains after acute inflammation. The existence of suppuration may be inferred from a constant desire to urinate, pain during micturition, and the presence of tenacious mucus or pus in the urine. In the perinæal region the patient experiences a dull throbbing pain, with frequent chills, febrile symptoms, and even delirium, whilst the suppurative process is going on. The abscess generally opens into the urethra, and its contents may be sometimes removed by means of the catheter. It may discharge into the bladder or rectum; but, in whatever direction the abscess may break, the morbid symptoms subside, and recovery soon takes place. Organic enlargement of the prostate occurs in advanced age—seldom before sixty; and is to be treated by surgical means chiefly.

**Arsenicum** may be resorted to if the patient is much debilitated by the disease, particularly if it threaten to assume a malignant form, foul ichor being



discharged from the urethra, with fetid colliquative diarrhoea and foul urine.

Dose.—Five drops in half a wine-glass of water every six hours.

**Kali Iodidum** is an important remedy in suppuration of the prostate, particularly in scrofulous subjects, with fair complexion and bloated appearance.

Dose.—Five drops in a wine-glassful of water twice a day.

**Mercurius.**—The urine contains threads of mucus, or deposits a chalk-like purulent sediment, and a heavy, aching pain is felt in the perineal region.

Dose.—Three drops in half a wine-glass of water three times a day.

**Silicea** is useful in chronic suppuration of the gland, with heat and soreness, urging to urinate, and discharge of fetid, discoloured pus with the urine, the bowels being very costive.

Dose.—Three drops in a wine-glass of water three times a day.

The following medicines may also be consulted:—*Acid. Nitric.*, *Argenti Nitr.*, *Aurum*, *Cannabis*, *Capsicum*, *Conium*, *Lycopodium*, *Nux Vomica*, *Pulsatilla*, *Sulphur*, and *Thuya*. See “CHARACTERISTIC EFFECTS.”

A dose in a wine-glassful of water every six hours.

For simple enlargement of the prostate gland, *Conium*, *Kali Iod.*, and *Merc. Iod.*, with sea-bathing and generous diet.

## PRURITIS, OR ITCHING OF THE GLANS.

This complaint frequently occurs without any apparent reason, although it often accompanies the gonorrhoeal discharge. The patients complain of an intolerable itching of the glans, which induces such violent scratch-

ing that excoriations of the parts are very frequently induced. This itching may likewise affect the genital parts of females suffering from leucorrhœa, or during and after the menses in perfectly healthy women. The principal remedies are—bathing with strong *Hamamelis* lotion, and internally, *Calcareæ*, *Causticum*, *Mercurius Virus*, *Carbo Veg.*, and *Sulphur*, chosen according to the "CHARACTERISTIC EFFECTS." See next affection.

## VESICULAR ERUPTION OF THE PREPUCE;

### OR HERPES PRÆPUTIALIS.

This troublesome vesicular eruption, sometimes mistaken for incipient chancre, may affect both sexes, either with or without a syphilitic taint; it is sometimes caused by digestive derangement, or irritation in the urethra. In the male, the patches, of the size of a pin's head when fully developed, are seated on the prepuce and glans; in the female, on the labia majora and minora. The patients are not aware of the disease until their attention is directed to it by the irritation set up.

**Arsenicum.**—Eruption like millet-seeds, with watery exudation, or attended by scales like bran, or larger patches; pains burning, with itching—apt to return at stated intervals. Specially adapted to the weak and debilitated, subject to thirst and despondency.

Dose.—Three drops every twelve hours.

**Mercurius.**—Troublesome itching at intervals; irresistible desire to scratch until the parts bleed; the scratching imparts a pleasurable sensation; peeling of the skin where the eruption has been, or watery, acrid humour; yellow complexion.

Dose.—Four drops every twelve hours.

**Conium.**—Tingling, creeping, smarting, burning, itching—relieved by scratching, but soon returning. Adapted for the nervous or sub-acute affection. Especially in weak and languid persons subject to glandular swellings.

Dose.—Two drops every three hours.

**Calcarea.**—Stinging, burning, tearing, throbbing, itching, with pimples; irritation worse in an evening and in bed. For persons with an unhealthy, readily ulcerated skin; even trifling wounds fester and do not heal.

Dose.—Two grains every six hours.

**Sulphur.**—Stinging, burning vesicles of small size, with red margins; sensation of creeping and prickling; thick yellow scurf; excoriation; swelling of the glands.

Dose.—Six drops every twelve hours.

The utmost cleanliness of the parts must be observed, frequent bathing with warm water, and a glycerole externally of the medicine which is being internally administered.

## PHYMOSIS.

A condition in which it is impossible, or extremely difficult, to draw the foreskin or prepuce behind the glans or bulb of the penis: such condition may be congenital, but is generally the result of venereal disease. Phymosis is occasioned by chancroid ulceration, or the infiltration of fluid into the cellular tissue of the prepuce, forming a large, long, dark, reddish-brown, bulbous swelling at the extremity of the penis, its borders being enlarged, cracked, and so narrow, that but a small portion of the secreted pus can make its escape. Such a

condition renders the retraction of the prepuce behind the glans impossible; the remainder collecting underneath, forming a fluctuating swelling. Persons with a long and narrow prepuce are the most subject to phymosis, and balanitis is always present. Phymosis interferes with the functions of the organ, and allows the secretion of the gland to accumulate, thus often causing a discharge.

**TREATMENT.**—If the remedies are selected with care, and rest in bed observed, the disease is generally subdued; only in very severe cases, when gangrene threatens, does the knife become necessary. Should the remedies be of no avail, slight incisions in the prepuce will allow much of the fluid to escape, and pave the way to speedy relief.

When the inflammation is violent, *Aconite* must first be administered, and applied in the form of a lotion.

**Merc. Cor.**—Violent swelling of the prepuce, like a bladder, with burning, biting, redness, and painful sensibility, with cracks and fissures on the inner surface.

**DOSE.**—Three drops in half a wine-glass of water every three hours.

**Cannabis.**—When there is dark-red, hot, and inflamed prepuce, which is swollen as well as the frænum.

**DOSE.**—Three drops every three hours.

**Gelseminum.**—When there is swelling, redness, and soreness of the prepuce, with itching pain.

**DOSE.**—Three drops every three hours.

**Sulphur.**—When the patient is of a scrofulous habit, and no relief is afforded by other remedies, although apparently well indicated, a few doses of *Sulphur* will frequently produce striking amendment.

**DOSE**—Five drops in half a wine-glass of water every four hours.

The surgical operation of dividing the foreskin, or absolute circumcision, is sometimes necessary.

NOTE.—In this, as in other affections complicated with any other disease, a reference to the indications for both will aid in selecting the appropriate medicine.

## PARAPHYMOSIS.

Paraphymosis, an accident that happens not uncommonly, is the very opposite of Phymosis; it is a firm retraction of the prepuce behind the prominent corona of the glans, and is much more dangerous, as, should the constriction be not speedily removed, strangulation of the part ensues; accompanied by a great amount of inflammatory swelling, effusion of serum, and ultimate ulceration or extensive sloughing.

TREATMENT.—Immediate reduction by the application of cold and by careful manipulation; free exit to any collections of serum must also be given by puncture. If these fail, use Seutin's forceps, or divide the stricture by the bistoury, dressing afterwards with *Calendula* lotion. The reduction is sometimes so painful as to necessitate chloroform. Give *Aconite*, *Veratrum Viride*, or *Gelsemium*, and apply *Cantharides* or *Calendula* lotion.

## INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER.

### (CYSTITIS.)

Cystitis is sometimes produced by the extension of the inflammatory action following or accompanying gonorrhœa: it may also arise from the use of instruments; from violence, as a kick; from the presence of stone; from gout; or from a severe chill: from the latter cause, however, it is rare.

Inflammation of the bladder is characterised by burning pain in the region of the bladder, with tension, heat, pain on pressure, and external tumefaction. The pain and anguish are increased by the violent urging to urinate, which is often ineffectual, or the urine can only be discharged by drops; pus or blood is sometimes passed; great thirst and fever are always present, sleep vanishes, and the patient rapidly emaciates. Cystitis, from acute or suppressed gonorrhœa, generally involves the prostate gland and the surrounding parts, and in very severe cases extends to the kidneys.

**TREATMENT.**—Absolute rest in bed, with occasional sitz baths and fomentations, and a diet of linseed-tea, barley-water, or mucilaginous drink, are the chief accessories in bringing this complaint to a successful issue. Animal food, spices, or spirits, are *positive poisons* in this disease. It is also advisable to dissolve the medicines in a *large quantity* of water, as it serves to dilute the urine, which is always very acrid. Distilled or boiled and filtered rain-water is preferable for drinking purposes.

**Aconite.**—In the initiatory treatment of this disease, for **HOT, DRY** skin, and quick, **HARD** pulse.

**DOSE.**—Five drops in half a tumbler of water every two hours, or oftener, till the skin becomes moist and the pulse subdued.

**Cantharis** should be given singly or in alternation with *Aconite*. It can precede it, should the accompanying fever be only moderate.

**DOSE.**—Five drops in half a tumbler of water every hour, or oftener if necessary.

**Gelseminum.**—When urination is difficult, and the inflammation not far advanced, or when the symptoms appear to be more spasmodic than inflammatory.

**DOSE.**—Five drops in half a tumbler of water every hour.



**Veratrum Viride.**—If the *Aconite* stage is succeeded by great prostration, or cold, clammy perspiration.

Dose.—Three drops every one or two hours.

**Pulsatilla** is serviceable in all cases, from whatever cause, in individuals of phlegmatic temperament, with frequent desire to urinate, painful and scanty emission of water, either slimy or tinged with blood, which deposits a purulent-looking sediment; burning and cutting pains in the lower part of the belly, with external heat and swelling; suppression of urine.

Dose.—Five drops in half a wine-glass of water every three hours.

**Dulcamara** is most appropriate in cases arising from local damp.

Dose.—Five drops in a wine-glassful of water every three hours.

**Acid. Phosph.**, can be given for paleness of the face, heat and intense thirst, milky urine, with cramp-like constriction of the bladder.

Dose.—Five drops in half a tumbler of water every two hours.

**Arsenicum** cannot be dispensed with, when intense thirst, distressing anxiety and restlessness, great fear of death, and rapid sinking of the vital powers prevail.

Dose.—Five drops every hour, or oftener if necessary.

**Sulphur** will frequently be required at the termination of the disease.

Dose.—Five drops in a wine-glassful of water every six hours.

**Apis.**—Extremely useful where there is burning sensation, and an almost constant, though ineffectual, urging to pass water; the urine that is passed is very scanty, high-coloured, and sometimes bloody.

Dose.—Three drops every half-hour or hour in a wine-glassful of water.

## CHRONIC INFLAMMATION, OR CATARRH OF THE BLADDER.

Chronic inflammation of the bladder is much more often met with than the acute form: it is accompanied by a very irritable state of the organ, and profuse secretion of mucus, which passes off with the urine. Hence it is often termed "CATARRH OF THE BLADDER." It may result from an acute attack, or, more usually, be associated with stone in the bladder, prostatic disease, or stricture; it may also arise from spinal paralysis, from gout or rheumatism, or accompany some affection of the rectum, uterus, or vagina.

The water must be frequently drawn off by the catheter, and the bladder washed out with three or four ounces of tepid water. Demulcent drinks must be freely taken, and strong soups or beef-tea, eggs, meat, and pepsine, if the strength fail.

The principal remedies for Cystitis are—*Cantharis*, *Cannabis*, *Chimaphila*, *Pulsatilla*, *Kali Iod.*, and *Sulphur*.

The selection to be made in conformity with the characteristic action of each.

DOSE.—Five drops of the Tincture, in a cupful of water, twice or three times a day.

## ORCHITIS, OR SWELLED TESTICLE.

Swelled testicle not infrequently follows or accompanies gonorrhœa; it may be brought on by improper treatment, by the use of injections, by exposure, violent exercise, or over-fatigue, or it may result from a blow or kick, or follow a simple attack of mumps. In gonorrhœa, the cord or epididymis is more swollen even than

the testicle, and the affection is not quite as painful as ordinary orchitis, or inflamed testicle.

The epididymis is a small, oblong, grayish body, about the size of a goose-quill, on the superior part of each testicle, and it is formed by the windings of all the seminal ducts united into one canal. It is liable to be affected with acute inflammation, in severe cases of gonorrhœa, when all the surrounding parts are implicated.

**SYMPTOMS.**—The discharge from the urethra diminishes; the patient complains of aching pain in the testis and cord, extending up to the loins, soon followed by great swelling, excruciating tenderness, fever, and vomiting.

**TREATMENT.**—This disease running a rapid course, the appropriate remedies must be sought for immediately on its invasion. At the same time all sexual excitement must be avoided, and a suspensory bandage or handkerchief worn, and continued for some weeks, even after all disappearance of the gonorrhœa or swelling.

It will be necessary to compare the indications here presented with those for gonorrhœa, as we cannot hope to allay the inflammation in the epididymis whilst the gonorrhœal affection is still unchecked.

**Aconite** is indicated in the formative stage, as soon as the first symptoms are observed, and should be continued until the inflammation is subdued.

**DOSE.**—Five drops in half a wine-glass of water every two hours.

**Belladonna.**—Repeated tearing in the left spermatic cord, from below upwards, in the evening, or when falling asleep; lancinations in the testicles, which are drawn up. Great sensibility of the nervous system; the pains are severe, lancinating, and neuralgic.

**DOSE.**—Three drops every four hours.

**Cannabis.**—Tensive pains in the spermatic cord, and contraction of the scrotum; sensations of pulling or pressure in the testicles.

DOSE.—Three drops every four hours.

**Clematis.**—Painful inflammation, and swelling of the testicles; ascending pains in the testicles and spermatic cord; induration of the testicles, and sensitiveness to pressure; the scrotum is red and swollen, with tearing, drawing pains, and retraction of the cord.

DOSE.—Five drops every four hours.

**Hamamelis,** both internally and externally, where the disease is congestive or subacute, rather than inflammatory.

DOSE.—Three drops every three hours; with a lotion of the same constantly applied.

**Mercurius.**—Sensation of coldness in the testicles; or they are hard and swollen, with shining redness of the scrotum; dragging pains, itching, tingling, and shooting, both in the testicles and spermatic cord.

DOSE.—Three drops every four hours.

**Pulsatilla.**—Inflammatory swelling of the testicles and spermatic cord, with pressive and tensive pains extending into the abdomen; the *right* testicle is drawn up and swollen, whereas the *left* is hanging down relaxed; or the testicles hang down very loosely, with drawing tensive pains passing out of the abdomen through the spermatic cord.

DOSE.—Five drops every four hours.

**Acid. Nitric.**—Inflammatory swelling and relaxation of the testicles, with painful swelling of the spermatic cord.

DOSE.—Three drops every four hours.

**Acid. Phosph.**—Gnawing pains in the testicles, which are swollen, whilst the spermatic cord is enlarged, hard, and tightened.

Dose.—Three drops every four hours.

**Sulphur.**—Testicles relaxed and hanging down, with pressure and tension in the spermatic cord; vibrating sensation in the testicles and neighbouring parts. It is also useful when induration has set in.

Dose.—Three drops every six hours.

### CHRONIC ORCHITIS, OR SARCOCELE,

Does not often follow the acute form; it may be caused by stricture or by injury, but is more often the result of syphilis. The term Sarcocoele is generally used to mean any enlargement of the testicle; it therefore includes the tuberculous form, sometimes met with in consumption. *Pulsatilla*, *Clematis*, *Aurum*, *Mercurius*, *Kali Iod.*, *Iodina*, and *Calcareo*, have all been tried with success.

They must be aided by rest, by cold fomentations, and constant support by bandage or handkerchief. The disease sometimes goes on to suppuration; then *Hepar*, *Silicea*, *Hydrastis*, or *Arsenic*, and *Calcareo* will be required.

### NEURALGIA OF THE TESTICLE, OR IRRITABLE AND PAINFUL TESTICLE.

Sometimes, without any apparent cause, the testicles become exceedingly tender and irritable, so as not to bear the slightest pressure of the clothes. *Hamamelis*, *Chamomilla*, *Gelseminum*, or *Aconite* generally relieves.

## VARICOCELE.

By Varicocele is meant an increase in the size of the spermatic veins, decrease in their contractility, and tortuous swellings in their course; it is very often met with after eighteen or twenty years of age; it may be brought on by over-exertion, lifting, or straining, and also by prolonged standing.

TREATMENT will vary according to the size and troublesomeness of the affection: sometimes scarcely anything will be required; at others, a suspensory bandage, with *Hamamelis* externally and internally; then if, notwithstanding this, the veins enlarge and get painful, rest for a few days, with *Nux Vomica* internally, and *Arnica* externally, by way of lotion, with a proper truss worn for some little time, will suffice. Obliteration of the veins, which has been much advocated as a surgical procedure, is seldom required, and is not advisable, inasmuch as it interferes with the nutrition of the testicle, and causes wasting.

## HYDROCELE—DROPSY OF THE SCROTUM.

Hydrocele, or Dropsy of the Scrotum, though so termed, is not really a dropsy, not being a concomitant of dropsy elsewhere; it is merely an over-secretion of the fluid which ordinarily lubricates the lining membrane; the swelling is smooth and pear-shaped, fluctuating, and transparent if a candle be held against it; the epididymis is easily felt towards the lower extremity. It may follow inflammation of the testicle, result from a blow or strain, or arise without any apparent cause. Allopathically, it is treated by drawing



off the fluid by a trocar, and the injection of *Iodine*. I have successfully treated cases by carefully puncturing here and there with a grooved needle, then allowing the fluid gradually to escape; afterwards, a suspensory bandage being worn, and *Apocynum, Can.*, and *Merc. Iod.* taken internally. *Pulsatilla* is also recommended.

## STRICTURE OF THE URETHRA.

Stricture of the urethra is one of the most important of the various complications of gonorrhœa: it is an obstruction caused by a narrowing of the canal or passage at one or more points.

There are several varieties of the complaint, some of which are much more intractable than the rest. **INFLAMMATORY STRICTURES** develop themselves during the course of, or after, acute gonorrhœa, and are generally cured in two or three weeks; **MEMBRANOUS STRICTURES** arise from the formation of folds or valves in the mucous membrane; **FLESHY STRICTURES**, from partial swelling of the lining membrane; **FIBROUS OR CARTILAGINOUS STRICTURES** are caused by cicatrized wounds or ulcers; **VARI-COSE STRICTURES** by engorgement of the blood-vessels; and by **MIXED STRICTURES** is understood a spasmodic condition with an alteration of the tissues. **SPASMODIC** strictures affect only the membranous portion of the urethra, and may involve the whole length of the canal, so as to form a very narrow tube; whilst **ORGANIC** strictures are generally deeply seated, usually under the symphysis pubis, at the junction of the spongy with the membranous portion. The following symptoms indicate the invasion of the disease. Soon after the termination of an improperly treated gonorrhœa, the orifice of the urethra is found in the morning closed with mucus-leaving dirty yellow stains on the linen. This discharge

is not infectious, but it indicates the commencement of stricture: the stream of urine becomes thinner, slower, and falls more perpendicularly; at first it is flat, but becomes twisted or divided into several branches, and at last the urine passes off very slowly, and in drops. The constant urging to urinate is particularly troublesome at night, and the difficulty of passing water is equally annoying. Great care must be taken not to *force* the discharge of urine, as serious consequences, such as hernia, or prolapsus of the rectum, may ultimately ensue. Patients often endeavour to avoid the necessity of frequent urination, and therefore abstain from drinking to a great extent: this only aggravates the evil, as the urine, being more concentrated, is consequently more corrosive and irritating than it was before, the urging is more frequent, and excessively painful, the urine can only be discharged in drops, and strangury frequently is the result. The urine also contains more nitrogen in its composition, is mixed with pus and mucus, depositing a dirty white, cloudy precipitate on standing, and exhales a pungent, disagreeable, ammoniacal odour. *Partial or complete* incontinence may set in, in the course of the disease, causing an enlargement of the urethra, extending to the neck of the bladder. If *partial*, a small quantity of urine is involuntarily discharged drop by drop after every emission. the clothes get wet, and exhale a fetid odour in spite of the greatest cleanliness. In *complete* incontinence, the inconvenience is very distressing; the urine passing off continually, necessitates the use of a bag, or india-rubber urinal. The diagnosis of the various kinds of stricture, and their mechanical management, should be confided to an experienced Homœopathic practitioner, as no written description would enable patients to distinguish their cases with certainty.

Owing to the fact that a stricture always tends to increase, even to the complete closure of the passage, the ex-

pectation of cure is generally doubtful; the nearer it is to the outer portion of the urethra, the more recent and dilatable, and the less extensive and contracted, the sooner it is removed. Complications and constitutional derangements increase the difficulty, and often render it incurable.

**TREATMENT.**—For spasmodic stricture, and the slighter forms of swelling in the mucous membrane of the urethra, the annexed list of medicines will be worthy of study. *Aconite*, *Clematis*, *Conium*, *Cantharis*, *Iodium*, *Kali Iod.*, *Mercurius*, *Acid. Nitric.*, *Veratrum Vir.*, *Gelsemium*, *Stramonium*, and *Sulphur*.

The principal remedies for spasmodic strictures are—

**Aconite.**—When there is inflammatory fever; constant and distressing urging to urinate, with inability to pass any urine.

**DOSE.**—Five drops in a wine-glassful of water every two hours.

**Cantharis.**—Similar symptoms, with discharge of a few drops of blood instead of urine.

**DOSE.**—Three drops every hour or two hours.

**Belladonna.**—When there is frequent urging, the urine being natural, or gold-coloured.

**DOSE.**—Three drops every three hours.

**Digitalis** is very useful where there is continual desire to urinate, but emitting only a few drops each time, with sensation as if the bladder were too full; or when there is pressing and burning in the middle of the urethra, as if it were too narrow.

**DOSE.**—Three drops every three hours.

**Nux Vomica.**—For painful, ineffectual desire to urinate.

**DOSE.**—Three drops every two hours.

**Opium.**—Spontaneous interruption of the stream when urinating, or sometimes complete suppression for the time being.

Dose.—Three drops every hour or half-hour.

**Gelseminum** is of great service when the sense of stricture returns at stated times, as at night, with great violence; is also useful in the irritative fever.

Dose.—Three drops; repeated, if necessary, in an hour or half an hour.

**Sulphur** and **Calcaria** will usually be required in long-standing cases, as constitutional remedies. A dose night and morning for a week.

The treatment is much aided by tepid sitz baths at night, and cold bathing in the morning.

ORGANIC STRICTURE is to be overcome by general dilatation, by bougies carefully increased in size, by instruments specially designed, as those of Mr. Wakeley, by forcible rupture, or by intra-urethral division: the use of caustics is most emphatically condemned by the best authorities. The introduction of the bougie, like that of the catheter, requires tact, care, considerable practice, and, not unfrequently, a great expenditure of patience.

If the introduction of the bougie causes faintness and trembling, a dose or two of *Aconite*, *Veratrum Vir.*, or *Gelseminum*, three drops in water, at ten minutes' interval, will generally speedily remove the symptoms.

## GONORRHOEAL OPHTHALMIA.

Gonorrhœal ophthalmia is usually occasioned by some accidental introduction of gonorrhœal matter into the eye; it may, however, arise spontaneously, as an accompaniment or sequel of an attack of gonorrhœa.

This extremely severe disease requires the MOST PROMPT ATTENTION, disorganisation and bursting of the eye not infrequently taking place within twenty-four hours from its first invasion. It therefore behoves patients troubled with gonorrhœa to take especial care that none of the discharge be introduced into the eye through carelessness, and that towels or sponges used for washing the penis be kept entirely separate from everything else; also that they be either destroyed when done with (always advisable with sponges), or thoroughly cleansed with a strong solution of potash afterwards, before using. These precautions cannot be too strongly attended to, as many innocent persons have entirely lost their sight, and been disfigured for life, by the carelessness of patients troubled with gonorrhœa. In fact, inflammation of the eyes, occurring during this complaint, should be *always* regarded as specific and serious, and treated accordingly.

There are three distinct stages in this complaint: the first generally sets in with a violent burning itching, especially at the edges of the eyelids and the corners of the eyes, accompanied with a profuse flow of acid tears, and considerable intolerance of light; the conjunctiva, or white of the eye, is more or less bloodshot, and the upper lid is much swollen, the tears becoming turbid towards the end of this stage: there is also fever, dull heavy headache, coated tongue, and violent thirst. The second stage commences by the conjunctiva becoming more swollen, and the tears mixed with yellowish-white pus, which speedily increases in quantity and thickness, gradually assuming a greenish tint, inflaming and corroding the cheeks in flowing down. Sometimes the upper lid swells to the size of a hen's egg, the lower lid being always less swollen. The pains now become extremely acute, and spread over the whole head, the conjunctiva more and more injected, forming a pad-shaped elevation round the cornea, covering its

margin, and ultimately projecting beyond the lids as a dark red mass (chemosis). The pus now pours down profusely, and in a few hours the cornea assumes a uniformly grayish or yellowish appearance. If these alarming symptoms are not speedily checked, the cornea ulcerates, and in a few hours bursts, discharging the whole contents of the eye; speedy collapse sets in, with total and irrecoverable loss of vision, staphyloma, and other unsightly disorganisations as the frequent result. The pains now decrease, the discharge becomes less, more fluid, and less corrosive, the fever entirely ceases, but the disorganisations remain, and require a special treatment, generally *surgical*, according to their nature.

Absolute rest, a darkened apartment, and unstimulating diet, are indispensable to recovery.

TREATMENT.—No time should be lost, after the gonorrhoeal discharge has entered the eyelids, in thoroughly syringing the eyes with warm water, to dilute and remove the pus: or the discharge may be washed away by a very fine sponge, shreds of soft linen, or a camel's-hair brush.

In order, however, to prevent any ill effects arising, the alternate administration of *Aconite* and *Sulphur*, five drops of the tincture in a wine-glassful of water every hour, is recommended, together with frequent bathing with tepid milk and water.

**Aconite, Sulphur.**—These two remedies, taken alternately, will generally serve to arrest the complaint if taken when the burning, irritation, and redness first make their appearance.

Dose.—Five drops of each in half a wine-glass of water, to be taken *alternately*, at half or even quarter hour intervals until amelioration or change.

**Arsenicum** is necessary when the redness of the



eyes is very considerable, the tears being very profuse and acrid, with violent *burning* pains in the part.

DOSE.—Five drops in half a wine-glass of water every three hours.

**Argenti Nitras** is generally the sheet-anchor in this disease, and must be resorted to immediately if pus has formed; the redness, intolerance of light, pains in the head, and swelling of the eyelids, showing but too clearly the nature of the complaint.

DOSE.—Five drops in a wine-glassful of *boiled rain water* (or *distilled water, if possible*), and taken every one, two, or three hours.

In severe cases, a lotion composed of one grain of *Nitrate of Mercury*, or *Nitrate of Silver*, in one ounce of distilled water, must be dropped into the eye every hour; or an ointment of *Nitrate of Silver*, ten grains to one ounce of lard, may be used; or even the solid stick in case of need. In many cases the internal use of *Aconite* in alternation will be very efficacious.

**Mercurius Cor.** is of great service when the disease does not assume a malignant form, but the redness, burning, and discharge of pus are great, or when symptoms of Iritis (known by discolouration of the iris, and irregular shape of the pupil, which often rapidly contracts, and sometimes irrecoverably closes), the presence of a radiated ring of blood-vessels around the cornea, and pain across the temples, make their appearance.

DOSE.—Five drops in half a wine-glass of water, and taken every one, two, three, or four hours, according to the case.

**Belladonna, Hydrastis, and Acid. Nit.** may also be of service.

## GONORRHOICAL SYNOVITIS, OR GONORRHOICAL RHEUMATISM.

Gonorrhœal rheumatism, as it is termed, affects the

synovial membrane of the joints, usually the knee; sometimes it sets in conjunction or in alternation with a gonorrhœal discharge, or purulent ophthalmia. This inflammation has been known to attend a discharge arising simply from the passing of a catheter. It is usually obstinate in its nature, terminating in permanent thickening of the membrane, by which the movement of the joint is considerably impaired, and when the cartilages also are affected in complete rigidity. A gouty diathesis is thought by most authorities to account for this complication; whilst by some, the implication of the prostatic veins is considered the origin of the affection. Sometimes the affection partakes more of the character of ordinary rheumatism: is very persistent, and usually most troublesome at night.

TREATMENT.—At first, complete rest, followed by vapour baths, friction, and local *douches*; and, where circumstances admit, a stay at Bath, Buxton, Wiesbaden, Vichy, or Aix-la-Chapelle.

**Aconite.**—As soon as any pain or aching is perceived in a joint during an attack of gonorrhœa.

Dose.—Five drops every three hours.

**Veratrum Viride.**—Whenever, with the inflammatory condition, we find a stomach complication, with nausea or vomiting, especially if there be nervousness, and an impossibility of moving the limb in the least without great agony: nightly aggravation.

Dose.—Three drops every three hours.

**Asclepias Syriaca.**—For effusion round the joint; the knee-cap is loose, and gives a grating sensation when pressed.

Dose.—Six drops three times a day.

**Mercurius Vivus, Mercurius Iod.,** may be

given in order to promote absorption of any remaining effusion.

**Dose.**—Three drops every six hours, conjoined with moderate friction night and morning.

**Mezereon.**—The pains are intensely darting, as in a joint, or aching, tearing, hot, burning, tingling bone pains, as down the front of the leg; much worse at night.

**Dose.**—Three drops twice a day and at bed-time.

**Nitric Acid.**—Heaviness of the lower limbs; pain as if bruised, painful stiffness, frequent giving way of the joints when walking; the pains increase towards evening.

**Dose.**—Three drops every four hours.

**Kali Hydriodicum.**—Violent tearing, twitching, drawing pains; worse during rest; going off during motion.

**Dose.**—Three drops every four hours.

## PAPULAR ERUPTION.

An eruption of pimples, during or following gonorrhoea, will sometimes show itself, somewhat resembling measles; it is, however, rather larger than measles, and of a more decided red. Where *Copaiba* has been administered in Allopathic doses, this usually accounts for the presence of such eruption; it may, however, arise from cold, or from some error in diet.

**Hydrastis.**—When *Copaiba* is not sufficient, or where *Copaiba* has been administered and has caused the rash.

**Dose.**—Three drops every six hours.

**Sulphur.**—A dose, two drops night and morning, until six doses have been taken.

VENEREAL WARTS, OR CONDYLOMATA.

Venercal warts are identical with those ordinarily seen on the hands; but in gonorrhœa and chancre, they arise from the irritation produced by the secretion. In men they are seen round the orifice of the urethra, round the bottom of the glans, or inside the foreskin. In women they are found on the vulva, near the entrance of the vagina, or near and round the anus.

**Thuja** is suitable for warts or condylomata, developed during an attack of gonorrhœa; when the bases are flat and broad, and which, after they have appeared several days, become moist.

**DOSE.**—Three drops night and morning, and locally applied.

**Acid. Nitric.**—Warts on short stalks, which bleed freely and increase rapidly.

**DOSE.**—Three drops night and morning, and applied daily.

**Geranium** is an important remedy when there is a mercurial complication.

**DOSE.**—Three drops night and morning.

**Hydrastis Can.**—Where both syphilitic and mercurial poisoning exist, and where there have been previous attacks of syphilitic rheumatism.

**DOSE.**—Three drops night and morning.

**Acid. Acet. Aromat.**, freely applied, is one of the best and most efficacious of external applications.

## CHANCROID, OR SOFT CHANCRE.

Chaneroid, the local venereal ulcer, with its attendant bubo, is now no longer considered syphilitic, but regarded like gonorrhœa, as a purely local disease. Chancre, the syphilitic ulcer, if not speedily counteracted, infects the system with constitutional or secondary symptoms. Chaneroid develops rapidly; there is usually more than one sore, and the edges are evenly cut as though with a punch; the surface of the sore is flat, looking as though worm-eaten, and covered by a greyish exudation; there is no hardness of the sides or base; the suppuration is profuse, purulent, and highly contagious; it heals slowly, and manifests a strong tendency to invade surrounding structures in its destructive action; the glands in the groin are speedily implicated, and matter forms, constituting the ordinary bubo.

**Nitrate of Silver**, or *Hydrastis* (strong tincture), should be applied to wounds and abrasions following a suspicious connexion; it should be pressed upon the sore, and allowed to remain for half a minute.

**Nitric Acid**, internally and externally, if the ulcer fully forms; it must be dropped on from a pointed glass tube; the application must be repeated until the ulcer is destroyed. Protect the sound parts by dry lint, and be careful only to drop the acid on the sore.

Dose.—Three drops every six hours.

When the ulcers have already attained some considerable size, and are rapidly increasing, I have seen the most marked effects from *Baptisia* internally and externally, followed by *Hydrastis*, even when more than a third of the surface of the penis has been invaded by the ulcers. Should these fail, I should fall back upon

*Sanguinaria*, administered and applied;—*Arsenic* is also advised. If the parts become dark, and sloughing threatens, poultices of yeast must be constantly applied. In this affection, if fever co-exists, *Aconite* may be given; *Nux Vomica* for indigestion and constipation; *Kali Bich.* for emaciation, and *Iodine* for scrofulous constitutions.\*

### PHAGEDÆNIC ULCER.

Sometimes an ulcer of this kind increases very rapidly, assumes a dark and unhealthy appearance, and threatens the destruction, if not speedily arrested, of part of the penis. The constitutional symptoms are not at all proportionate, the mischief concentrating itself locally; so that though the patient may be able to be about his ordinary duties, he has on him a foul, ill-looking sore, rapidly eating away the parts.

Such a state of things is soon checked by the internal administration of *Arsenicum*, with the application of Black Wash, followed by *Baptisia* internally and locally, with *Hydrastis* in the same way; afterwards, a dose or two of *Sulphur* to complete the cure. *Permanganate* and *Chlorate of Potash* in saturated solution, and *Carbolic Acid*, have also been used as local applications. Another variety of ulcer is the *Serpiginous*, which tends to spread widely, but not deeply; for this Franklin says he has found *Thuja* and *Graphites* specific.

As constitutional remedies, *Nitric Acid*, *Aurum*, *Calcarea*, and *Phosphoric Acid* may be required.

The editor believes, with Dr. Druitt, that the different syphilitic poisons are *varieties* of one poison, that they pass into each other by every conceivable shade, and that they are not originally and specifically distinct;

\* Franklin's "System of Surgery," p. 480.



that different varieties prevail at different times, and in different countries; and that, besides the variety of the poison, the constitution of the patient has a most material influence in determining the character of the disease.

## BUBO.

Bubo is an enlargement of the glands of the groin, of a specific character.

These glands may become enlarged in syphilis, or enlarged, inflamed, and tender during the second stage of gonorrhœa, in strumous, lymphatic, and debilitated patients.

Buboes are classed as *primary*, *secondary*, or *constitutional*. The first appear commonly from the third to the sixth day of the infection, without premonitory symptoms; *secondary* buboes arise as sequelæ to other specific affections; whilst *constitutional* buboes have for their origin an old infection, overlooked during its development, which has become a constitutional disease. They are red, hard, and rather indolent tumours, situated in a conglomerate gland, are very diffuse, suppurating with difficulty, the pus being discharged through an opening with a callous edge. Bubo presents itself under three varieties—*acute*, *indolent*, and *phagedænic*. The first, which is inflammatory, terminates in suppuration; the second, characterised by induration, does not readily gather, but runs a tedious course; the last becomes a phagedænic, gangrenous ulcer, and is the most dangerous form of the disease.

The symptoms of the *acute* bubo are the following:—Violent inflammation of the gland, which becomes immovable, attended with pain, and rapidly increasing swelling of the parts; the cellular tissue around it becomes infiltrated and indurated with the inflam-

matory exudation, the skin on the tumour is hot, shining, very sensitive, and a slight redness develops itself in the middle. When the suppurative process sets in, the accumulated pus gives rise to a soft oval swelling round the gland, which remains hard, and is not invaded by the suppuration till a late period. Febrile symptoms, and sometimes œdema (puffy swelling) of the abdomen and the internal surface of the thighs, accompany this affection. Rigors are present during the process, and, when completed, the fever abates, the pain grows less, and the motion of the limbs becomes more easy.

The *indolent* bubo progresses very slowly, is scarcely painful, and the skin, unaltered in colour or temperature, can be moved over the hard tumour. Much larger than the acute kind, these buboes remain unaltered for months, when the skin at length becomes hot, and suppuration commences in a *portion* only of the tumour. The pus is thin and flocculent, the skin changing from a bright red to a bluish-red colour; fistulæ often make their appearance in various directions, through which pus pours in considerable quantities.

The *phagedenic* bubo commences with violent erysipelatous inflammation of the skin, spreading rapidly, and accompanied by violent pains in the tumour, with acute fever, intense thirst, and sleeplessness. The skin over the part rapidly assumes a livid or dirty, brownish-yellow hue, and gangrene quickly supervenes, attended with great anxiety and prostration.

**Mercurius Corrosivus, Mercurius Iodidum,** are most prominent remedies; the first principally for *acute* bubo; the second is more efficacious in the *indolent* variety. The principal indications are inflammatory swelling, redness and painful sensitiveness of the inguinal glands, with suppuration, or ulceration, quickly taking place.

**Dose.**—Six drops in a wine-glassful of water three times a day.

**Acid. Nitric.** may be employed when *Mercurius* has failed to check the progress of the affection, and particularly when the character of the sores points to this remedy.

**DOSE.**—Five drops in a wine-glassful of water three times a day.

**Kali Iodidum.**—This is required for scrofulous patients, when neither of the former medicines seem to relieve. It is indicated by the swelling being very *hard, indolent*, and suppurating with *difficulty*, the discharge being curdy, and often discoloured and foul-smelling. It is also very useful when there is thickening of the spermatic cord, occurring in complicated cases.

**DOSE.**—Five drops in a wine-glassful of water three times a day.

**Apis** is invaluable when the glands are violently inflamed, with red, hot, and shining swelling, accompanied with great pain and sensibility. This medicine very frequently is sufficient to check the bubo immediately, although *powerless* against the syphilitic virus itself; this, however, is not to be wondered at, as the bubo arises from *irritation*, caused by the absorption of the virus.

**DOSE.**—Five drops in a wine-glassful of water every two, three, or four hours.

**Hepar Sulph., Silicea.**—When suppuration threatens, these two remedies will materially forward the process, and prevent the unsightly scars usually left at the termination of the process.

**DOSE.**—Five drops in a wine-glassful of water every four hours.

**Thuya.**—Should the complaint be complicated, with excrescences on the penis, or round the anus, the glands being painful, with drawing pains extending to the knee, this medicine will exercise a satisfactory influence.

**DOSE.**—Five drops three times a day.

**Arsenicum** is indispensable in the phagedænic and gangrenous form of the disease, attended with similar symptoms to those of the gangrenous chancroid.

Dose.—Five drops in a wine-glassful of water, every one, two, or three hours, according to the severity of the disease.

**Sanguinaria**, externally and internally, has been found of great service when used as soon as any unfavourable indications are observed.

Dose.—Three drops every three hours.

**SURGICAL TREATMENT.**—When a bubo is ready to be opened, the skin should not be allowed to become too thin: several very small punctures should be made with a grooved needle; through these the matter should be allowed to ooze, then a solution of *Sulphate of Zinc* should be injected, of the strength of three grains to the half-pint of water.\*

When the bubo has broken, a deep, ugly, gaping wound is often left: it should be dressed with lint saturated in *Calendula* or *Hydrastis* lotion, and pressure applied by a pad of lint and a roller.

\* Langston Parker.

## PART II.

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# SYPHILIS,

## AND ITS ATTENDANT AFFECTIONS.<sup>o</sup>

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### SYPHILIS.

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IN approaching the consideration of syphilis, we come to quite a distinct class of disease, which, by a specific and pernicious virus of its own, produces not only local, but constitutional mischief, assuming various forms in the individual, and capable of transmission through succeeding generations.

As to the period and history of its rise, considerable diversity of opinion prevails. The first reliable account of its prevalence in Europe is in the year 1494, when Charles VIII. of France invaded Italy. Sad ravages were effected by it amongst his army; it spread amongst the civil population with great rapidity and all the virulence of a fierce contagion, marked by the characteristics of what are now denominated its secondary effects. Amongst Eastern nations it has been known almost from time immemorial. Increasingly, in modern times, the loathsome consequences of syphilis have less and less prevailed, partly owing to increased habits of cleanliness, partly to improved methods of treatment.

Yet, though modified, the disease is by no means eradicated, nor is the sequence of the order in which its results follow altered. Unless the natural progress be checked, and the poison antidoted, such as have contracted the infection will inevitably experience general lassitude and debility, attended by shooting pains here and there, falling-off of the hair, spots, eruptions, pimply, pustular, or scaly patches or stains in various parts, painful and intractable inflammation of the eyes, tubercles and small tumours, pains in, and affections of, the bones, mouth, and throat, loss of the bones of the nose, and complete destruction of the soft palate. This alarming catalogue would take a varying number of years in which to complete itself; yet it affords no exaggerated a picture of the natural history and outcome of this dire disorder.

The disease is divided into primary, secondary or constitutional, and congenital syphilis.

### PRIMARY SYPHILIS, OR CHANCRE.

The chancre, or venereal ulcer, the name of which is of the same derivation as cancer (canker), is of precisely the same nature, whatever the part be which is primarily affected by the syphilitic virus, be it the penis, the nipple of a nurse, the mouth of a suckling infant, or any unprotected part of the body (the nates, for instance) brought into contact with the contamination. This virus is undistinguishable in any way, or by any methods of investigation, chemical or microscopical, from ordinary pus or matter, and it possesses the property of retaining its power of infection for an almost indefinite time. It is inert on animals; it can be transmitted by inoculation as well as by ordinary infection; it has a period of incubation varying from three to ten or fourteen days,



or even six weeks. One attack, though it does not purchase absolute immunity from any future attack, modifies it very considerably. As ordinarily met with, the most common site of chancre in men is on the glans or bulb, or on the prepuce or foreskin; in women, on the meatus urinarius, clitoris, or vulva. One ulcer or chancre, as a rule, manifests itself, though I have very occasionally met with two and three. Whether one or more chancre is present, it is freely and easily moveable over the tissues below, and feels distinctly hard, like a split pea, to the touch.

If from three to five days, a sore, which is generally round in form, hard to the touch, with elevated edges, shows itself on the penis after an impure connexion, it is almost invariably a chancre, and must be at once treated as such. Any kind of itching, uneasiness, burning, stinging feeling, or pimple underneath the foreskin, should have immediate attention, as, without question, the syphilitic virus begins to act upon the constitution from the first moment of infection. All inoculation, for the purpose of determining beyond doubt the nature of a sore, or as a delusive protection against a liability to contract disease, cannot be too strongly reprobated. The fact mentioned above, that the poison begins to exert its power from the outset, shows the folly and risk of endeavouring to cure the disease by the application of caustics. Homœopathy is fully equal to cope with the earliest and every subsequent manifestation of this Protean disease without any such measures.

DIRECTIONS FOR TREATMENT.—It cannot be too strongly impressed upon the reader, that the practice so frequently adopted of destroying the chancre by LUNAR CAUSTIC, is one of the most fatal practices of the present day. It does not by any means follow that, because we have *suppressed* the outward manifestation of the disease, we have thereby *vanquished* it. On the contrary, we have destroyed our most valuable guide, and we cannot pos-

sibly tell whether or when the patient is rid of his complaint. When we find the chancre yielding to the *internal* use of medicines, properly selected, we can be certain that the patient is in a fair way of recovery; but when caustic or various repellents are employed, the disease becomes more intractable and complicated, secondary symptoms arise, or the patient is carried off by consumption, or suffers for the remainder of his life from some other chronic complaint, it being no uncommon thing to find persons attributing, and with good reason, all the miseries of ill-health they have undergone, to syphilis badly treated in bygone days. The proper remedy must be selected with reference to the form, extent, and duration of the ulceration, the constitutional and moral disposition being taken into consideration.

The greatest cleanliness is of course necessary: a small piece of lint wetted with *Hydrastis* may be introduced between the glans and prepuce, when the ulcerations are not extremely painful: otherwise, water and *Hydrastis*, twenty drops to the ounce, should be injected under the folds of the prepuce, by means of a small syringe. Absolute rest is to be enjoined, if possible; and *always* if the sore assumes a bad type; neglect of this rule cannot fail to prolong the disease, in spite of the best conducted treatment.

DIET.—Young plethoric persons should practise abstemiousness in this complaint; but debilitated persons should use a generous diet, provided inflammatory symptoms are not present, wine being allowed in cases of great depression and prostration of strength. Rice or barley water, and cocoa, or weak black tea, if accustomed to it, are the best beverages.

TREATMENT.—When *Mercury* has not been previously employed, we prescribe it for sores which present an indurated base and margin, whether they secrete and are covered with a tenacious, or a thin, offensive

matter; red edges, and a cheesy bottom, or circular ulcers with inflamed base, accompanied, in females, with swelling of the vagina.

We should certainly most unwillingly dispense with this valuable remedy in such cases, notwithstanding the bad repute it has acquired, from the frightful effects which have so frequently arisen from its *abuse* in the hands of our allopathic brethren.

DOSE.—Five drops once or twice a day.

**Merc. Cor.** is very useful in chancres with the scorch firmly adhering to the bottom of the ulcer, and secretion of thin pus, leaving stains on the linen as from melted tallow.

DOSE.—Five drops once or twice a day.

**Acid. Nitric.**—This remedy, which ranks equally with *Mercurius* in this complaint, is to be employed against the chancre with raised edges, with a tendency to bleed easily and profusely, and where no signs of central granulation are present, or, if they are, instead of a firm and florid appearance, pale, flabby, and prominent, the discharge being generally thin. This remedy is very useful in those cases maltreated with mercurial preparations.

DOSE.—Five drops in half a wine-glass of *distilled* water every four hours.

**Aconite** is necessary, as an intercurrent remedy, when violent inflammation follows the exhibition of *Mercury*. When much inflammation attends chancres on the glans, it will be advisable not to draw the prepuce forcibly back, but to strive to effect the cure of the ulcer without exposing it.

DOSE.—Five drops every three hours.

**Arsenicum** 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 at the slightest touch, the discharge being very thin and offensive. It cannot be dispensed with in the *phagedenic* variety where the ulcer presents livid elevations, which are jagged, sharp, and undermined, with intense burning pains, gangrene being imminent, and is the principal remedy when the latter complication is established, characterised by cessation of the pain, livid or mottled appearance of the sore, and the formation of a black slough, which sooner or later separates, leaving either a healthy sore, or one which plainly indicates that the ulceration is still extending.

**DOSE.**—In *ordinary* cases, five drops in a wine-glassful of water three times a day. In *serious* cases the dose must be repeated every two or three hours.

**Silicea** is required in many of these cases when the discharge is excessive, foul-smelling, discoloured, and bloody and thin, or the sore is inflamed and irritable, with unhealthy granulation.

**DOSE.**—Five drops in a wine-glassful of water three or four times a day.

**Argent. Nit.** is efficacious for little ulcers on the prepuce, the margins of which are at first covered with pus, spreading gradually, and covered with a tallowy lardaceous substance.

**DOSE.**—Five drops three times a day.

**Sulphur**, as an intermediate remedy, is extremely useful for chancres occurring in unhealthy individuals, where the disease threatens to assume a bad type, and particularly where the bottom of the ulcer is covered with the characteristic lardaceous secretion, with discharge of fetid ichor; but it is especially in the superficial ulcer, with raised margins, that its greatest results are manifest.

**DOSE.**—Five drops in a wine-glassful of water three times a day.

**Thuya.**—This medicine is required in flat itching ulcers, with unclean bottoms, or whitish chancres, with hard edges. In complications with gonorrhœa, *Thuya* is extremely useful.

**Dose.**—Five drops every six hours.

Recent additions to the “Materia Medica” have given us remedies of decided efficacy in the treatment of the primary sore or chancre, and for the prevention of constitutional effects, they may be tried in the order here given—*Irisin*, *Phytolaccin*, and *Stillingin*, of the 1st decimal trituration, five grains for a dose every six hours. and *Lobelia* or *Sanguinaria*, ten drops of the 1st Tincture every six hours.

#### CHANCRE—SYMPTOMATIC INDICATIONS.

Acrid corrosive pus	... ..	... <i>Arsen.</i> , <i>Caust.</i>
Bleeding readily, with ichorous secretion	... ..	... <i>Ars.</i> , <i>Hepar S.</i> , <i>Merc.</i>
Burning pains in the chancres	... ..	... <i>Ars.</i> , <i>Calc.</i>
Deep ulcers on the penis	... ..	... <i>Mercurius.</i>
Edges resembling raw flesh	... ..	... <i>Mercurius.</i>
Flat ulcer with red edges	... ..	... <i>Thuya.</i>
Florid chancres with raised edges	... ..	... <i>Iodium.</i>
Gangrene of the penis	... ..	... <i>Arsen.</i>
Gangrenous ulcers with bloody edges	... ..	... <i>Arsenicum.</i>
Ichor adhering to the bottom of the ulcer	... ..	... <i>Merc. Corros.</i> , <i>Bap.</i>
Ichorous pus from chancres	... ..	... <i>Aurum</i> , <i>Sang. C.</i> , <i>Bap.</i>
Inflamed circular ulcers	... ..	... <i>Mercurius.</i>
Lardaceous ulcers, with white places in the centre	... ..	... <i>Arsenicum.</i>
Hard edges, with fetid secretion	... ..	... <i>Hepar Sulph.</i>
Little ulcers, which spread gradually	... ..	... <i>Argent. Nit.</i>
Painless ulcer, with hard edges	... ..	... <i>Arsenicum.</i>
Red chancres on the prepuce	... ..	... <i>Merc.</i> , <i>Thuya.</i>
Secretion of copious watery fetid ichor	... ..	... <i>Arsenicum.</i>
Small chancres with clean bottoms	... ..	... <i>Mercurius.</i>
Superficial ulcers and excoriations	... ..	... <i>Sulphur</i> , <i>Hydrast.</i>
Torpid ulcers in cachectic individuals	... ..	... <i>Sulphur.</i>
Vesicles, pale red	... ..	... <i>Mercurius</i> , <i>Thuya.</i>

## SECONDARY OR CONSTITUTIONAL SYPHILIS.

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As the syphilitic poison becomes absorbed, its effects on the constitution are as diverse as possible, comprising several skin diseases, as well as deep-seated and intractable affections of the bones and their tissue.

### SYPHILITIC SKIN DISEASES.

#### ERYTHEMA.

This complaint, attended with erosions of the mucous membrane, affects principally the interior of the mouth and fauces, constituting isolated, circumscribed, dark-red or copper-coloured, slightly elevated, inflamed spots, especially on the back of the palate, tonsils, uvula, pharynx, and larynx. The mouth and fauces become hot, and the patient feels a difficulty of swallowing, with burning sensation in the fauces, hoarseness, and pain when talking, the mouth and throat feel very dry, and the whole interior of the mouth is of a bluish red. In the centre of the intensely red spots are insulated erosions, forming smaller spots, of a grayish-white colour. The mucous membrane of the nasal cavity and the sexual organs are simultaneously affected in the same way; and small tubercles arise upon a bright copper-coloured base. These tubercles become eroded, and secrete a grayish, purulent, fetid fluid. In both sexes these erosions give rise to the formation of excrescences, or condylomata.

TREATMENT.—**Aurum** is very useful in ill-looking



ulcerations of the mouth and nose, secreting fetid pus, or for scabs in the nose, provoking an inclination to pick it, as well as for swelling of the labia (in women), which are covered with large red pimples. This remedy is one of the most valuable when the disease is complicated with mercurial symptoms.

**DOSE.**—Five drops in half a wine-glass of water three times a day.

**Arsenicum** is requisite when the discharge is very offensive and corrosive, the ulcers liable to gangrenous degeneration.

**DOSE.**—Three drops three times a day.

**Kali Iodidum.**—For serofulous subjects, with tendency to ulceration, and also with discharge of corrosive, burning serum, and lancinating pains in the throat. This medicine is often required to combat mercurial symptoms, arising from ill-judged and excessive doses of that metal in this complaint.

**DOSE.**—Three drops three times a day.

**Mercurius.**—Small and itching spots, which ulcerate and become encrusted, bleeding easily, and secreting purulent and fetid matter.

**DOSE.**—Three drops twice a day.

**Acid. Nitric.**—Small round ulcerations, bleeding easily, and attended with lancinations as if from splinters.

**DOSE.**—Three drops three times a day.

**Sulphur.**—In unhealthy patients this remedy is very efficacious in completing the cure, after the employment of one of the before-mentioned medicines.

**DOSE.**—Five drops night and morning.

Amongst the new remedies, *Alnus Rubra*, *Corydalis*,

and *Rumex*, are mentioned as of great use in combating the skin diseases and secondary symptoms of syphilis.

## TUBERCLES.

Tubercles, in connection with affections of the skin, are "hard superficial tumours, circumscribed and permanent, or proceeding very slowly to suppuration."

*Syphilitic* tubercles are divided into three classes; viz., *cutaneous*, *mucous*, and *deep-seated*.

The *Cutaneous* or flat kind are either single, or forming circular lines, and sometimes in groups or clusters; they frequently accompany mucous tubercles, and are found principally on the scrotum, penis, *mors veneris*, the perinæum, and round the anus, the inside of the thighs, and in the groin, the nape of the neck, the arm-pits, the hairy scalp, in the face, round the mouth, in the nostrils, on the forehead, between the toes, and along the nails, but seldom appear in more than two or three of these places at once, and the discharge from them is supposed to be contagious. They are of a bright-red copper colour, and almost always painless, and either assume a scaly form, or ulceration takes place, and they become covered with a hard crust, which, when detached, leaves a deep cicatrix.

*Mucous* tubercles occur most frequently in women and children, developing themselves on the mucous membrane of the female sexual parts, and in the mouth and fauces. They form flat, circumscribed elevations of the mucous membrane, which is engorged and thickened, secreting a tenacious, purulent fluid of a peculiar and extremely offensive odour. Sometimes several of them unite, forming irregularly shaped elevations; the small ones, of the size of a millet-seed, are generally very humid, regularly rounded, forming truncated cones, being of a brighter red colour in the centre than at the

circumference, and frequently forming regularly shaped rings, especially on the glans, the inner surface of the cheeks and lips, and the tongue and roof of the mouth. The large *mucous* tubercles are raised about a line above the mucous membrane, forming oval, full, tense, flattened elevations of a bright-red colour, covered with a thick grayish-white layer of epithelium. When these tubercles form on the lining membrane of the nose, their effects are most destructive; the intense irritation and itching causing the patient to believe he has caught cold, and consequently there is blowing of the nose, and perhaps scratching of the parts, which causes ulceration, liable, if not speedily stopped, to attack and destroy the whole surrounding parts, and even to endanger life by the implication of the bones, *no portion of which can be reproduced, if once destroyed*, causing the most frightful mutilations of the face. In these cases the mischief is aggravated by the acrid, corrosive, greenish, or bloody pus that is secreted from the diseased surface.

*Deep-seated* tubercles and ulcerations of the mucous membrane are always preceded by a tuberculous thickening of the mucous membrane and adjacent cellular tissue. The ulcers penetrate frequently to a considerable depth, and are either isolated or in groups, with their bottoms covered with granulations, and, like the margins, covered with a grayish, yellow, creamy exudation. Their usual seats are the neighbourhood of the glans and frænum, and the entrance to the vagina and uterus. If neglected they may perforate the whole thickness of the vagina, and cause recto-vaginal or urethro-vaginal fistulæ; when they occur on the gums, tonsils, palate, or back of the fauces, at the glottis, or in the larynx, they may frequently terminate fatally.

#### TREATMENT.

Syphilitic tubercles will generally yield to either *Acid-*

*Nitric.* or *Mercurius*, although a few doses of *Aconite* will be frequently required if febrile symptoms exist.

For mucous tubercles, the remedies most frequently required will be—*Argenti Nit.*, *Calc.*, *Nitric Acid*, *Puls.*, *Thuya*.

When they affect the nose principally—*Acid. Nit.*, *Acid. Phosph.*, *Argenti Nit.*, *Aurum*, *Calc.*, *Lycop.*, *Merc. Cor.*, *Puls.*, *Thuya*.

For deep-seated tubercles—*Arsen.*, *Carbo-Animalis*.

These remedies should be compared with the "CHARACTERISTIC EFFECTS" at the end of this work, and the observations on "CHANCRE."

DOSE.—As a general rule, five drops of the Tincture, in a wine-glassful of water, twice or three times a day, or, in severe cases, five grains of the Trituration, in half a wine-glass of water, every four hours.

## MACULÆ, OR SPOTS.

Maculæ, or spots, are extremely common, and appear very early; generally of a bright-red colour, but occasionally pale, coming out only in the cold, on the chest, neck, face, arms, inner side of the thighs, and the neighbourhood of the genital organs; they resemble measles and roseola, but are distinguished from these by their persistence; they develop themselves slowly, and grow larger at certain periods, as after eating. If not cured before the ninth month from the time of their appearance, they assume the tuberculous, or scaly form.

TREATMENT.—The principal remedies are *Canth.*, *Merc.*, *Aurum*, *Bell.*, *Calc.*, *Clemat.*, *Lycop.*, *Mezer.*, *Nitric Acid*, *Phosph.* (Vide "CHARACTERISTIC EFFECTS," at the end of this work.)

Copper-coloured spots or stains are relieved by *Nitric Acid*.

## SCALY ERUPTIONS.

These arise either from tubercles or spots, which change into large, irregularly shaped, confluent elevations, of a bright copper colour, covered with hard, readily tearing scales of a dull white colour. This affection usually is found in the hollow of the hand (psoriasis palmaris) and the soles of the feet (psoriasis plantaris): ulcers are very liable to arise from this form of syphilis.

TREATMENT.—The most appropriate remedies are *Acid. Nitric.*, *Arsenicum*, *Hepar Sulph.*, *Kali Iod.*, *Mercurius*. The indications for which will be found in the "CHARACTERISTIC EFFECTS."

DOSE.—Three drops of the Tincture, in a wine-glassful of water, every six hours.

## RUPIA.

RUPIA is frequently a sequel to TEMPHIGUS (an affection similar to that produced by the action of a blister on the skin), or to ECTHYMA (a pustular eruption); although it is liable to break out without any premonitory symptoms. In the former case it rises from blisters of a regularly round shape, about the size of a bean, surrounded by a copper-coloured areola: they stand upon a swollen indurated basis, and contain a dark yellow purulent fluid, which generally changes to brown; the pus dries up in the middle, and forms a small brown crust, around which the skin again rises in blisters, filled with a peculiar brownish-red. purulent fluid; the crusts gradually acquire a conical or pyramidal shape, sometimes increasing to an extraordinary size. They are never very numerous, and are limited from twelve to twenty, scattered over the whole body. The course of this affection is very

tedious, and, unless checked, the secretion of pus is very great, the digestive functions become impaired, the strength gradually undermined, and colliquative diarrhœa announces the impending dissolution of the sufferer. SERPIGINOUS and PERFORATING tubercles are related to this affection; the former are large and hard, assuming a tolerable roundness; the latter exist only in small numbers, forming spheroidal rings on the skin, and penetrating to the subcutaneous cellular tissue, where they can be felt with the finger, as hard tumours. When these ulcerate, destruction of the skin is no unfrequent occurrence. They are generally found in scrofulous patients with a delicate white skin, and appear on the face, the cheeks, round the nose and lips, in front of the ear, and on the legs. SERPIGINOUS tubercles occur most frequently on the face, the nape of the neck, the head, forehead, shoulders, and trunk. At first they have a bright, shining, copper-coloured appearance, although never scaly; but afterwards they become inflamed, ulcerating at their points, and afterwards covered with a thick, hard, conical, brownish or yellowish-gray, firmly adhering crust.

**Mercurius.**—Violent itching, renewed by the heat of the bed; small and very itchy pimples, which ulcerate and become encrusted; desquamation of the skin; tettery, excoriated, and oozing spots, which bleed easily when scratched.

**DOSE.**—Three drops twice a day, dissolved in half a wine-glass of water.

**Acid. Nitricum.**—Copper or violet-coloured spots on the body; lacerations in the parts, with burning pain, and bleeding readily; sanious, sanguineous, or corrosive suppuration.

**DOSE.**—Three drops twice a day.



**Clematis.**—Fungous excrescences; scabby tetter, which discharge a sanious pus, yellow and corrosive; burning or tingling, and pulsations in the parts; insupportable itching of the parts in the heat of the bed.

**DOSE.**—Three drops twice a day.

**Sulphur.**—Scabious eruptions, with burning itching, surrounded by a yellow or brownish areola; secretion of a sanious, fetid, or thick and yellow pus; spots covered with small vesicles, discharging serous lymph.

**DOSE.**—Three drops twice a day.

**Thuya.**—Brown or red mottled spots, with itching shootings in the evening; purulent pimples, containing fluid-like varnish.

**DOSE.**—Three drops twice a day.

## BALDNESS, FALLING-OFF OF THE HAIR, OR ALOPECIA.

General or partial falling-off of the hair, with furfuraceous desquamations, especially on the head, spreading and coalescing. It arises gradually, the hair coming off when combed, or when pulled, exposing spots of a white or reddish shining hue; finally, the whole cutaneous covering is involved, and every vestige of hair disappears, the skin being covered with thin, whitish, or bright yellow scales, which form anew if removed. Alopecia is, nevertheless, more a *symptom* than a *disease* in itself, and may arise during the course of many other complaints; consequently, the history of the patient's case must be well considered, and measures adopted for the eradication of the syphilitic disease, before this affection can be possibly relieved, the cure of the one being generally followed by the removal of the other.

TREATMENT.—*Mercurius*, *Hepar*, and *Calc. Phos.* are the principal remedies to be trusted in the syphilitic form of the complaint; but other remedies may be required, regard being had to the other symptoms which always accompany it. *Arsenicum* and *Calcarea Phos.* are of great use in the ordinary affection.

## SYPHILITIC AFFECTIONS OF THE EYE.

### INFLAMMATION OF THE IRIS.

#### (IRITIS SYPHILITICA.)

This disease, which seldom affects but one eye, is distinguished from the ordinary inflammation of this part by the presence of tubercles on the anterior surface of the iris. IRITIS may be generally known, in its first stage, by the presence of a circular ring of injected blood-vessels round the cornea, with distortion of the pupil, which gradually contracts, and, if not speedily arrested, terminates in total and incurable closure. The iris becomes discoloured, the cornea dim and hazy, nocturnal pains are felt in the head, and the intolerance of light is great; as the complaint progresses, the sclerotic (white part of the eye) becomes of a rosy colour, the vessels being greatly enlarged and injected; there are dull pressive pains in the eye, with profuse secretion of tears; the sight is also obscured and misty, the iris becomes more and more discoloured, and is generally of a dirty red hue, and exudation takes place upon its surface, in proportion to the severity of the complaint; its free margin is swollen and thickened, and in very severe cases becomes attached to the anterior surface of the crystalline lens, which, instead of presenting a black appearance, is of a grayish colour; the pupil becomes insensitive to light, immovable, contracted, and distorted, whilst pedunculated excrescences, termed condy-

lomata of the iris, grow from its inner circumference. The pains in the head and eye, of a constrictive boring nature, extending to the surrounding parts, becoming worse towards evening, coupled with the malaise produced by the general disease, deprive the patient almost entirely of rest. Towards the termination of the complaint, pus, or pus mixed with blood, is often found in the anterior chamber of the eye, and can be observed when the cornea is not too dim.

#### DIRECTIONS FOR TREATMENT.

This disease, if not properly treated, is very apt to produce serious disorganisation of the structure of the eye, with complete closure of the pupil, almost irremediable, if it has existed *only* a short time, whilst adhesions to the cornea or capsule of the lens are utterly incurable, if not speedily relieved, and cause more or less disfigurement of the eye. It is very essential to determine whether the patient has been previously under a course of mercurial preparations, as these, injudiciously given, have a tendency to excite the complaint in persons subject to weak eyes. In these cases, the antidotes to *Mercury* are to be used, as directed below. Rest and confinement to a dark room, with total abstinence from any work that might strain the eye, are absolutely necessary.

#### MEDICINAL TREATMENT.

**Mercurius Cor.** and **Mercurius Iod.** are the two principal remedies, the latter being used for *scrofulous* subjects. They should be employed when the *sclerotic* presents the characteristic rosy circle round the cornea, the pain being burning and cutting, with profuse lachrymation, the cornea becoming dim, and the iris showing signs of discoloration and contraction; and in

severer cases, when there is danger of exudation or the formation of pus.

**DOSE.**—Three drops in half a wine-glass of water every three or four hours.

It will be necessary to watch carefully the effects of the medicine in this disease, and to change it if necessary, should the affection progress; as the further it advances, the more difficult is the recovery.

**Belladonna.**—This remedy must be resorted to *as a palliative* should the contraction of the pupil not yield to the apparently well-chosen remedy; it is often imperatively necessary in neglected cases, when the pupil has almost closed.

**DOSE.**—Three drops every three hours.

**Acid. Nitric.** is to be substituted for *Mercurius* should the symptoms have arisen from abuse of this medicine, or the general symptoms point to its employment.

**DOSE.**—Three drops in a wine-glassful of water every three or four hours.

**Thuja** is requisite, either singly or in conjunction with *Acid. Nit.*, when tubercles or small warts appear on the iris.

**DOSE.**—Three drops three times a day.

**Aurum** is very useful in mercurial iritis, and is preferable to *Acid. Nit.* when the moral symptoms, such as great dejectedness, tremulous fearfulness, or a desire to commit suicide, preponderate.

**DOSE.**—Five drops night and morning.

**Hepar Sulph.** is required when pus is formed, or when mercurial symptoms are present.

**DOSE.**—Three drops every three hours.

Dr. Hughes, in his "Therapeutics," very strongly recommends *Clematis* in syphilitic iritis, with the topical application of *Atropia* by gelatine scales. I have used these gelatine scales repeatedly with the happiest possible results, not only in this, but other affections of the eye (Ed.)

## TERTIARY, OR REMOTE SYPHILIS.

We next proceed to notice the still more remote effects of the syphilitic poison, or what is denominated Tertiary Syphilis, commencing with it in its very earliest recognisable development in the new-born child; next passing on to describe the general constitutional weakness which is frequently its result; and lastly, treating of its more local manifestations in gummatose tumours, and affections of the testicles and bones.

## CONGENITAL SYPHILIS, OR HEREDITARY SYPHILIS OF INFANTS AND CHILDREN.

Constitutional syphilis can be transmitted by the father or mother to the foetus, but infants are seldom infected during the passage through the vagina. For the first three weeks or more an infected child seems robust and healthy, but afterwards the first signs of the disease make their appearance. The little patient is uneasy, and cries continually, gets very rapidly emaciated, and looks old and withered, the eyes being deeply sunk; circumscribed spots, of a bright copper colour, rising speedily above the skin, in the shape of blotches, and sometimes running together, appear in the region of the sexual organs, in the groins, on the thighs, buttocks, heels, soles of the feet, round the anus, about



the navel, and sometimes over the skin. Soon after, the palms of the hands are likewise invaded, and simultaneously a papulous eruption, which afterwards changes to small, dirty, yellowish pustules, surrounded by a broad areola, breaks out on the chest, back, face, and the hairy scalp. Tuberculous elevations start up on the inflamed portions of the feet, hands, and anus. Sometimes these eruptions disappear without any medical treatment, but oftener superficial ulcers show themselves in the corners of the mouth, and in the nose, from which a discharge flows, which at first looks like catarrh. This discharge gradually increases, the margins of the eyes and the glands of the eyelids inflame and suppurate, the voice sounds hoarse, feeble, and moaning; the breathing is accompanied with slight rattling, and, the nose being stopped by crusts, is performed through the mouth, the ulcers deepen and extend, their edges being raised, and suppuration takes place; ulceration likewise affects the fauces, rendering deglutition painful and difficult. Should the disease still progress, acute tuberculosis of the brain usually sets in, or anæmia slowly supervenes, and the child dies.

**TREATMENT.**—The first and most important rule is to remove children so infected from the mother or nurse who is suffering from the complaint. Should this be found impossible, the mother or nurse must be treated simultaneously and with the same remedies as the child. Cleanliness is indispensable, as well as the use of tepid baths every day, and the patients should be kept in a rather warm temperature. The child is to be treated according to the symptoms manifested, in the manner prescribed in treatment of syphilis. Should a mercurial preparation be required, the use of *Merc.* 100 is to be preferred to other forms of the medicine.

**DOSE.**—Three drops in a wine-glassful of water; a tea-spoonful given twice a day for three days, waiting a day between, will be found sufficient.

*Stillingia*, *Helonias*, *Hydrastis*, and *Irisin*, amongst the new remedies, are of great service.

### SYPHILITIC CACHEXIA, OR WEAKNESS OF CONSTITUTION.

This is one of the forms of constitutional syphilis in which the whole habit of body is manifestly altered. After having first attacked the skin and mucous membrane, then the serous membranes and the bones and muscles, the virus at last invades the fleshy organs, the lungs, liver, spleen, kidneys, and even the heart and brain. The general symptoms of this disorder are—the skin becomes sallow, yellowish, or livid, the muscles waste, the strength fails, sight and hearing gradually diminish, and the patient experiences violent palpitation of the heart and chlorotic symptoms. Should the liver be more particularly affected, jaundice sets in, which may lead to suppuration of this organ, and finally to dangerous inflammation of the peritonæum. When the blood and blood-vessels are invaded, remittent fever, sanguineous extravasations under the skin, scurvy, and effusions of blood in the lungs and intestines supervene, followed by general dropsy. RICORD adds his testimony to HAHNEMANN'S on latent syphilis, when he advises an anti-syphilitic treatment to be instituted for inexplicable, deep-seated, mysterious, disguised derangement of the functions, even when there is no reason to suppose that the mischief arises from syphilitic taint.

The symptoms of cachexia are so numerous, and vary so much with the patient's idiosyncrasy, that only the principal remedies can be indicated. Remedies which are mentioned for particular isolated symptoms, and not being of that class which are *curative* in syphilis proper, are only palliative, and are not for the eradication of the complaint.

**TREATMENT.**—**Mercurius** is one of the principal remedies, when there is emaciation and atrophy of the whole body, with slow or hectic fever; swelling and hardness of the liver, and complete jaundice; or for *circular* ulcerations in the skin, mouth, and throat, and disorganisation of the tonsils; livid, sallow, or copper colour of the skin, pains in the bones, and urine depositing a whitish or purulent sediment; sensation of indescribable malaise, low spirits, peevish, irritable temper.

**DOSE.**—Five drops in half a wine-glass of water once a day.

**Acid. Nitric.**—There are signs of general decomposition of the fluids, with scorbutic symptoms in the mouth and salivation, the gums being ulcerated and bleeding; falling-off of the hair, and ulcerated soreness of the scalp; difficulty of hearing and smelling, the nose ulcerated, with yellow fetid discharge; the windpipe dry, with hoarseness, cough, and expectoration of coagulated blood; general indisposition, and disgust of life; fits of anguish, with palpitation of the heart.

**DOSE.**—Five drops twice a day.

**Arsenicum.**—In desperate cases, with rapid emaciation and debility, the disease showing a malignant disposition; dropsical effusion of the whole body, trembling of the limbs, on which are malignant ulcerations with acrid discharge, and often fetid or exhausting bloody diarrhoea with continual urging, the skin livid or covered with scales. Also very useful in those cases where there is an indescribable feeling of illness with no particular symptoms, but where there is serious, though unseen mischief; the moral symptoms are either melancholic and sad, or great restlessness and anguish with fear of death, and excessive sensitiveness.

**DOSE.**—Three drops three times a day.

**Cinchona.**—When there is a tendency to jaundice, with yellow colour of the skin, great debility, with tendency to dropsy, attended by heat and chills; the head is confused, and there is indisposition to work; the spirits are low, with sadness and hopelessness, often with great nervous irritation.

Dose.—Five drops in half a wine-glass of water three times a day.

**Phosphorus, Acid. Phosph,** are very useful when the skin, bones, and lungs are invaded; there is dry cough with or without sanguineous expectoration, heat in the chest, and a tendency to consumption; or for affections of the ends of the long bones of the jaw, with nocturnal burning pains, and threatening caries: or in inveterate ulceration of the skin, with secretion of bad pus, and burning, stinging pain in the parts. There is also a feeling of weakness as if proceeding from the loss of animal fluids.

Dose.—Of *Phosphorus*, five drops in a wine-glassful of water twice or three times a day.

Of *Phosphoric Acid*, five drops in half a wine-glass of water three times a day.

**Sulphur.**—In obstinate affections of the skin, attended with bleeding of the gums, salivation, rheumatic pains in the limbs, small ulcerations on the leg, and disturbance of the liver and stomach.

Dose.—Five drops twice a day.

**Kali Iodidum, Hepar Sulphur.**—In scrofulous cases, where the system is in bad condition, and there is reason to fear mercurial complication; they are especially useful in ulcerations and effusions of fluid into the cellular tissue, or when abscesses threaten; and in induration of the liver they will often procure speedy resolution.

Dose.—Five drops in half a wine-glass of water twice or three times a day.

Other remedies that may be consulted are — *Calc.*, *Iod.*, *Lycop.*, *Sepia*, *Thuja*.

## GUMMATOSE TUMOURS.

The skin, cellular tissue, and mucous membrane are the principal seats of this affection, which is tedious, and liable to relapses; it belongs to the remotest stage of constitutional syphilis. Appearing as hard, round, or pea-shaped swellings under the skin, and increasing slowly in size, they take months to attain the size of a small nut, and are usually disposed in rows of four or six together, like beads, adhering by their upper surface to the skin, although they can be moved over the subjacent parts. After remaining hard a long time, they become soft, pus forms in the centre of the tumour, which, adhering to the surrounding parts, is inclosed as in a cyst; the skin over the swelling now assumes a bluish, copper colour, becomes thin, and finally gives way; an ulcer is formed with suspicious-looking edges, secreting a fetid ichor. When these occur on the tongue, they are liable to be mistaken for scirrhus or cancer; the part becomes hard and knotty, and in talking or chewing its free motion is greatly impeded, but the absence of shooting pains and a reddish appearance of the iris, accompaniments of cancer, will suffice to distinguish them from that terrible complaint.

### TREATMENT.

**Belladonna** will be found very useful when any inflammatory symptom is present.

**DOSE.**—Three drops in half a wine-glass of water three times a day.

**Arsenicum.**—When the swelling is livid, with acrid offensive discharge.

Dose.—Three drops in half a wine-glass of water three times a day.

**Cinchona.**—For debilitated subjects, with discharge of pus and great torpor of the parts.

Dose.—Five drops every four hours.

**Mercurius.**—In hard indurated swellings, with unhealthy skin, or when attended with restlessness and pains in the bones.

Dose.—Three drops every six hours.

**Aurum.**—When there are symptoms of mercurial complication, or in severe cases which *Mercury* has failed to relieve.

Dose.—Five drops every six hours.

The following remedies will also be found appropriate:—*Mezereum*, *Acid. Phosph.*, *Calc.*, *Graphites*. (*Vide* "CHARACTERISTIC EFFECTS," at the end of this work.) With a still further choice from *Kali Hydriodicum*, *Kali Bichromicum*, *Silicea*, *Phytolacca*, and *Guaiacum*.

## SYPHILITIC SWELLING OF THE TESTICLES.

(ORCHITIS SYPHILITICA, SARCOCELE SYPHILITICA.)

This disease constitutes one of the first and most frequent symptoms of tertiary syphilis. It rarely affects but one testicle, and it is only in a few cases that premonitory symptoms occur; these consist of acute boring pain in the loins, usually at night, or painful pressure in the region of the kidneys, and sometimes as if a



knife were thrust through the flesh. Even when swelling of the testicle takes place, the patient is seldom aware of it. On examination we find one or more indurated nodes, and on pressure, a small spot that is harder and less elastic than the other parts. The induration often spreads round about like a circular belt (cirsocele), or in other cases the hardness is only partial, but gradually spreads till the whole testicle becomes involved. When there are no complications, and the disease runs a regular course, the epididymis remains unaltered for a considerable period, and can be clearly distinguished from the testicle proper, which seldom or never swells at all, and then only within certain limits. This disease is very regular in its progression; the testicle preserves its pear-shaped form, but feels harder than the other; even the inequalities we discover with the finger preserve a certain regularity, constituting a progressive series of circular indurations as soon as the swelling has reached three or four times the original size of the testicle. Should it attain a large size, it will often lose the sensibility it possesses in its normal shape. In these cases the epididymis, though not morbidly altered, is no longer perceptible. The swelling is now hard, firm, and inelastic, pressure with the finger conveying the sensation of a massive fibro-cartilaginous, inelastic texture. Occasionally it is associated with hydrocele of the tunica vaginalis, without any fever or general derangement of the functions.

When the internal structure of the testicle is disorganised, the seminal secretion gradually ceases, as well as the erections, which finally disappear altogether. Although this complaint may last for months, or even years, it never terminates in suppuration, nor does it transgress certain limits. Resolution either takes place spontaneously, or in consequence of adequate treatment; but sometimes it happens that a diminution takes place, which progresses till the entire testicle disappears; it

may also happen that the swelling will change to a fibrous, cartilaginous, or even osseous tumour. This disease is developed not only from syphilitic infection, but also from injuries, excessive sexual indulgence, exercises having an irritating or exciting influence upon the testicles, or from gonorrhœa contracted during the course of secondary syphilis. If syphilis is complicated with a cancerous or scrofulous diathesis, this complaint is very easily developed. It is also found complicated with all sorts of disorganisations, such as varicocele, hydrocele, orchitis gonorrhœica, and hydatids.

TREATMENT.

In this disease, as in many others having a syphilitic origin, it will be highly necessary to study the whole history of the case previous to selecting any remedy, as it will be often very difficult to choose the appropriate medicine. The following remedies are very efficacious in the various phases of the disease.

**Arsenicum, Cinchona, Acid. Phosph., Sassafras.**—These are indicated if the constitution seems broken down or the disease has been aggravated by excess.

**Belladonna.**—If symptoms of inflammatory congestion develop themselves in the tumour.

**Clematis, Mercurius Cor., Pulsatilla.**—When gonorrhœa was the immediate cause of the disease, or, in any rate, complicates or aggravates it.

**Conium, Lycopodium, Belladonna.**—When complicated with general scrofulous glandular swellings, and chronic eruptions.

The other remedies which can be consulted with

advantage, are *Aurum*, *Calc.*, *Acid. Nitricum*, *Mezer.*, and *Kali Hydriodicum*.

Dose.—This will depend on various circumstances, both as to the severity of the complaint and its exciting causes. As a general rule, five drops in a wine-glassful of water, taken twice daily fasting, will suffice.

Permanent Sarcocoele generally involves surgical castration.

## SYPHILITIC AFFECTIONS OF THE BONES.

### OSTITIS, PERIOSTITIS.

Syphilitic affections of the bones may be divided into four stages: PERIOSTITIS, or inflammation of the membrane covering the bone; OSTITIS, or inflammation of the bone itself; EXOSTOSIS, a bony tumour protruding from the bone; and CARIES, with NECROSIS, rottenness, and total death of the affected part. Syphilitic bone-pains may affect any portion of the osseous tissue, either superficial or deep seated, in the flat or long bones, and in the periosteum; it is, however, in the superficial portions where they occur most frequently. These pains may occur ten or twenty years after the contraction of the disease, during changes in the weather; they are always aggravated towards night, and when the patient is warm in bed. Ricord states, that among the rich, who spend the summer in the country and the winter in town, the pains are more felt at night in the summer, and in the day-time in winter. In most cases, if the patient goes to bed in the evening, the pains commence about 11 o'clock, and continue until 2 or 3 o'clock the next morning. They commence with a disagreeable sensitiveness, which gradually increases to a pain, until it finally changes to a frightful torture: this pain is

always seated in one spot, and reappears constantly in the same place. The least pressure causes an aggravation, which is not the case with a simple rheumatic pain. These pains are very often the precursory symptoms of material changes in the bones, terminating in PERIOSTITIS. After these pains have continued for some length of time, alterations in the tissue of the periosteum begin to develop themselves; it becomes indurated, and exudations become distinctly perceptible when pressing on the part; the exuded matter is yellowish at first, of a gelatinous consistence, and, after a while, reddish or brownish, mixed with extravasated blood.

PERIOSTITIS generally appears in the region where the pain has been felt; a rather circumscribed swelling appears at this place, with its base firmly adherent to the subjacent bone, the skin over this swelling being moveable and its colour unaltered. Gradually the swelling increases to the size of a pigeon's or hen's egg, being rather firm at first, and does not fluctuate, but when pressed upon does not impart the sensation of a resisting bone. If no suitable treatment is instituted, osseous degeneration (EXOSTOSIS) may take place. OSTITIS is characterised by pain more or less severe, attended with swelling and redness of the surrounding tissue. The presence of fever depends greatly on the state of the patient's health, and is generally worse, in conjunction with the pain, towards evening. If not speedily checked it will most likely terminate in caries, or suppuration of the spongy portion of the bone.

TREATMENT.—*Mercurius* is the principal remedy in the first stage of the disease, provided that it has not been previously used to excess.

DOSE.—Three drops twice a day, dissolved in half a wine-glass of water.

*Kali Iodidum*.—When *Mercury* has been taken in

large quantities, or the disease has arisen from the abuse of that remedy.

Dose.—Five drops in half a wine-glass of water three times a day.

**Acid. Nitric.** is recommended when *Mercurius* does not succeed, although apparently well indicated.

Dose.—Three drops twice a day.

**Mezereon, Verat. Vir.,** are of great service when the part where the pain is located feels sore, as if ulcerated. The pains are much worse at night.

Dose.—Three drops night and morning.

**Arsenicum, Calc. Carb., Phosphorus, Sulphur.**—In cases where there is great debility, or tendency to scrofula.

Dose.—Five drops twice a day, in half a wine-glass of cold water.

*Ranunculus, Phytolacca, Asclepias, and Stillingia* are also worthy of trial in obstinate cases.

## EXOSTOSIS, OR BONY TUMOURS.

This term is applied to any unnatural protuberance on a bone, constituting a tumour, inelastic, immovable, and hard to the touch; seated on the substance of a bone, it is sometimes composed of bony spiculæ, resembling crystallisations; at others it is exquisitely hard and smooth, resembling ivory. Although very rough at first, the older it becomes, the smoother and more polished form does it assume. Such protuberances are found in various shapes; round, knotty, fusiform, or even pedunculated.

It occasionally happens that the exudation takes place in the interior of the bone (EXOSTOSIS), in which case

the part assumes a very hard consistence, like ivory, and the cavity of the bone is often obliterated, whilst its diameter is materially increased. In the syphilitic varieties of this disease, PERIOSITIS is always the precursor. Directly the bone begins to swell, the pains commence to subside, but the patient is variously incommoded according to the seat of the disease; locomotion being impeded when occurring on the legs or feet, or paralysis may be induced if the morbid growth invades the inner portion of the skull.

**TREATMENT.**—**Mercurius** is one of the principal remedies, and is to be employed, at the outset, when the swelling commences to form, and the pains in the bones are very violent towards night.

**DOSE.**—Five drops of the Tincture, in half a wine-glass of water, twice a day.

**Acid. Nitric.** should be substituted for the *Mercurius* when that remedy has been taken to excess, or does not appear to influence the complaint. The pains indicating this medicine are generally drawing and pressing, particularly in the bones of the head.

**DOSE.**—Three drops three times a day.

**Silicea.**—In swelling of the bones, especially of the lower jaw, or when the spine is swollen and distorted.

**DOSE.**—Three grains night and morning.

**Aurum.**—In cases of mercurial poisoning, or when the head and face are the chief seats of the disorder; it is very useful when the nose is implicated.

**DOSE.**—Three grains night and morning.

**Mezereon** is to be given when the disease is preceded by pains aggravated by touch, and principally seated in the bones of the face, thighs, and legs.

**DOSE.**—Three drops three times a day.



**Phosphorus.**—In affections of the long, hollow bones, attended with numbness, particularly for cachectic subjects.

Dose.—Five drops three times a day.

**Kali Iodidum.**—In serofulous cases, and particularly when complicated with mercurial disease.

Dose.—Three drops twice a day.

## CARIES AND NECROSIS.

Another of the remote forms of the syphilitic process, unfrequently met with, but extremely pernicious, is **CARIES**, which invades the bones, after overlooked or badly treated syphilitic inflammation of the parts; it is principally the bones of the head, the leg-bone (tibia), the breast-bone (sternum), palate, and bones of the nose that are liable to be implicated. When the bones of the skull are affected, the greatest danger exists, as, should they be destroyed, their reproduction is impossible. **CARIES** manifests itself by obtuse pains deep seated in the bone, the superincumbent integuments being discoloured, flabby, and tender to the touch; ulceration of the soft parts then commences, and ichor, thin, acrid, and dark coloured, flows from sinuses in communication with the caries. The diseased part presents varied appearances, according to the nature and type of the complaint. Sometimes the bone is full of small holes (**WORM-EATEN CARIES**), or is soft and moist; or at other times it is dry, brittle, and of a grayish-white colour. When **NECROSIS** (death of the bone) takes place, the pain is extremely violent and deep seated; an abscess soon forms over the affected part, which bursts, and fistulæ open, which will not heal till the dead portion of the bone is removed; when the abscess bursts, coagulable lymph is effused round the bone, which, in

conjunction with the œdematous condition of the cellular membrane, forms a swelling of a hard unyielding character.

**TREATMENT.**—**Silicea** is one of the most prominent remedies in these diseases, and is to be employed when the abscess is formed, and the pus is thick, dark coloured, and offensive; it is invaluable when the dead portion of the bone is still adherent to the living part (second stage), or when it becomes loose (third stage), and the discharge of pus and ichor is excessive.

**DOSE.**—Five drops in half a wine-glass of water three times a day.

**Hepar Sulph.**—When there is putrid ulceration or discharge, smelling like decayed cheese; it is especially useful when the bones of the face are implicated.

**DOSE.**—Five drops three times a day.

**Lycopodium** is indicated, *as an intermediate remedy*, when the discharge is of a bright lemon-yellow colour.

**DOSE.**—Five drops three times a day.

**Aurum.**—Where there is nasal speech, the bones of the nose, os frontis, and upper jaw swollen and reddened, with discharge of stinking ichor and small pieces of bone: ulcers on the palate, and offensive discharge from the ears, and rending pains in the bones of the extremities.

**DOSE.**—Five drops twice a day.

**Acid. Nitric.** is more useful when the patient suffers from previous mercurial treatment, or when there is inflammation and painful sensitiveness of the bones, with sanious and corrosive discharge.

**DOSE.**—Five drops three times a day.

**Phosphorus.**—Sometimes in conjunction with *Mercurius* or *Staphysagria*, when the bones of the FACE, and

particularly the jaw, are affected. There is always great pain and swelling of the parts, with exfoliation of pieces of the bone. In patients of a scrofulous habit, one or other of these remedies is almost always requisite.

**DOSE.**—Three drops three times a day.

**Arsenicum.**—In very debilitated cases, and when the cavity of the upper jaw is affected, with insupportable burning pain, and great depression of the vital powers.

**DOSE.**—Three drops three times a day.

**Calcareo, Sulphur.**—In scrofulous subjects, particularly when the remedies, although apparently well indicated, do not seem efficacious.

**DOSE.**—Five drops of either, in a wine-glassful of water, twice a day.

Should the disease increase, in spite of the means employed, and serious irritation of the system set in, an operation for the removal of the decayed bone, where practicable, becomes necessary.

## SYCOSIS, OR FIG-WARTS.

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Sycosis is distinct from SYPHILIS, and partakes of a different character, although arising from impure connexion. It is treated of in this connexion as a matter of convenience. Although sycosis may be *suppressed* by violent means used to remove the external sigus, it never produces such ravages upon the constitution as syphilis. It consists of excrescences resembling warts, sometimes dry, but generally soft, spongy, and similar to cauliflowers or cockscombs. A fetid fluid is secreted from them, and they are liable to bleed upon the least irritation. At the same time there is usually a painless, thick, and purulent discharge from the urethra, and the penis is more or less indurated, attended by swelling of the lymphatic glands.

When sycosis is badly treated, either by *Mercury* or other remedies having no relation to the disease, analogous excrescences arise on various parts of the body, sometimes consisting of white, flat, spongy elevations, seated in the mouth, lips, tongue, or fauces, or of large, prominent, brownish tubercles, situated in the armpit, or the neck and scalp; or retraction of the flexor tendons of the fingers.

*Thuja*, in simple, uncomplicated cases, will generally suffice to remove the symptoms; should, however, the patient have been previously drugged with *Mercury*, *Acid. Nitric.* will be required, either singly or in alternation. In sycosic buboes, or indurated glands, these two

remedies are also of great service, although *Staphysagria*, *Sulphur*, or *Mercurius* may be required.

Dose.—Five drops in a wine-glassful of water, thrice daily.

**Mercurius.**—When the case is complicated with syphilis, it is very frequently required to be alternated with *Sulphur*. The indications for those remedies will be found fully set forth in the article on “Syphilis.”

Dose.—Five drops in half a wine-glass of water once a day, in alternation with *Mercurius*.

In the secondary stage, when *Thuja* and *Acid. Nitric.* fail in relieving the patient, in consequence of complications with some dyscrasia, the following remedies may be consulted with advantage.

**Sulphur** is very useful when the sore throat, enlargement and ulceration of the tonsils, hoarseness, stains on the skin, or scaly spots have not yielded to former remedies: it is especially indicated when shooting pains are experienced in the joints, the flexor tendons of the fingers retracted, the lips tumefied, and the tongue red, rough, and fissured.

Dose.—Five drops in a wine-glassful of water twice a day.

**Lycopodium.**—For superficial whitish ulcerations of the tonsils, the tongue being fissured and covered, together with the interior of the mouth, by a scaly eruption.

Dose.—Five drops twice a day.

**Phosphorus.**—For old warts which have been only slightly benefited by previous treatment.

Dose.—Five drops in a wine-glassful of water three times a day.

The best local application, is the ordinary undiluted *Aromatic Vinegar*, as often as it can be borne.

## PART III.

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### GENERAL AFFECTIONS

OF THE

### GENERATIVE

AND

### URINARY ORGANS.

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#### SPERMATORRHEŒA, INVOLUNTARY SEMINAL EMISSIONS—NERVOUS DEBILITY.

An involuntary discharge of semen may take place either during stool, or whilst voiding urine; on any sudden movements, or the least lascivious excitement. If such discharge take place after an interval of weeks or days in continent persons, it denotes simply functional activity of the generative organs: if it happen more frequently, and occasion nervous and physical weakness, it demands serious and constant attention.

An emission may occur at night when dreaming, or frequently towards morning, when lying on the back; or when sleeping on a sofa. When the semen escapes with the urine during micturition, without erection, and the patient is unaware of the circumstance, the most disastrous consequences are likely to ensue; this is by far the most dangerous form of the complaint. It results generally from sexual excesses, and particularly from long-continued masturbation; but it may likewise



arise from chronic gonorrhoea, the use of irritating injections, stricture of the urethra, morbid conditions of the rectum inducing straining at stool, excessive abstemiousness from connexion, diseases of the cerebellum and spinal marrow, excessive length of the prepuce, causing an inflammation of the surface of the glans, the use of certain remedies, or from intestinal worms.

Nocturnal emissions are at first accompanied by dreams, erections, and pleasurable sensations; but as the disease advances the sensations disappear, and the loss is only revealed by the moisture or stains on the linen. Unfrequent at first, they occur, in time, two or three times a week, and ultimately every night, and even several times in the night. Gradually the semen loses its consistence, the spermatozoa diminishing in number; it becomes reduced to a thin, pellucid mucus, occasionally mixed with blood. When the disease has reached this stage, the most trivial cause induces an emission.

In the day-time a discharge generally occurs during micturition or at stool, without erection, and by the simple mechanical pressure on the organ. During an emission of urine the loss of semen takes place only when the last drops are thicker, viscous, ropy, adhere to the orifice of the urethra, and stain the linen. If the urine is collected in a glass, it becomes turbid, and at the bottom of the vessel are small, rounded, transparent, granular bodies. When spermatorrhoea is complicated with spinal irritation, the urine deposits in the morning a copious light-brown sediment; it reacts like an acid, has a sickly odour, and throws up to its surface a fine, opalescent, greasy pellicle, which, after removal, is invariably reproduced. One of the unavoidable consequences of the disease is impotence; the quality and consistence of the semen becoming altered, and the spermatozoa either disappear, or become so weak that they lose all fecundating power.

The continued loss of semen gradually diminishes,

and finally destroys, the power of digesting food, the patient complains of weight in the stomach, distress, restlessness, fetid eructations, colicky pains, irregular stools and costiveness alternating with diarrhœa, till at last constipation becomes permanent, and keeps up the loss of semen; the pulse also becomes irregular, and there is a tendency to cerebral congestion. The patient loses flesh, is sensitive to the cold, his complexion is sallow, with blue circles round the eyes; his voice grows thin, the speech timid, there is great taciturnity, and the whole activity is impaired. As the emaciation increases the skin becomes pale yellow, the eyes are deeply sunken, the muscular energies sink, and the least exertion produces weariness.

The nervous system is also particularly affected; the visual power is weakened, the pupil dilates, short-sightedness and double vision set in, black or shining spots hover before the eyes, there is great intolerance of light, and blindness may supervene; the hearing is affected, the taste impaired, and the tongue thickly coated. Patients suffering from spermatorrhœa become languid, effeminate, pusillanimous, the power of volition is weakened, and even destroyed; they are diffident, sensitive, capricious, irascible, low-spirited, melancholic, and averse to any kind of work.

In order to ascertain the existence of spermatorrhœa, and not mistake it for the symptoms of some other affections, many phenomena may lead to the recognition of the disease. The stains on the linen are proofs of the seminal losses; but when, in consequence of the long continuance of the disease, the semen becomes thin and watery, or is mixed with urine, it is more difficult to arrive at a certainty as to the nature of the discharge. In such cases the urine ought to be filtered, and then it will be found that the globular flocks of the semen and the spermatozoa remain behind on the filter; but should the alteration of the semen be considerably advanced,

the globular flocks disappear, and the spermatozoa fall to the bottom of the vessel, where they may be easily viewed with the microscope; otherwise the formation of crystals of oxalate of lime may be a sufficient diagnosis. The microscope supplies valuable indications concerning the quality and numerical increase or decrease of the spermatozoa. If the disease is in an advanced stage, the spermatozoa diminish in number, are imperfectly developed, move but very slowly, or are quite motionless. Should rapid emaciation set in, they entirely disappear, and instead are seen shining, roundish little bodies, devoid of all fecundating power. As soon as improvement in the condition of the patient takes place, the spermatozoa reappear in the semen.

**TREATMENT.**—Besides strict diet and regimen, the firmest resolution on the part of the patient to abandon the practices which may have been the source of the disease, and to follow implicitly the advice of his physician, are imperative. If possible both bladder and bowels should be relieved at night before retiring to rest; a spring or hair mattress should invariably be used, and the patient should rise early, and lie on his side in preference to his back. In the day-time, body and mind should be occupied in a useful manner; and exercise in the open air, with cold bathing, is advantageous, even in the severer forms of the disease. Great moderation in wine, spirits, and stimulating food must be observed. The wearing of a magnetic belt, and the daily use of oxygen, are often of the greatest service.

**Cinchona.**—When the disease has *weakened* the patient considerably, the least exercise produces fatigue, and he is troubled with a ravenous craving for food.

**DOSE.**—Five drops three times a day.

**Nux Vomica** is of importance where there is great costiveness and bad taste in the mouth, with soreness of

the stomach, accompanied by pain after eating, and fulness at the pit of the stomach, and when there is great irritability and feeling of lassitude and fatigue.

**DOSE.**—Three drops three times a day.

**Mercurius** should be given when the tongue is thinly coated, the taste depraved, complexion sallow, with chilliness and great sensitiveness to cold; also when there is costiveness, the motions hard balls or lumps, having a dark colour.

**DOSE.**—Three drops every night.

**Phosphorus** is of great value when the nervous system seems shattered, and the patient complains of oppression and pains in the chest, with tendency to cough.

**DOSE.**—Three drops three times a day.

**Gelseminum.**—For seminal emissions, with or without dreams; as the result of debility, or emotional or local congestion; or where the slightest excitement produces an emission; or in extreme cases when the patient is pale and emaciated, and loathes life.

**DOSE.**—Three drops three times a day.

### NERVOUS DEBILITY FROM SELF-ABUSE— ONANISM, OR MASTURBATION.

This vice, from its pernicious effects on the system, is the fruitful source of a great many diseases, destroying the body, and at the same time the mental faculties of those addicted to it; for, unfortunately, it is not confined to any age. Children after having indulged in this practice for a time, without being otherwise ill, lose their bright complexion, they become pale, and of a greenish tint, especially around the eyes, which are

sunken, surrounded by blue margins; their minds are indolent, they sit with the head inclined forward, staring as if absorbed in deep thought, are averse to play, prefer to sit quiet and alone, become obstinate, peevish, and irritable, and cannot bear the least joke. Gradually every function, especially digestion, suffers more or less, the tongue and teeth are coated, the body becomes emaciated, and the mental faculties weakened. Should some kind of sickness attack them, it is generally severe, and the least fever is apt to assume a typhoid form. If this vicious habit is continued beyond the age of puberty, the mind is weakened, the memory impaired, if not lost, the ideas become confused, and the patients are frequently seized with mania; the body is exhausted, its growth checked; violent pains, such as headaches, pressure at the stomach, colic, nausea, and vomiting, or pains in the chest, with indescribable lassitude of the limbs, torment the unhappy sufferer; the face is covered with itching pimples or pustules on the nose, chest, and thighs; some lose all power of erection, others lose their semen at the least excitement, or are troubled with spermatorrhœa, whilst many either lose their urine involuntarily, or, on the contrary, suffer from retention of urine.

In women, however, the consequences of self-abuse are not less troublesome than in men. Nervous prostration is the first effect produced in young females, and is characterised by headache, depression of spirits, obstinacy, sadness, indifference to worldly pleasures, and, finally, melancholy, or other forms of mental derangement. The senses become duller, especially the eyes, which are red and dim, with a staring look; all sorts of spasmodic symptoms, such as hysteria, palpitation of the heart, chorea, epilepsy, catalepsy, convulsions, are the consequences of this nervous irritation. The face looks sallow and thin, the skin is rough and dry, cracked, covered with pimples, the lips are pale, and the teeth



decay; a copious mucous discharge takes place from the vagina, excoriating the thighs, groins, and perineum; the internal organs become diseased, and induration and cancer of the womb may be the final results of this pernicious practice.

**TREATMENT.**—The ill-consequences of self-abuse may be prevented or removed by the timely and appropriate administration of remedies, and by acting morally on the mind of the patient. Change of air and scene, occupation of body and mind, cold bathing, are also recommended. Marriage is often curative.

The most efficacious remedy in obliterating a tendency to this vice is *Sulphur*, a dose of which may be given, followed, in a week, by *Caiearce*.

**DOSE.**—Five drops in a wine-glassful of water, taken early in the morning.

**Nux Vomica** is of very great importance where the digestive organs are impaired, attacks of uneasiness, principally after dinner, with nausea and trembling of the limbs, emaciation of the body, frequent erections and pollutions, principally in the morning, with flaccidity of the penis, followed by coldness and weakness in the lower extremities, and increased sexual desire, occur.

**DOSE.**—Three drops in a wine-glassful of water twice a day.

**Cinchona.**—When a patient has practised this vice very considerably, or for many days in succession, this will relieve the weakness and lassitude; more especially when there is dulness and confusion of the head, with indifference to everything, the spirits being low, and attended with anxiety; the sleep very bad, the appetite poor, sensation of fulness and oppression at the stomach, with great flatulence; the stools loose, of a white colour, principally undigested food, the skin cold, with a febrile, small, soft, frequent pulse.



**Phosphorus.**—When the patient is very debilitated, and subject to affections of the chest; where the head is affected, the memory weak or almost gone, with pulsations in the brain and various parts of the body, the eyes red and sunken, the sight and hearing impaired, the appetite either bad or extremely ravenous, with nausea and drowsiness after eating, with diarrhoea of a painless kind, or frequent pains in the chest, attended by cough and palpitation of the heart. It is also very useful in milky leucorrhœa in females, attended by bearing-down.

**Dose.**—Five drops in half a wine-glass of water twice a day.

**Calc. Carb.**—When there is *great depression of spirits*, excessive sensitiveness, fatigue produced by the least exertion, and a general sense of illness and derangement of the various functions; the head is dizzy, headache is produced by the least mental exercise, *thinking* being difficult; the hair comes off, the eyes are suffused, pus is discharged from the ears, and there is difficulty of hearing, the nose bleeds, the face is covered with itching pimples; a foul taste is in the mouth, there is loss of appetite, with constant thirst, constipation, and hard and scanty stools, sometimes as white as clay, with great flatulence, frequent emission of milky urine, deficiency of sexual desire, premature and profuse menses, often attended with acrid leucorrhœa, swelling of the feet, great sensitiveness to cold, and followed sometimes by cough and profuse expectoration, and violent palpitation of the heart.

**Dose.**—Six drops three times a day.

**Pulsatilla.**—Often required, especially for females, when the practice has brought on leucorrhœa or hysterical affections. The leucorrhœa is generally milky and painless, attended by pains in the back; the menses are generally profuse, of a dark or blackish colour, and

there are spasmodic pains in the abdomen, with great sexual excitement, and pains resembling those of labour.

Dose.—Three drops three times a day.

**Hamamelis.**—Frequent emissions, preceded by excitement, followed by impotence, with neuralgia of the testicles, coldness of the scrotum, with perspiration. Useful when these symptoms are accompanied by melancholy.

Dose.—Three drops three times a day.

Impotence may exist without the loss of sexual desire. Temporary incapacity often arises from a fear of failure: assurance of capability may sometimes be all that is required.

## SPINAL IRRITATION.

Pain or soreness of the spine frequently accompanies diseases of the urinary and sexual organs, and is generally felt in the lumbar and sacral regions; it may arise from hysteria, sexual excesses, masturbation, leucorrhœa, gonorrhœa, and various urinary diseases. The symptoms are aggravated by disagreeable emotions, luxurious living, stimulating drinks, menstrual derangements, and late rising. The strictest investigation is necessary as to the cause of the complaint. It is important to enforce strict dietary rules, abstaining from meat, coffee, tea, or spirituous liquors; perfect abstinence from all sexual excitement; gentle exercise in the open air, early rising, walking, and sea-bathing, are very useful and restorative.

**Arsenicum.**—In debilitated subjects, who complain of acute drawing pains in the back, which necessitate lying down.

Dose.—Three drops in half a wine-glass of water three times a day.

**Belladonna.**—For dull distressing pains, drawing round the whole pelvis, or for intense cramp-like pain in the small of the back and sacrum, relieved by standing or walking, and when there are nocturnal emissions without erection.

DOSE.—Three drops three times a day.

**Calc. Carb.**—Great weakness of the back and nervousness, with excessive sexual desire, in persons addicted to self-abuse.

DOSE.—Five drops night and morning.

**Conium.**—When there are spasms or stitches in the small of the back, with drawing in the lumbar region when standing; the sexual desire is lost, and emission of semen takes place on the least excitement.

DOSE.—Three drops three times a day.

**Lycopodium** is required for violent pain in the back, with stiffness of the parts, chilliness, and shrinking and coldness of the penis.

DOSE.—Five drops three times a day.

**Nux Vomica** is one of the most efficacious remedies; the pains are principally felt at night in the small of the back, with sore and bruised feeling in the lumbar region when pressed; attended with sudden stitches in the back on turning to one side, with dull pain when sitting perfectly quiet. It is also very useful in nocturnal emissions, with contused pain in the testicles, and continued painful erections.

DOSE.—Three drops in half a wine-glass of water night and morning.

**Pulsatilla.**—When there is weariness and stiffness of the back, the right testicle being drawn up and

swollen; continual erections day and night, with excited sexual desire, and seminal emissions.

Dose.—Three drops three times a day.

**Gelseminum.**—Dull aching in the back; cold chills running up the back, with a settled, dull, dragging pain at the back of the head.

Dose.—One drop every four hours.

Great relief is experienced by the use, when practicable, of an opodeldoc of the medicine that is being taken internally, used night and morning. Tepid compresses along the course of the spine, the cold douche, and sometimes Chapman's spinal ice-bags, are of service.

#### LOCOMOTOR ATAXY—TABES DORSALIS.

This affection of the spinal marrow, which affects more particularly young men, is either the direct or indirect consequence of sexual excesses, bodily fatigue, or cold. It commences with an unusual disposition to weariness in the lower limbs and back, and inability to bear fatigue, or to stand or stoop for any length of time; after a while the muscular sensations become altered, the patient fancies, when walking, that he is stepping on wool, or that the floor is shaking or soft, and gradually he loses, without special attention, the faculty of using his muscles. In the dark, or when his eyes are closed, he loses his sense of equilibrium and staggers; he becomes incapable of buttoning his coat, and all his motions are awkwardly and hurriedly performed; even when walking he cannot arrest his progress without holding on to something, and the most trifling obstacle disturbs him.

Accompanying symptoms are, a feeling as if ants were running up and down the spine, drawing and shooting

pains, sensitiveness to currents of air, pains in the abdomen and chest, shortness of breath, and palpitation of the heart.

**TREATMENT.**—Allopathically, it may be remembered, all remedies are useless. The precautions noticed under the head of Nervous Debility, must be rigidly observed. The diet must be light and nourishing; a fair quantity of animal food; occasionally stimulants; milk and cod-liver oil are to be recommended. The most appropriate remedies are—

**Arsenicum.**—When the patient has been exhausted by excesses, his flesh being pale, soft, and bloated; great palpitation of the heart, pulling and tearing pains in the back and legs, and creeping as of ants along the spine.

**Dose.**—Three drops in half a wine-glass of water three times a day.

**Acid. Phosphoricum.**—When there is excessive formication, and heaviness which increases to pain in the lower limbs; with painful spasms in the chest and diaphragm, and palpitation of the heart. Also in cases of great emaciation, with languor of the body, mental oppression, and feeling as if the hands and feet were gone to sleep.

**Dose.**—Five drops in half a wine-glass of water, to be taken thrice a day.

**Lycopodium.**—When there is total relaxation of the nervous system, with great emaciation, extreme weariness and weakness, coldness and deficiency of animal heat, the lower extremities particularly cold and heavy.

**Dose.**—Five drops night and morning.

**Nux Vomica.**—Of great service in this complaint, particularly when, from spermatorrhœa or sexual ex-

cesses, the patient is brought to a state bordering on imbecility, the whole body being insensible, as if asleep, the lower limbs constantly trembling, and attended with fluttering of the heart; great liability to cold, even the slightest current of air producing a disagreeable sensation on the skin; in fact, the whole of the organs of sense in a state of great nervous irritation, attended by great weariness; even the gait is unsteady, and the patient reels as if intoxicated.

Dose.—Five drops three times a day.

**Calcareæ Carb.** is excellent when the feet go to sleep, and pains as from bruises, with lameness in the small of the back, during motion and even when sitting or standing; or when the hands and feet are cold, with paleness of the face, and frequent palpitation of the heart.

Dose.—Six drops night and morning.

## RETENTION OF URINE

Is either complete or partial; hence the three different stages of this complaint, viz., **DYSURIA**, **STRANGURIA**, and **ISCHURIA**. It is a symptom of many diseases, is frequently painful, and in some cases even endangers life. Retention of urine may be caused by paralysis of the nerves or muscles of the bladder, or from mechanical obstacles, which impede the flow of urine, even though the bladder may possess its full contractile power; for instance, the urine may be retained from the pressure of a large hernia, swelling of the testes and scrotum, or accumulation of faeces in the rectum: in women it may be caused by polypi in the uterus, fibrous tumours, or scirrhus, retroversion, anti-version, or prolapsus of that organ. The mechanical obstacles may be either stone, gravel, coagula, masses of mucus, or foreign



bodies closing the canal as with a plug, or alterations in the tissues of the urethra, stricture, swelling of the prostate gland, closing or constriction of the prepuce, and engorgement of the veins at the neck of the bladder. When the retention is complete, the patient experiences a sense of heaviness in the perineal region, urging to stool without being able to gratify the desire, acute pains above the symphysis pubis, extending to the kidneys and glans penis, and greatly increased on walking, coughing, or rising from a chair; constant desire to pass water, with anxiousness and restlessness, all endeavours to relieve nature being fruitless; nausea and oppression of the chest set in, the face and eyes become red, palpitation of the heart, sweat, and vomiting next take place. As the bladder fills it rises to the pit of the stomach, forming a visible tumour, which presses on the viscera. When the distension has reached this stage, unless relief is speedily obtained, the urine is absorbed into the general circulation, while violent fever, delirium, and coma, the result of uræmic poisoning, supervene.

**TREATMENT.**—Should the retention arise from an accidental delay in voiding urine, a single introduction of the catheter will remove the whole of the symptoms; the application of a bandage dipped in *cold* water, causing an immediate contraction of the bladder, will often prove equally effectual. When paralysis of the bladder occurs, the catheter should be used, and even left for twenty-four hours in the bladder. The mechanical obstacles in the other cases must also be met with appropriate mechanical remedies. Hot fomentations, and hot hip-baths, are also of great use.

The following remedies relate only to those cases in which the retention is caused by complete or partial paralysis or spasm of the bladder or its sphincter.

**Aconitum** is very useful when there is pressure in

the bladder and pains in the loins, or when the urine deposits a bloody sediment, and there is heat at the neck of the bladder, and continual urging to urinate, and particularly when febrile symptoms are present.

**Dose.**—Five drops in a teaspoonful of water, every one, two, three, or four hours, according to circumstances.

**Cannabis.**—Obstinate retention of urine, and nocturnal strangury; or emissions scanty and sanguineous, passed drop by drop.

**Dose.**—Three drops every one, two, or three hours.

**Cantharis.**—Spasmodic retention of urine, with cramp-like pains in the bladder, and urgent and ineffectual efforts to pass water; or painful emissions taking place drop by drop.

**Dose.**—Three drops every hour, half-hour, or two hours.

**Nux Vomica** is of great service, particularly when the lower part of the spinal column is affected, causing abortive urging to urinate, attended with pains in the bladder (dull pressure or burning), and spasmodic contraction of the urethra, the urine passing drop by drop.

**Dose.**—Three drops every two or three hours.

**Pulsatilla.**—When, with the retention, there is heat in the region of the bladder, and uneasy pain in the abdomen, accompanied with urinary tenesmus.

**Dose.**—Three drops every hour or two hours.

**Sulphur** can be given in cases when the urine is retained, and, when any can be passed, is attended with great pain and effort, and sometimes mixed with blood.

**Dose.**—Three drops every two hours.

**Camphor.**—Extremely useful in removing reten-

tion from spasm of the neck of the bladder, produced by *Cantharides*, as from the application of a blister.

Dose.—Two drops, on sugar, every hour or half-hour.

**Clematis.**—Retention, the result of commencing stricture; heat, slight burning, and stitches.

Dose.—Three drops every two hours.

**Opium.**—For inability to pass urine in hysterical patients, or after an attack of hysteria.

Dose.—Three drops every two hours.

## INCONTINENCE OF URINE, OR ENURESIS,

Is not dangerous, but exceedingly disagreeable, when not a symptom of incipient *tuberculosis dorsalis*: it most frequently affects old people. It generally arises either from weakness, or paralysis of the sphincter muscle of the bladder, in which cases the urine passes off in drops without intermission. Another variety of incontinence is that occurring generally among children, although adults are sometimes subject to it.

TREATMENT.—The patients should be roused two or three times in the night, in order to accustom them to regular emissions of urine; children subject to it should eat and drink little before going to bed, and void urine previously; they should also sleep on their sides, lying on the back being very injurious; full-grown persons would do well to provide themselves with a macintosh urinal, to prevent the bed-clothes from being soaked. Cold sponging of the abdomen daily will be found very advantageous.

**Aconitum.**—When the disease occurs in hysterical

males, or is produced by fright or a cold, the urine being pale and watery.

Dose.—Five drops in a teaspoonful of water every two, three, or four hours.

**Conium.**—When the tenesmus is great, and the urine clear and pale.

Dose.—Three drops of Tincture every three hours.

**Petroleum.**—In involuntary discharges of a reddish-brown and fetid urine, this remedy is very efficacious.

Dose.—Three drops every three hours.

**Belladonna.**—When occurring in strumous constitutions subject to headache, cold feet, and occasional nose-bleeding.

Dose.—Two drops at bed-time.

**Sepia** is generally useful when wetting the bed occurs during the first sleep, and when there is frequent and ineffectual desire to urinate.

Dose.—Five drops in a teaspoonful of water every eight hours.

**Sulphur** is to be selected when the patient is scrofulous and subject to eruptions, is given to wetting the bed every night, and tormented with constant desire to urinate during the day.

Dose.—Three drops night and morning.

## HÆMATURIA.

Hæmorrhage, or bleeding from the mucous membrane of the urinary organs, may arise from the kidneys, bladder, or urethra; in the former case, the pain is very acute in the back, and is accompanied with chills, anxiety, urging to urinate, and great numbness of the

thighs; if the blood comes from the bladder, the patient feels a pain in the hypogastric region, heat, and itching in the urinary organs and at the anus; the pain extends to the perinæum and the glans penis, the urinary tenesmus is great, and followed by the emission of a sanguineous fluid. When the urethra is the seat of the disease, the blood is pure, not mixed with urine, and its flowing out is not preceded by urging to urinate. When the urine is mixed with pus, the matter becomes very serious, and great skill is required to conduct the case to a favourable issue.

This affection is seldom idiopathic, and usually befalls persons of an advanced age, and men more frequently than women. In some cases but very little blood is passed, whilst in others the hæmorrhage is so considerable as to endanger life.

**TREATMENT.**—In order to remove any cause of congestion in the diseased organs, all spirituous beverages, animal food, and substances that tend to excite the sexual appetite, must be avoided. When the complaint has arisen from sedentary habits, the suppression of piles, or of the menses, the patient should take frequent exercise in the open air.

**Aconite.**—When the patient is of a plethoric habit, or the disease has arisen from external violence.

**DOSE.**—Five drops in a wine-glassful of water every three hours.

**Cantharis.**—When micturition is painful and difficult, with violent cutting and spasmodic pains in the hypogastric region, the urine is mixed with blood, or blood and pus, or blood alone is continually dropping from the urethra.

**DOSE.**—Three drops every three hours.

**Mezereum, Hamamelis,** are of great importance in this complaint; the former can be used when the

pains are trifling, and the blood rarely or ever coagulated; the latter, when the hæmorrhage is considerable, the blood having a tendency to rush to the parts affected, and the urging to urinate excessive.

Dose.—Five drops every three hours.

**Nux Vomica, Sulphur. Calc. Carb.**—These remedies are most useful when suppression of piles, or free indulgence in spirituous liquors, has brought on the complaint, and there is painful aching in the back, attended with smarting in the urethra. They should be given in the order here marked; *Calcarea* being preferred should the blood be discharged in clots.

Dose.—Five drops twice or three times a day in a wine-glassful of water, followed by *Sulphur* twice a day. Should *Calc.* be required afterwards, two days should elapse before commencing with it.

**Pulsatilla.**—Useful for females with discharge of dark-coloured clots; it may be prescribed for males, when there is constrictive and cutting pain around the navel, extending to the back, with burning in the urethra.

Dose.—Five drops every three hours: it can often be succeeded by *Calc. Carb.* with excellent results.

**Mercurius** is of great service when the blood is discharged during sleep, and often attended with seminal emissions.

Dose.—Three drops in a wine-glassful of water twice a day.

**Clematis** is useful when puriform discharge, attended with burning sensation at the commencement of urination, is present.

**Hepar Sulph.** is more indicated when there has been considerable inflammation of the mucous membrane, either of the urethra or bladder, followed by



greenish or yellow discharge of pus, or urine of a blood-red, or brownish-red, flocculent, and covered with a greasy pellicle.

**Uva Ursi** may be given for slimy purulent urine, attended or not with hæmaturia.

**Descr.**—These remedies should be given, according to the urgency of the symptoms, at intervals of six, eight, or twelve hours, in doses of five drops of Tincture in a wine-glassful of water.

## CALCULUS, OR STONE IN THE BLADDER, AND GRAVEL.

Under certain conditions, arising generally from the presence of a gouty or rheumatic diathesis, the urine, as it cools, deposits small crystals, which assume various forms, their surfaces being smooth, facet-shaped, or rough, according to circumstances, discernible to the naked eye; varying in consistence and size, from a fine pulverulent deposit like sand, to that of bodies as large as a pea. They also differ considerably in colour; when they consist of URATE OF AMMONIA, with or without free UREA, their colour is red, and the urine accompanying them gives an acid reaction.

When the gravel is formed in the kidneys, although generally red, it may be reddish-brown, brown, yellow, grayish-white, or ash-coloured. There are, perhaps, but few complaints which are so modified by external circumstances as gravel; a patient leading a sedentary life, suffering from deposits of UREA, URIC ACID, or URATE OF AMMONIA, the urine giving an *acid* reaction, when removed into the country, and taking plenty of exercise, will find in a day or so that the deposit has totally changed its character, and that OXALATE OF AMMONIA, or of LIME, is now present, with an *alkaline* reaction of the urine. Again, a person having calculus in

the bladder, formed from the acid deposit, if placed under a course of alkalis, so far from their removing the complaint, they will often aggravate the original mischief by causing an *alkaline* deposit upon the *acid* calculus. It hence follows, that it is not so much the *excessive* presence of nitrogen in the blood, as a certain morbid disposition of the renal vessels, which causes the abnormal secretion. Nor is strict attention to diet always efficacious, as the *less* nitrogen the food contains, the *greater* the deposition of acid or alkaline formations. It may be as well to add, that an acid deposit is convertible into an alkaline one, and *vice versa*; for this reason, that the *ultimate* elements of both are the same, and only differ in their proportions, or the tendency, at the time, of the renal vessels to secrete lime or phosphates. UREA, URIC ACID, AMMONIA, all contain nitrogen and hydrogen, the two former carbon and oxygen as well, whilst oxalic acid, which forms the oxalates, consists of carbon and oxygen alone. Hence the exceeding difficulty and the great care required in treating this complaint, which, if mismanaged, leaves to the unfortunate sufferer no resource but that of an operation for the removal of the calculus. Should the deposit take place in the bladder itself, or any foreign body (such as a broken catheter) get lodged in that organ, the urine is sure to form a coating upon it, which gradually increases it in size, till a veritable stone is formed, which can only be removed by an operation. When this occurs, the symptoms of the disease are greatly intensified. The pains become excessive, and extend through the whole of the hypogastrium, and convulsions and irritative fever are frequently the result. Retention of urine and urging to urinate accompany these symptoms, and are followed in a day or two by the emission of red or black urine, mixed with blood; hæmaturia and inflammation of the kidneys often accompany LITHIASIS (stone in the bladder).

TREATMENT.—When this complaint is first suspected, the first thing to do is to daily test the urine with litmus and turmeric papers. Should the urine be *acid*, the litmus paper will change from blue to red; or if *alkaline*, the turmeric paper loses its yellow colour, and assumes a brown tint. When the urine is acid, a *vegetable* diet exclusively will be generally the best, or an *animal* one when the deposit is white and alkaline; much, however, must depend upon circumstances, and the patient will often be called upon to display his judgment and discretion in this matter. Cheese, and other indigestible forms of azotized food, are very favourable to the formation of URIC ACID, and must therefore be avoided, as well as sour drinks or acid fruits. All diseases having a tendency to produce retention of urine, are very liable to favour the development of this complaint, and the urine in these cases should be very carefully watched. When there is no hereditary predisposition, or no organic disease of the kidneys, gravel is generally easily cured, particularly so if URIC ACID is the constituent. The presence of PHOSPHATES denotes organic disease of the mucous membrane of the kidneys or bladder, and is exceedingly intractable.

In gouty or rheumatic patients, this complaint is usually only a symptom of the disease itself, and can only be subdued with the eradication of the original taint.

DIET.—A strict diet is the best prophylactic against gravel, and is sufficient sometimes to arrest the formation of the urates in the kidneys. When the urine is deep red, or bloody, *animal* food is absolutely poisonous, and light *vegetable* diet is to be enforced. When it is induced by the exclusive use of heavy food, cheese, farinaceous compounds, or food containing much saccharine matter, and the constitution is debilitated, animal food should be used in moderation; wine, beer, and spirits are to be carefully avoided, and fresh *pure*

water, rice-, barley-, or toast and water substituted. The influence of water on this complaint must not be overlooked; when possible, a lengthened residence at Malvern, where the water is nearly *chemically* pure, is recommended. The solvent power of *pure* water is so great, that secretions from the kidneys, insoluble in *ordinary* water, are removed from the body in a state of perfect solution when better water is taken; the absence of earthy salts in water, relieves the secreting vessels of much unnecessary work. Where pure soft water is not to be had, filtered rain-water is the best substitute.

**Belladonna.**—In cases where the urine is of a gold or citron colour, depositing a *red* sediment, with nocturnal pressure in the bladder, and shooting, burning pains in the region of the kidneys.

Dose.—Three drops in a wine-glassful of water three times a day.

**Cannabis** is useful when the urine is turbid, as if mixed with blood or pus (or when small calculi are discharged), and attended with strangury and pain in making water.

Dose.—Three drops every four hours.

For OPALESCENT urine—*Calc.*, *Cinchona*, *Hep.*, *Iod.*, *Phosph.*, *Puls.*, *Sulph.*

With GELATINOUS SEDIMENT—*Puls.*

With GRAVEL, SAND, OR STONE sediments—(1) *Lyc.* (2) *Calc.*, *Cann.*, *Nux V.*, *Phos.*, *Sil.* (3) *Calc.*, *Canth.*, *Cinchona*, *Nitr. Acid*, *Puls.*, *Thuya*.

LOAMY sediment—*Sep.*, *Sulph.*

Sediment, resembling FLOUR, CHALK, OR LIME—*Calc.*, *Cinchona*, *Graph.*, *Merc.*, *Phosph. Acid*, *Sulphur*.

REDDISH, BRICK-COLOURED sediment—(1) *Canth.*, *Cinchona*, *Lyc.*, *Nux V.*, *Phos.*, *Puls.* (2) *Acon.*, *Arn.*, *Dulc.*, *Nitric Acid*, *Silic.*

WHITISH sediment—*Colch.*, *Dulc.*, *Hep.*, *Nitric Acid*, *Phosph.*, *Phosph. Acid*, *Rhus*, *Sulph.*

Smelling strongly of AMMONIA—*Iod.*, *Nitric Acid*, *Phosph.*

## CATARRH OF THE BLADDER.

Mucous or puriform discharge from the lining membrane of the bladder, without inflammatory symptoms. There are two varieties, the *chronic* and the *ulcerous* *ble-norrhœa*, and both are sequelæ of acute diseases, although they may be sometimes idiopathic. It is characterised by a considerable secretion of mucus, which is discharged from the bladder with the urine, at first simply turbid, and the mucus suspended in it falls gradually to the bottom of the vessel, as a whitish-gray transparent layer, above which the urine remains clear, when precipitation has entirely ceased. As the disease develops itself, the mucus is secreted in larger quantities, and floats in the urine in the shape of flocks and filaments, of a white, yellow, or greenish colour, the urine becomes thick, and instead of an *acid* reaction, it becomes *alkaline*, has offensive odour, and rapidly decomposes. The discharge of urine now becomes painful, slow, and intermittent; the stream is suddenly interrupted, and after many vain exertions, a plug of mucus is expelled, and then the urine passes more freely. Incontinence of urine, especially at night, obliges the patient to urinate every half-hour, or oftener, which is attended with pain in the bladder, urethra, and perinæum. Spasm of the bladder frequently precedes the emission of urine, and disappears at the termination.

When this complaint has been overlooked at its commencement, the general health suffers; digestion is impaired; constipation and pains in the loins, and

sometimes paralysis of the bladder, are the consequences of this disorder, which may easily become fatal, should the urine be absorbed into the general circulation. Old men rather than women, individuals of sedentary habits, literary men, tailors, or shoemakers, are particularly liable to catarrh of the bladder, and it is met with more frequently in low and damp regions, and along the sea coasts, than anywhere. Organic diseases of the bladder, mechanical or chronic irritation caused by frequent introduction of the catheter, the use of ardent spirits, new beer or wine, piles or gout, the internal use of *Cantharides*, suppressed gonorrhœa, badly treated CYSTITIS, are the most frequent causes of catarrh of the bladder.

TREATMENT.—It will be advisable for the patient, before voiding urine, to move briskly about for a short time, to prevent the mucus settling at the bottom of the bladder, which should be *completely* emptied before retiring at night, by means of a catheter.

The most useful medicines are *Bell.*, *Merc.*, and *Puls.*

SCROFULOUS patients may require *Con.*, *Dulc.*, *Chimaph.*, or *Hydrastis*.

For the SPASMS which sometimes arise—*Bell.*, *Cann.*, *Canth.*

GOUTY patients require *Kali Iod.*

In CHRONIC cases—*Arg.*, *Calc.*, *Lyc.*

PURULENT urine requires *Cann.*, *Canth.*, *Clem.*, *Lyc.*, *Nux Vom.*, *Puls.*

FIBRINOUS, FLOCCULENT urine—*Cann.*, *Canth.*, *Merc.*, *Mez.*, *Nitric Acid.*

SLIMY urine or sediment—(1) *Ars.*, *Merc.*, *Puls.* (2) *Ant.*, *Canth.*, *Con.*, *Hep.*, *Nitr. Acid.*, *Nux Vom.*, *Salph.*

MUCOUS THREADS in the urine—*Cann.*, *Canth.*, *Merc.*, *Mez.*, *Nitric Acid.*

VISCID urine—*Argent. N.*, *Canth.*, *Coloc.*, *Phosph. Acid.*

The following are the indications for the principal medicines:—



**Belladonna.**—Spasm or paralysis of the neck of the bladder, and involuntary emission of urine, even during sleep; the urine deposits a red or whitish thick sediment; shooting pains in the region of the kidneys, and nocturnal pressure, and sensation of motion in the bladder.

Dose.—Five drops in a wine-glassful of water every six hours.

**Cannabis.**—Nocturnal strangury, as from paralysis of the neck of the bladder; stoppage of the urethra by mucus or pus; urine bloody, and mixed with pus; emission of urine drop by drop, with burning pains in the urethra and bladder.

Dose.—Three drops every four hours.

**Cantcharis.**—Retention of urine, with cramp-like pains in the bladder; flow of sanguineous mucus; pulsation in all the urinary organs; painful sensibility of the region of the bladder when touched.

Dose.—Three drops every three hours.

**Mercurius.**—The stream of urine is excessively small, or is even passed drop by drop; the urine appears as if mixed with flour or chalk, depositing a thick sediment; white, flock-like clouds in the urine; discharge of tough mucus and filaments with the urine; cutting and contractive pains in the renal region.

Dose.—Three drops every four hours.

**Pulsatilla.**—Tenesmus of the bladder, with painful pressure; urine gelatinous, mucous, or mixed with blood and pus; or swelling at the neck of the bladder, with pain when pressed, and accompanied with pain in the loins.

Dose.—Three drops every four hours.

*Chimaphila, Uva Ursi, and Hydrastis* also deserve trial.

## THICKENING OF THE BLADDER.

Thickening of the bladder develops itself gradually, and is, perhaps, not detected till the urinary discharge is much interfered with. The tenesmus becomes troublesome, the emissions of urine disagreeable, and the stream weaker, whilst the bladder is never perfectly emptied, and forms a painless globular swelling above the pubes; there is a sense of heaviness in the pelvis, or pressure at the perinæum or the rectum, with difficulty of passing the fæces, and pressure on the sacral nerves, and a feeling of numbness, and even paralysis of the lower limbs. When the affection is accompanied by contraction, the bladder holds only a few ounces of urine, and the patient is compelled to void urine every few minutes, the bladder feeling as if it were full.

TREATMENT.—Generally speaking, this can only be *palliative*. Depending as it does on the cause of the complaint (as, for instance, catarrh of the bladder, calculi, affections of the prostate gland, or stricture of the urethra), the means adopted must bear direct relation to the cause.

## SPASM OF THE BLADDER.

This may be a symptom of some urinary disease, or an affection of a purely nervous character, without any organic alterations. In the latter case, the patients, toward the end of an urinary emission, experience suddenly a violent constrictive pain in the region of the bladder, especially in the perinæum, which extends to the urethra, and in the male spreads towards the glans; sometimes accompanied by painful erections, affecting the groins, thighs, and testicles. It is also frequently

accompanied by painful tenesmus at the sphincter ani, involuntary stool, and prolapsus of the rectum; the pain, which sets in in paroxysms, lasts a few minutes—never more than fifteen to thirty minutes. There is painful tenesmus of the bladder, which cannot be relieved till the spasm abates, when a full stream of urine is emitted, which is clearer and paler than usual. Violent spasm is accompanied with anguish, restlessness, trembling, general nervous paroxysms, cold sweat, small and contracted pulse, and vomiting.

**TREATMENT.**—Hot fomentations, hot hip-baths, and appropriate remedies.

**Aconite.**—When the spasm is caused by a cold, exposure to damp, suppression of perspiration, or when it is a symptom of hysteria.

**DOSE.**—Five drops in half a wine-glass of water every three hours.

**Cantharis.**—For excessive urging to urinate, with cutting and tearing pain in the region of the bladder.

**DOSE.**—Three drops every three hours.

**Nux Vomica.**—When the spasm is accompanied by debility and tendency to general convulsions, with a painful desire to urinate.

**DOSE.**—Five drops to be taken every three hours.

**Pulsatilla.**—Very useful for hysterical females, and when the spasm is characterised by constrictive pain in the region of the bladder, with urinary tenesmus, and involuntary emission of a little urine.

**DOSE.**—Five drops every three hours.

Other remedies which sometimes are useful, are *Arsen.*, *Bell.*, *Calc.*, *Carbo*, *Conium*, *Gels.*, *Helleb.*, *Ignat.*, *Lycop.*, *Phosph.*, *Verat. Vir.*; for indications for which, refer to “**CHARACTERISTIC EFFECTS.**”

# CHARACTERISTIC EFFECTS

AND

## INDICATIONS OF MEDICINES,

HAVING A SPECIFIC EFFECT ON THE GENERATIVE  
AND URINARY ORGANS.

FOR MEDICINES NOT MENTIONED HERE, CONSULT LAURIE'S  
"DOMESTIC," HEMPEL AND BUCK'S "MATERIA MEDICA,"  
AND THE "WOMAN'S GUIDE."

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*The unprofessional Reader, for whom this work is especially designed, should be careful to observe the ASSEMBLAGE of the symptoms in consulting each article. A SINGLE SYMPTOM is rarely CHARACTERISTIC. It is the presence of one symptom (or more) simultaneously with other manifestations which characterises disease, and indicates the treatment. It is, therefore, essential to the right use of these articles, that the conditions and accompaniments should be closely marked, and that the symptoms should be studied in groups.*

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**Acid. Nitricum.**—Disposition: sadness and despondency; excessive nervousness, with timidity and tendency to start; taciturnity, ill-humour, and aversion to work; at times changeable mood; weakness of memory, thoughtlessness, cloudiness and dizziness of the head, and inability to perform any mental work. Dryness and itching of the skin; ulceration of the skin, with stinging pains, bleeding when dressed, the ichor discharged corroding the skin. Painless ulcers with gray inverted edges, bleeding readily and with secretion of ichorous pus. Itching, smarting, and stinging eruptions like psoriasis. Ulceration of the uvula, pharynx, fauces, and cheeks, some-

times accompanied with salivation ; great dryness of the mouth, with thirst ; soreness of the tongue ; vesicles on the tongue and at its edges. Thin stream of urine as from contraction of the urethra ; the urine is pale and copious, or scanty, turbid, and offensive. Often after standing it becomes milky white, or deposits a quantity of red brown gravel, or sediment, and occasionally filaments and flocks ; when the sediment is white, the odour is ammoniacal. Smarting and burning after micturition, ulceration of the urethra, with yellowish discharge ; discharge of bloody mucus from the urethra. Great falling-off of the hair of the genital organs. Itching of the penis, especially the glans, under the prepuce ; red spots on the penis, becoming covered with scabs ; ulceration of the glans, with elevated, lead-coloured, sensitive edges, or superficial flat ulceration of the corona glandis, looking clear, but emitting a fetid pus ; considerable swelling and phymosis of the prepuce without much redness ; on its internal surface and border, and in the orifice of the urethra, *chancre-like*, suppurating ulcers with flat edges, accompanied with violent lacerations, increasing towards evening, becoming worse at night and hindering sleep, and much aggravated towards morning by violent erections. Small flesh-coloured excrescences on the corona glandis, emitting fetid pus and bleeding when touched ; small itching pimples, bursting in a few days, and changing to a dry scurf ; pimples, bursting, and changing to flat ulcers when rubbed, on a level with the skin, yellow, and covered with thick pus ; these are only slightly red, and painless ; swelling of the (right) testicle, and tearing in the spermatic cords, and painful feeling of the testicles when touched ; diminished and even deficient sexual desire and copious emission of prostatic fluid. Drawing pain in the periosteum ; caries of the bones of the head and face.

**Acidum Phosphoricum.**—Lowness and sadness of spirits, with great anxiety about the health ; thoughtlessness and forgetfulness, want of ideas, and weakness of mind, with difficulty of comprehension ; objects appear unstable, and when walking or standing there is great difficulty in keeping on his feet. Formication of the whole body, and soreness of the skin, with violent burning, pricking, and red rash appearing in various parts. Oppression of the stomach, with drowsiness ; sour eructations, with constant nausea, and occasional vomiting ; coldness in the stomach.—Retention of urine, terminating in frequent micturition, the urine being watery,—or dark, with clouds ; pale urine, forming thick whitish flocculi—or milky urine, as if stirred with flour, and containing bloody jelly-like lumps, and often very fetid ; cutting, drawing, or burning pains in the urethra, with swelling of the orifice ; painful spasmodic constriction of the bladder ; tingling, itching, and heaviness of the glans, pressure

and pain, or gnawing in both testicles, increased by contact, and swelling of the spermatic cord; small red pimples on the penis, with feeling of heat; discharge of prostatic fluid when straining at stool; falling-off of the hair of the sexual parts; heat and burning in sycotic excrescences, and soreness of the same when sitting or walking.

**Aconitum Napellus.**—Heat, burning, and pressure in the eyes, with great intolerance of light, the vessels of the conjunctiva and sclerotica being very much inflamed and injected; painfully tensive, red, and hard swelling of the lids.—Enuresis, accompanied with profuse perspiration, difficult and scanty emission of urine, which is brown, burning, and depositing a brick-dust sediment;—burning in the urethra during urination; stinging and pinching of the glans; tingling in the genital organs.

**Apis Mellifica.**—Violent inflammation of the skin, accompanied with smarting and burning pains; bright scarlet or crimson colour of the skin, accompanied with swelling; violent burning, itching, and swelling of the urethra; shining erysipelatous inflammation.

**Argenti Nitras.**—Burning and dryness of the eyes, with pressure, heat, and pain when moving them; scarlet redness of the eyes, accompanied with intolerance of light and dimness of sight; secretion of mucus, and agglutination of the lids; the eyes when opened disclose the cornea swollen and intensely injected with blood; profuse purulent secretion from the inflamed parts; intense pains in the eyes, the cornea gradually becoming infiltrated, producing haziness, and afterwards more or less opacity of the part.—Burning, dragging, or ulcerative pains in the urethra, which feels swollen, hard, or knotty; oozing first of mucus, then of pus of a bright yellow colour, accompanied with excessive pain in urinating. The urine is often dark-coloured or bloody, is longer in making its appearance than usual, the latter portion passing off with difficulty; painful tension of the penis, producing chordee; shootings from behind, forward. Chancre-like ulcers on the prepuce, at first covered with pus, but afterwards exhibiting a pretty spacious depression, with tallow-like coating.

**Arnica Montana.**—Urine of a brownish colour, depositing a brick-dust sediment; brown clear urine, which immediately becomes whitish and turbid; frequent, but ineffectual desire to urinate, or slow and difficult emission of urine; reddish-blue swelling of the penis and scrotum, with inflammatory swelling of the testicles; painful swelling of the spermatic cord, with lacerations from the testes to the abdomen.



**Arsenicum Album.**—The indications for this remedy are generally characterised by threatening paralysis of the ganglionic system and of the capillary nerves, with consequent disposition to decomposition and mortification of the tissues, sudden sinking of the vital energies, prostration of strength, general collapse, solution of continuity (ulceration) of the organic tissues; it is therefore suited to individuals with impoverished, exhausted, and nervous constitutions, to leucophlegmatic temperaments with disposition to catarrh, blenorrhœa, and dropsical swellings; to lymphatic constitutions liable to chronic eruptions, herpes, ulcerations, and suppurations; and for choleric, lively temperaments with disposition to melancholy.

Excessive sensitiveness, irresolution, and disinclination for anything; indifference to life, with disposition to commit suicide, great restlessness, with *trembling*, and weeping; weakness of the mind and inability to think; frequent yawning, with sleepiness; grinding of the teeth at night, and restless sleep; general rapid sinking of strength, and excessive debility, particularly of the lower extremities; trembling of the whole body; coldness and chilliness of the body, the skin being dry, scaly, and shrivelled; blue spots on the skin; little blotches which heal with difficulty; ulcerations and eruptions of the skin, presenting a dark red, or livid, bluish-green, or black appearance, with the characteristic *burning* pain, and secretion of thin, acrid, burning, corrosive ichor.—Retention of urine as if the bladder were paralysed, with great urging to urinate; scanty dark yellow, or greenish dark brown urine, excessively turbid, and depositing a slimy sediment; involuntary micturition during sleep; inflammation and swelling of the genital organs; corrosive itching of the penis; stinging itching of the prepuce, with burning in it during an erection; acrid, thick, yellow discharge from the vagina, corroding the parts.

**Asclepias Syriaca** acts specifically upon the kidneys and urinary organs generally. In relaxed states of the system, with nausea and continued itching; sense of rawness at the stomach, and feeble pulse; it is of service in diminished secretion of urine; complete suppression, or enormous and constant increase in quantity passed, with considerable addition to solid constituents. It acts well in gonorrhœa, gleet, chancre, and bubo, and in syphilitic or gonorrhœal rheumatism.

**Baptisia Tinctoria** is the great vegetable antiseptic, and the rival of *Arsenicum* in general debility, physical and mental; depression of the vital force, and of the spirits generally in nervous prostration. It is of service in nervous debility, and in checking the tendency of any disease or affection to degenerate into a low type. It is of great use in chancroid ulcerations, and in some cases of gonorrhœa and gleet.

**Belladonna.**—Feeling of burning dryness in the eyes, which feel as if they were full of sand; the eyes are glistening, red, and violently inflamed, with profuse secretion of tears, and accompanied with burning pains.—Retention of urine, which only passes off drop by drop, and deposits a white sediment, or turbid, like yeast, with reddish deposit. Wetting the bed at night, with profuse sweat. Itching titillation of the glans, resembling a flea-bite; repeated tearing in the left spermatic cord, from below upwards, in the evening when in bed; lancinations along the urethra.—Great general debility, with weariness and unsteady gait, the knees tottering and giving way; swelling and induration of the glandular system.

**Gelsemium Sempervirens.**—Irritation of the system; rigors; nervous chills; sleeplessness, and nervous debility; nocturnal emissions, and their consequences; spasm of the bladder; nervous effects after the passing of the catheter; spasmodic stricture. It acts specifically upon the nervous and muscular system, and follows *Aconite* and *Belladonna*, though its effects are more transient.

**Calcarea Carbonas.**—Urine containing a great deal of mucus, and depositing a white substance like flour; urine having a fetid ammoniacal smell, and very clear and pale; burning and soreness in the urethra during micturition; violent stitches in the glans; itching of the tip of the glans and prepuce, which is red and inflamed; aching in the right testicle; pain as from contusion in the testicle; painful pressure and pain in the left groin, whilst the left testicle is spasmodically drawn up to the abdomen, and is also painful to the touch.—Anxiety, low-spiritedness, and melancholy, with great uneasiness about the state of the health; irritability, faintness, and depression, with ill-humour; weakness of memory; confusion and tremor in the head, with continual feeling of fulness in the forehead; coldness, paleness, and flabby feeling of the skin, with great sensitiveness to cold; face pale and thin, with dark circles round the eyes; appetite generally good, or even voracious, with bitter, fetid, or saltish taste in the mouth; oppression of the chest and palpitation of the heart; great generally debility and faintness.

**Cannabis.**—Retention of urine, or strangury, the urine mixed with filaments or blood; burning, stinging, and smarting pain in the urethra during urination, urine mixed with mucus and pus, requiring the use of a catheter; spreading fan-shaped stream; frequent erections, followed by stitches in the urethra; painless swelling of the whole penis; swelling of the right and lower side of the prepuce; the prepuce is dark red, hot, and inflamed; continual burning of the

whole prepuce and glans; corrosive burning and stinging of the outer parts of the prepuce and the corona glandis; soreness of the margin of the prepuce, and its skin is covered with bright red spots of the size of a pea; the glans is dark red, the same as the prepuce; secretion of humour behind the corona glandis; tensive pain in the spermatic cord when standing, and contraction of the scrotum, with sense of pressure in the testicles, a sort of dragging swelling of the prostate gland; painless discharge of mucus from the urethra.

**Cantharis.**—Pains in the region of the kidneys, extending into the abdomen, with extreme pain during urination; cutting, tearing, and contractive pains along the ureters; pressure, stinging, and tearing pain in the neck of the bladder; heat and burning in the bladder; violent cutting in the urethra, causing one to bend double; constant violent desire to urinate, with difficult or scanty emission, which is often tinged with blood, or mixed with tenacious mucus, attended with cutting; violent strangury, with pain in the back, and scanty, or sometimes profuse discharge; the urine is either white, red or reddish, turbid like loam-water, with white sediment, full of mucus, or jelly-like, or mixed with sand or clots of blood. During micturition, dysuria, burning, biting, cutting, or burning jerking pain; after micturition, burning, and tingling in the urethra. Discharge of dirty, purulent, or yellow fluid from the urethra, often mixed with blood, and sometimes accompanied by chordee and painful erections; violent priapism, or frightful satyriasis, with excessive pains, continuing nearly the whole night. Inflammation of the penis; itching, burning, and heat of the sexual organs; burning in the region of the excretory ducts of the seminal vessels. Drawing pains in the spermatic cord when urinating; swelling of the scrotum, penis, and frænum.

**Chimaphila Umbellata** has a specific effect upon the urinary organs generally; is applicable to irritability and catarrh of the bladder, gravel, dysuria, and to the scrofulous constitution generally.

**Cinchona. or China Officinalis.**—Great debility, and tendency to *passive* hæmorrhages and decomposition of the organic tissues, and consequent degeneration into a bad type of various diseases. In such cases the following symptoms are generally present: excessive sensitiveness of the whole nervous system, debility, exhaustion, and intolerance of noise; extreme anxiety and apprehensiveness; hypochondria; singing and roaring in the ears; paleness of the countenance; swoons; perspiration induced after the slightest exercise; restless sleep, disturbed by frightful fancies and dreams; loss of appetite, with bitter taste in the mouth; hardness

and distension of the abdomen, indigestion, jaundice, and diarrhœa; scanty urine, of a greenish yellow, with brick-dust sediment, or pale urine, depositing a loose dingy yellow sediment. Itching of the glans and stinging of the frenum, with darting pain between the glans and prepuce: drawing pains in the testicles; swelling of the testicles and spermatic cord; hydrocele, accompanied with tearing and drawing pains; nocturnal emissions, producing great debility.

**Clematis Erecta.**—Inveterate eruptions on the skin; scaly eruptions, with yellowish corrosive ichor;—long-lasting contraction and constriction of the urethra; the urine can only be passed in drops, and the stream is frequently interrupted; frequent micturition, but little at a time; emission of puriform matter, with burning at the commencement of urination, with painful drawing in the spermatic cord, extending into the abdomen; the testes feel painful as if bruised, when touched, accompanied with drawing and stretching, and are often swollen and indurated; violent erections, with drawing pains in the spermatic cord, and stitches in the urethra, lasting several hours.

**Colchicum.**—Increased secretion of urine, with urging; it is either brown, blackish, or of a light yellow colour, and turbid; when heated it deposits a quantity of albumen; occasionally it burns like fire, and passes off continually.

**Conium Maculatum.**—Urgent desire to urinate, and wetting the bed at night, with burning during the act. Discharge of pus from the urethra; itching of the penis, glans, and prepuce, which latter is also inflamed. Pinching, tearing, and drawing in the testicles; swelling of the testicles.

**Geranium Maculatum** is valuable for its action on mucous surfaces, and in its power of checking passive discharges therefrom, whether such consist in increased or altered secretion, or when they are succeeded by hæmorrhage. Very useful in obstinate gonorrhœa, gleet, and hæmaturia.

**Hamamelis Virginica** is unrivalled in its action on the venous system of the body generally; is of great service to piles and all accompanying and dependant affections of the rectum and bladder; also in some cases of gonorrhœa and gleet, and in varicocele. It has been said to resemble, in its effects, the alternate use of *Arnica* and *Aconite*.

**Hepar Sulphuris.**—Salivation, ulceration of the mouth, great

nervousness, swelling or inflammation of the bones, suspicious eruptions, and other symptoms traceable to the action of mercury. Enlargement and suppuration of indurated glands, with discharge of pus; scurfy formations, without pain, on the skin; falling-off of the hair; urine flocculent and turbid, depositing a white sediment; greasy pellicle on the urine, glistening with various colours; blood-red urine; the last drops are mixed with blood; sharp burning urine, corroding the internal surface of the prepuce, and causing ulceration; itching of the glans and prepuce; ulcers on the prepuce, resembling chancre; discharge of mucus from the urethra.

*Hydrastis Canadensis* occupies an entirely unique position in its effect on the mucous surfaces generally, and in the counteraction of general cachexia and debility. It is prescribed with advantage in gonorrhœa, gleet, and catarrh of the bladder, and also in chancroid ulceration, and in abrasions of the genital organs.

**Iodum.**—Chancre-like sores, a portion of which becomes elevated, whilst the remainder deepens; swelling and indurations of the glands; wasting of the glands; dark, turbid, yellow, green, or milky urine, having an ammoniacal smell, and corroding the urethra, with itching, smarting, and intensely painful cutting in the urethra; great irritation of the nervous system, with uneasiness in all the limbs, and increased sensibility of the whole body; trembling of the limbs, with vacillating gait, and great weakness.

**Kali Iodidum.**—Ulceration of the bones, with adventitious growths of the soft parts, and fistulous openings; inflammation of the periosteum, or interstitial distention of the bone; enlargement of the glands, with incipient purulent infiltration of the parts; puffy swelling of the mucous membrane; interstitial deposit in the prostate gland, occasioning a complete retention of urine; painful urging to urinate, the urine being as red as blood; discharge of mucus from the urethra; profuse salivation, with great swelling of the tongue and excessive ulceration of the mucous membrane of the mouth; papulous and herpetic eruptions on the skin.

**Lycopodium.**—Red, inflamed eyes, with profuse lachrymation and burning and smarting pains; tensive and bruised feeling in the eyes;—during urination the flow is suddenly interrupted, only a few drops of turbid and slimy urine being passed; urine foamy, reddish-brown, and depositing a reddish-yellow sediment; smarting sensation in the female urethra during urination; jerking drawing in the posterior part of the urethra; dropsical swelling of the genital organs;

darting sensation in the left testicle; heaviness and pain in the testicles; drawing and cutting in the glans; excessive nocturnal emissions;—pains in the periosteum and bones, with nightly aggravation of a drawing character; sensation as if the bones contained no marrow;—ulcers with hard, shining, elevated edges, and copious, watery, ichorous, very fetid pus, and surrounded with blue, red, hard, painful areola, with tearing lancinating pains, which are worse at night; relaxation of the body, with nervous irritation and tremor, the weakness often increasing after rest; coldness and chilliness of the body; great tendency to take cold; oppression of the chest and palpitation of the heart; hiccough, sour eructations, frequent nausea, weight at the stomach, dull and stitching pain in the liver after eating; hepatic spots on the chest.

**Mercurius.**—As this remedy is so constantly used in syphilitic disease, and so much suffering has resulted from its indiscriminate employment, the following antidotes are here given, covering nearly the whole of the groups of symptoms that arise from its abuse:

**ACID NITRIC.**—Against violent pains in the bones; ulceration of the mucous membrane; mercurial symptoms, combined with congestions and inveterate syphilis; stomacace mercurialis; scorbutic hæmorrhages; ulceration of the mucous membrane of the mouth; affections of the periosteum and bones.

**ACID. PHOSPH.**—Against periostitis.

**ARNICA.**—Against pulmonary hæmorrhage.

**ARTEMISIA.**—Against hydrargyrosis (mercurialisation) combined with rheumatism and gout.

**ASSAFÆTIDA.**—Against caries and ozæna.

**AURUM.**—Against cachexia and scrofula; hypochondria; ozæna; induration and swelling of the testicles.

**BELLADONNA.**—Against congestion to the head; periostitis and otitis; phlegmonous (painful, tense, red, circumscribed) inflammation of the glands.

**CARBO VEG.**—In acute poisoning with *Merc. Corros.*, with threatening gangrene; ulceration of the mucous membrane of the intestines, stomacace; gangrene resulting from salivation; ulcers having a scorbutic and gangrenous character, with nightly burning pains.

**CINCHONA.**—Against excessive weakness, consequent on the loss of strength and humours; excessive irritation of the nervous system, excessive sweats, great sensitiveness of the skin to changes of temperature, and liability to take cold; affections of the periosteum and bones; caries.



**CONIUM.**—Against cold, indurated, glandular swellings.

**DULCAMARA.**—Against rheumatism, great liability to cold; herpes and impetigo (running tetter).

**FERRUM.**—Against cachexia, ulcers, periostitis (*Ferr. Phosph.*); hydrargyrosis, combined with torpid scrofula (*Ferri Iodidum*); trembling of the limbs and neuralgia.

**GUAIACUM.**—Against rheumatism and gout, or the two combined with hydrargyrosis.

**IODIUM, KALI IODIDUM.**—These are the chief antidotes of mercury, especially when the lower tissues are the seat of the affection, assuming the forms of secondary or tertiary syphilis, and consisting of affections of the inner mucous membrane, the outer skin, the periosteum and bones, thickening and abnormal growths of the aforesaid tissues; they should therefore be chiefly employed in induration and thickening of glandular organs, of the testicles, liver, mesenteric, parotid, cervical, axillary, and inguinal glands; salivation and gangrene arising therefrom; cutaneous diseases, as tubercles, ulcers, and gummata; inflammation of the periosteum and bones, caries, and topi (soft swellings on the bone). When the system has been saturated with mercury in the treatment of secondary or tertiary syphilis, *Iodium* will neutralise its effects, and restore the susceptibility of the organism to the action of that drug.

**KREASOTUM.**—Against scorbutic symptoms, ulceration of the mucous membrane of the mouth and fauces; cutaneous ulcers; salivation.

**LACHESIS.**—Against ulcers of the fauces; gangrene from salivation.

**LYCOPODIUM.**—Against ulcers of the throat and fauces; affections of the bones.

**MEZEREUM.**—Against otitis and periostitis; chronic inflammation and induration of the testicles and tonsils; impetigo and herpes.

**NATR. MUR.**—Against scorbutic diathesis.

**NUX VOMICA.**—Against trembling of the limbs; paralysis of the optic nerve and lower limbs.

**OPIUM.**—Against excessive nervous irritability; neuralgia; painful salivation; hydrargyrosis, combined with rheumatism; adynamic fever, with congestion of the brain; ulcers, attended with great pain; morbid sensibility and hydrargyrosis, with decomposition of the blood; softening and puffiness of the solids and solid tissues, and colliquative phenomena.

**PHOSPHORUS.**—Against mercurial phenomena; neuralgia; otitis and periostitis; paralysis.

**SARSAPARILLA.**—Against cutaneous eruptions.

**SILICEA.**—Ulcerations and caries.

STAPHYSAGRIA.—Hypochondria; otitis and periostitis.

SULPHUR, HEP. SULPH.—In the lower forms of hydrargyrosis, but not applicable in a perfectly developed scorbutic mercurial cachexia; for iritis, cutaneous eruptions, and ulcers; affections of the bones and mercurial asthma.

ZINC. SULPH.—Against neuralgia in plethoric individuals suffering from congestions, and sensitive individuals disposed to spasms.

GENERAL SYMPTOMS.—Greater or less affection of the mucous membrane, the respiratory organs, the intestinal canal, and the urinary and genital organs; shortly afterwards, the skin and glandular tissues are similarly affected. The secretions, particularly those of the intestinal canal, mucous membrane, liver, and skin, are increased; the excretions are more abundantly and morbidly altered; the mucus is cruder; the urine turbid; the alvine evacuations are darker and thinner, and greenish; the exhalations from the skin are clammy, smell disagreeably, and the epidermis becomes flaccid. Gastric symptoms are in the meanwhile making their appearance; the taste becomes impaired, the breath offensive, the tongue more or less coated, the appetite diminishes; the patient complains of general discomfort; the pulse is irritable; the blood is of a serous, fluid consistency; all the secretions become more liquid, and even the solids interstitially distended. The callus of bony fractures is dissolved; the fibrous tissues, particularly the muscles, lose their tonicity; the patient feels weary and languid. The whole body, and more particularly the face, is bloated, and has a dingy, sallow appearance; the milk in the breast becomes poisonous, and often causes convulsions in the child. In severer cases the following symptoms are present: languor and exhaustion; derangement of the digestive organs; great flatulence; constipation, alternating with diarrhoea; sour eructations; emaciation; apathy. The hair loses its lustre, becomes dry, and falls off; the eyes retreat into their orbits, look dim and watery; the conjunctiva is dingy, has a reddish tinge, with clusters of varicose vessels, which become closely interwoven around its border. The iris loses its natural colour; whether blue, brown, or blackish, it now looks gray and dingy; the face looks pale, dingy, and sallow; the cheeks are sunken and flabby; the nose becomes pointed; the wings of the nose assume a greenish or bluish tinge; the lips are withered and bluish (these symptoms constitute the so-called *quicksilver physiognomy*); the gums recede from the teeth, become bluish red; the teeth lose their enamel, are covered with a fibrinous coating, turn black, become loose, and fall out. The mucous membrane of the fauces and mouth, which is interstitially distended, looks pale, bluish, and dingy; the breath is offensive; the lips red-blue; the chin pointed and prominent; the skin of the body feels flaccid, withered,

and cold to the hand; the veins, which are swollen, shine through it. The saliva is tenacious; the sweat clammy; the urine pale and turbid; the stools are watery; the exhalations have a fetid smell; mobility is diminished; the activity of the mind depressed; the patient is indifferent, apathetic, and frequently falls into a state of imbecility, preceded by weakness of memory, sight, hearing, and other senses.

**MIND AND DISPOSITION.**—Paroxysms of oppressive anxiety, general confusion of ideas, loss of memory, great tendency to start, with trembling of the whole body; peevishness, taciturnity, suspiciousness, with great irritability and quarrelsomeness.

**HEAD.**—Violent vertigo, heaviness, and dulness; weakness of intellect; craziness; absence of mind, and strange ideas crowding on the mind when employed; violent headache, pressing from within outwards; tearing headache, especially in the forehead; painful lancinations in the left side of the forehead; jerking, drawing, and pinching pains in the right temple, extending to the back part of the head; burning itching of the forehead; boring in the occiput; burning in the region of the left temple.

**EYES.**—Inflammation of the conjunctiva, the eyelids swollen and red; the canthi are excoriated, and attended with smarting pain; the margins of the lids are burning and itching, are agglutinated in the morning after sleep, and secrete a quantity of gum; pinky redness of the eyes (sclerotitis), with itching, smarting, and burning pain; secretion of mucus, and afterwards pus, from the inflamed and swollen conjunctiva; injection of the vessels of the sclerotic, forming a circular ring round the cornea, with discoloration of the iris, with tendency to contraction of the pupil; burning aching in the bottom of the eye, with great intolerance of light; constant lachrymation; a variety of colours, sparks, and fiery rings before the eyes; ulceration of the cornea, afterwards terminating in specks (nebulæ), or denser white masses (albugo and leucoma). Mistiness before the eyes, sometimes vanishing of the sight for a few moments.

**NOSE.**—Swelling of the whole nose, especially of the left side, with interstitial distention at its root; frequent sneezing and profuse fluent coryza, which is very acrid, and afterwards changing to pus; putrid smell in the nose.

**MOUTH.**—Bluish redness and interstitial distention of the mucous membrane of the mouth, which forms along the line of contact with the teeth an arch of yellow colour, receding from the teeth, together with the gums, and bleeding readily on that account, causing the teeth to become loose, and sometimes to fall out; swelling of the lymphatic glands, the cheeks, and tongue, which last frequently

attains such a size as to fill the whole cavity of the mouth, causing the patient to open his mouth, in order to give the tongue more space; swelling of the fauces and tonsils, involving the Eustachian tube, and diminishing the hearing; violent burning pains attend these symptoms, and deglutition is very difficult. Cadaverous smell from the mouth on expiration; frequent accumulation of saliva in the mouth, inducing frequent spitting; these symptoms increase, till the saliva runs uninterruptedly from the mouth, which is constantly open, the patient being prevented from spitting by the swelling of the parts. The mucous membrane of the mouth and cheeks breaks down where it touches the teeth, the parts bleed, and flat painful ulcers make their appearance; the teeth are covered with thick putrid-smelling sordes, corroding the enamel, after which the teeth frequently turn black; the saliva feels hot, is very tenacious, so that it can be drawn into threads, and looks glairy or milky, and sometimes yellowish, and very rarely greenish or reddish; to the patient it tastes either sour, salt, sweetish, flat, bitter and putrid, metallic, generally acrid, on which account it corrodes the mucous membrane, occasioning cough, vomiting, &c. The quantity of saliva varies from two or three pints to sixteen pints in the twenty-four hours.

**PHARYNX AND ŒSOPHAGUS.**—Dryness in the posterior part of the fauces, unrelieved by drinking; at the same time the voice becomes somewhat husky, peculiarly rough, with feeling as if the entrance of the windpipe were closed with swelling. There is now drawing pressure in the posterior part of the pharynx, with stoppage of the nose, consequent upon the supervening dryness of the Schneiderian membrane, which the patients attempt to relieve by expelling the air through the nostrils with closed mouth; the air thus expelled feels rough; when talking there is pain, which is partly stinging, partly pressive, and increases to a burning if the talking is continued; this irritation of the mucous membrane gradually involves the fauces, the upper part of the larynx, and the Eustachian tube as far as the internal ear; in many cases the membrane looks dry and corroded, the patients being compelled to hawk frequently; the tonsils, velum palati, uvula, and particularly the back part of the fauces, exhibit a redness, which varies from dark red to bluish red, with somewhat darker spots here and there, with yellowish elevations, the size of half a pea, in those spots; these are slightly swollen mucous glands. The vessels of the mucous membrane now become injected, the uvula in particular becoming surrounded with a perfect network of vessels. Over other parts of the mouth single vessels are seen spreading in various directions, like coarse threads, generally from above downwards, of a violet-bluish colour, and sur-

rounded by clusters of other varicose vessels; on the mucous membrane of the cheeks, or on the inner side of the lips, a vesicle is seen, from the size of a lentil to that of a pea; it is formed by the delicate epithelium of the mucous membrane, and is of a beautiful pale yellow colour; when opened, it discharges a clear, tasteless lymph, and the wound rapidly heals.

**GASTRIC SYMPTOMS.**—Bitter, putrid eructations, with heartburn, frequent hiccough, nausea, and inclination to vomit; excessive appetite and hunger, but there is total want of relish for anything; metallic or coppery taste in the mouth, with very bitter taste, especially after drinking coffee; constrictive tearing pain in the stomach, with burning pain, and intensely painful aching oppression at the stomach from eating even the lightest kind of food. Painful sensitiveness of the region of the liver to contact, with burning tension and feeling of fulness; pushing and pressing from within outwards in the liver; in severe cases, complete jaundice, or induration of the liver.

**STOOL.**—Violent diarrhoea, with discharge of green, slimy, acrid stools, or dark green, bilious, frothy stools, with violent urging; or dysenteric stools, consisting of blood and mucus, or slime; yellow or clayish stools, indicating the total absence of bile; violent burning, biting, cutting, or pinching pains in the anus; great anxiety and trembling before stool, succeeded by bitter rancid eructations, and some heartburn.

**URINARY ORGANS.**—Frequent desire to urinate, with scanty discharge of urine, the stream being extremely feeble; urine dark reddish brown, and very turbid, even on leaving the urethra; or it deposits whitish flocks, or looks as if stirred with flour; sometimes it is mixed with mucus and pus, depositing a thick sediment, or smells sour; burning and smarting, or cutting pains accompany the act of micturition.

**SEXUAL ORGANS.**—Itching, stinging, and pricking in the glans, with swelling of the orifice of the urethra, with suppuration between the glans and prepuce, which feels red and hot, and is very painful when touched, or when walking; there is voluptuous itching on the internal surface of the prepuce, with cracks and fissures, and a fine eruption; vesicles on the fore part and sides of the glans, penetrating into the part and spreading, discharging a fluid, and then disappearing; small red vesicles, changing to ulcers, which burst and discharge a yellowish-white, staining, strong-smelling matter; they are round, the edges, which look like raw flesh, overlap the ulcers, the base of which is covered with a cheesy lining. Drawing in the spermatic cord, and pressure in the testicles, which are swollen and indurated. Biting sensation in the female urethra during urination, with itching of the labia. Inflammatory swelling



of the vagina, with discharge of floccs, mucus, and pus, of the size of hazel nuts; discharge of greenish, purulent, acrid fluid from the vagina.

FEVER.—Restlessness, languor, and worn-out feeling; dryness of the mouth, tensive and aching pain in the head, particularly at the back; loss of appetite, rumbling in the intestines, disgusting eructations, inclination to vomit, and hot, dry skin; little increase of thirst; constipation, with pressure in the præcordial region; sleep now becomes restless, with heavy, fanciful dreams; urine fiery red, and pulse irritable, full, and quick; the dryness in the mouth is changed to burning, the gums are dark red, and recede somewhat from the teeth, the tongue commences to swell, and the tensive aching pain in the occiput extends to the nape of the neck, and even the region of the scapulae, inducing stiffness of the neck. The patient smells unpleasantly, and has a coppery, metallic taste in the mouth; he moans continually, and suffers from great oppression and anguish; the chills also alternate with flushes of heat; the eyes become red, glassy, and watery; an aching pain commences to rage in the forehead; towards the root of the nose, which is dry and obstructed, the cheeks are hot, deglutition is impeded by a tensive burning and stinging pain, the submaxillary and parotid glands are swollen, a drawing and tearing is experienced in the ears, the teeth become very sensitive, the root of the tongue is coated with a whitish mucus, breathing becomes more and more anxious, the oppression increases, the pulse quick and undulating. These phenomena characterise the acme of the fever, and disappear by violent critical discharges, such as salivation, profuse emission of urine, excessive perspiration, or the breaking out of an eruption. Sometimes an opposite state occurs; the countenance looks livid, with blue margins around the dim and glassy eyes; the head feels giddy; the nose, face, and extremities are cold, but towards evening, slight chills, with flushes of heat, are present; there is now oppression, moaning, anguish, and pressure in the præcordia; the sleep is heavy and restless, the pulse quick and small, the urine clear and yellowish, and there is slight constipation; this lasts a few days, and then increases in violence; there is complete apathy, the face pale as death, the body feels cool, the pulse somewhat fuller, and the patient lies in bed listless and weak: at this stage there is a sudden change; inclination to vomit, or vomiting of a greenish tenacious substance, oppression at the chest, the breathing difficult, the eyes wander, and the pulse frequently intermittent; there is slight delirium, even in the day, the skin and tongue are dry, the latter being clean; death now generally ensues from effusion on the brain. When perspiration supervenes upon any of the preceding symptoms it is always extremely profuse,



and has a clammy, peculiarly fetid smell, never to be forgotten; it is very exhausting and debilitating, and leaves a great disposition to sweat, even after taking warm drinks; immediately it has appeared, the abnormal symptoms vanish, and violent raging thirst, caused by the perspiration, sets in.

**SKIN.**—*Mercurial Miliaria* is always preceded by symptoms of marked irritation of the nervous system, and a slow, torpid, febrile paroxysm: the eruption, on making its appearance, is accompanied by cessation of the restlessness and anxiety of the patient; the rash breaks out in patches every day, attended by the same precursory symptoms, till the eruption is complete over the whole body. The vesicles are white and close together; the fever returns every evening, the pulse is small, soft, easily compressible, not very quick<sup>c</sup>; the urine is pale, the skin drenched in perspiration, which has a flat, but not sourish smell; nervous symptoms, such as sleeplessness, slight delirium, and even convulsions, supervene; single portions of the eruption disappear, the others remaining; whilst these symptoms decrease and increase continually, the typhoid phenomena augment, the pulse intermits, the rash recedes from the skin, which becomes dry, and the patient dies comatose. This eruption is only met with in extremely severe cases. *Mercurial Eczema*: Troublesome itching, with gradually supervening rose colour of the skin, which is traversed by a few red streaks, which on inspection prove to be sound skin. The redness arises from an assemblage of larger or smaller spots, and these impart a sensation of burning heat to the finger; this redness disappears on pressure, but returns directly the pressure is removed; after twelve hours or so, slight elevations are discovered with the finger, which, viewed through the microscope, prove to be vesicles, crowded together; on the second day they become more elevated, and are perceptible to the naked eye, when viewed obliquely, and are filled with yellow lymph; after this the itching abates. On the third day they become depressed; on the fourth day they desiccate; on the fifth day the skin scales off; in severe cases the itching increases to a burning sensation, the skin assumes a dark-red tinge, the vesicles increase to the size of pustules, and the patient is attacked with feverish chills, even before the vesicles make their appearance; the eyes are slightly reddened and watery, the nose stopped, the mouth and pharynx are dry, there is constipation, scanty red urine, and the pulse rather hard, quick, and small; there is also great restlessness and uneasiness; a few bilious evacuations now occur in the course of the day: the skin, which was burning hot, now begins to perspire, and the skin peels off in patches where the eruption was situated. *Mercurial Herpes of the Prepuce*: Internal redness at one spot on the inner surface of the prepuce, attended

with considerable itching; the redness is not circumscribed, but is diffused gradually into the surrounding skin; on the second day several vesicles are seen rising slowly, of a pale red, bordering on white, of the size of a millet-seed, and transparent; they spread rapidly till they coalesce, when they become darker and purulent; they burst on the third day, and then exhibit a roundish excoriation, with a slightly elevated border; the base is yellowish white, secreting a good deal of pus; the continued redness of the mucous membrane, and the recently formed ulcers, occasion an itching, burning sensation, increased by the application of cold water; the discharge continues four or five days, after which the ulcers assume a whitish appearance, disappearing in a day or two. A beautiful bright-red cuticle makes its appearance in the place of the former ulcers, on a level with the sound mucous membrane. *Mercurial Impetigo*: Dark red spots, of various sizes, appearing in the region of the sexual organs, and then on the chest; they are unequal, and run into one another, which gives them the appearance of a map; they do not seem to be raised above the skin, but itch considerably; some months after their first appearance they become somewhat browner, and rash-like vesicles make their appearance on the spots; they become depressed in their centre on the fifth, and scale off on the ninth day, the itching continuing. At first the vesicles are only seen on the sternum, after which they spread over the whole chest, arms, calves, and inner surface of the thighs; the vesicles break out repeatedly; sometimes some of them burst, leaving small indented ulcers, which run into one another, and secrete a brownish-yellow, tenacious, and viscid pus, which dries up into a crust, under which the process of suppuration continues; the upper parts of this scurf gradually assume a whitish-gray appearance, and scale off; this scaling off and forming anew of the scurf is going on constantly, as soon as the ulcers are once formed. After the eruption has lasted two or three months, the other parts of the skin, which had so far remained free, become affected; the skin becomes rough, dry, parched, and covered with small bran-like scales; these scales accumulate principally on those parts of the skin that are covered with hair, which frequently falls off in patches, along with the scales; these symptoms are accompanied with other mercurial symptoms involving the gastric and urinary organs, and the mucous tissues. *Mercurial Ulcers*: Interstitial distention of the mucous membrane, which becomes bluish-red in one or more places; these spots soon become whitish, and the dissolution of the part becomes evident; in a few hours the whitish-gray substance changes to a fetid ichor, flows off, and exhibits an indented flat circular ulcer, with almost spongy base, and indented edge; the ichor is profusely discharged, the ulcer spreads rapidly in

extent, but not in depth, and is very painful; in severe cases it assumes a dirty, putrid appearance, and becomes rapidly phagedenic. Blood is now discharged from the ulcers, not vigorously, but oozing as from a sponge, which evinces a state of great debility. *Mercurial, combined with Syphilitic Ulceration*: The parts around the chancre are somewhat reddened, which changes in a few hours to a light-bluish, violet colour; the border of the chancre swells somewhat, becomes raised, and looks like the surrounding parts; very small and fine vessels are now seen running from the edge to the ulcerated surface, the base of which was lardaceous previously, and discharged a thickish pus, but now of a dirty shaggy appearance, secreting a thin acrid fluid. If red, healthy granulations had existed, they change to a dirty yellowish brown; blood is discharged from the ulcer, which spreads rapidly in breadth and depth, destroying the surrounding soft parts; the sore becomes extremely painful as soon as the neighbouring parts turn red.

**NERVES.**—Along the track of a motor nerve, drawing tearing pains are experienced, not generally fixed, but wandering along its course. If the affection lasts any length of time, it passes to other branches, particularly when the weather is variable; the pain has distinct but irregular intermissions, and recurs after exertion, or heating, or from a current of cool air; wet weather is very distressing in such cases; the nights are generally quiet; violent tearing pains in the tibia and face, proceeding, in the latter case, from the teeth, and extending to the temple and side of the head, and depriving the patient of rest. Trembling of the limbs, so violent that the patient is unable to talk, walk, or eat; he has to be dressed by others; violent trembling, first of the hands, then of the whole body; he is constantly convulsed, and cannot raise his hands to his mouth without striking himself; he even swallows convulsively, with danger of suffocation; sometimes there is slight drawing in the arm along the track of the nerves; it may be likewise felt in the lower limbs, occasioning a tensive feeling of the muscles when walking; afterwards, involuntary motion of single muscles supervenes; the drawing now changes to trembling of the affected limbs, which at first is slight, but afterwards increases to an intolerable degree; at a later period, single vibrations of the pectoral muscles, and particularly of the neck, are perceived, causing the head to totter, and inducing either a stuttering speech, or an occasional interruption of it, by a convulsive contraction of the parts; sometimes these spasmodic movements extend to the diaphragm, inducing constant hiccough, and to the tongue, producing tremulous and indistinct speech. On attempting to raise the foot the tremor recommences, and the foot descends again to the ground.

Sometimes the patient is indeed free from trembling and spasm; but any part of the body that he attempts to move is at once affected by them; the muscles of the left side also suffer more than the right; consciousness is never disturbed,

**BONES.**—Slight tension and drawing in the bones, which are only covered by cellular tissue and integument, after sunset, and which recurs for some days, about the same time; on the fourth or fifth day the pain becomes gnawing, and at one spot only; this symptom increases, depriving the patient of sleep and rest till towards morning; there is no abnormal appearance to be observed, but on touching the part there is pain evinced, of a partly sticking, partly aching character; the periosteum now becomes interstitially distended, and exudes an albuminous substance, where the gnawing pain is experienced; this exudation gradually increases, producing an adhesion between the periosteum and the cellular tissue, and converts both of them into a grayish-white, homogeneous, somewhat doughy, but rather hard-feeling substance; the swelling thus formed varies in size from that of a hazel-nut to that of a hen's egg, but in some cases extends the whole length of the periosteum; these swellings are generally termed *gummata*; the colour of the skin on the outside remains unchanged. As soon as the swelling commences to form, the pains increase in intensity. the intermissions become shorter, and finally disappear; the nervous system suffers from the pain, and sleepless nights, failing of the appetite, and hectic fever often supervene. Sometimes the patient complains of a wandering drawing pain in the interior of the bones; this shortly becomes fixed to one spot, increases in violence, becomes gnawing and boring, and occasions indescribable sufferings, depriving him of sleep; after some weeks the bone begins to swell, feels hard and bony, showing that it arises from interstitial distension. The pains, which are now frightful, are characterised by intermissions, aggravated by the warmth of the bed, decrease in a cooler temperature, and are most violent during a change of weather. Caries of the bone may result, the bone becoming so friable that it may be crushed with the fingers.

**Mezereum.**—Dark urine, becoming turbid, and depositing loose flocculi, and a reddish sediment, and occasionally blood; burning in the fore-part of the glans during urination, and stinging, pricking in the urethra; crampy sensation in the bladder, and discharge of mucus from the urethra. Tearing in the penis, with jerks and darting in the glans; fine pricking stitches in various parts of the glans; dark-red inflammation of the internal surface of the prepuce, without swelling, with violent itching and soreness in the evening; painless swelling of the scrotum; discharge of mucus from the vagina. Tearing, boring,

smarting, and burning in various bones; violent corrosive sensation and throbbing in contused wounds; itching redness, drawing, and stitches in ulcerated wounds.

**Nux Vomica.**—Pale urine, containing thick, white, purulent matter, or tenacious mucus, with violently burning pains. Urine depositing a red brick-dust sediment; pain in the neck of the bladder, of a burning or tearing nature; burning in the urethra, and soreness at its orifice; spasmodic contraction of the urethra, with retention or difficult emission of urine; paralysis of the bladder; the urine coming away as soon as formed, drop by drop; urine mixed with blood. Sore pain at the tip of the glans, which itches and smarts, and burns and itches at its posterior part; smarting itching of the inner surface of the prepuce, and soreness of its margin, particularly towards evening. Heat, stitches, and constrictive pain in the testicles, which are swollen, indurated, and drawn up, with sticking and spasmodic feeling in the spermatic cord; nocturnal emissions, followed by coldness of the feet, and great languor; great nervous prostration and debility, with noises in the head, restlessness, and disturbed sleep; sleepiness after eating; disinclination to work, which quickly wears; trembling of the limbs, attended with palpitation of the heart, acute nervous sensibility to light, noise, or even the least trifle; ill-humour and peevishness; general derangement of digestion, with foul taste, costiveness, nausea, and retching; feeling of constriction round the waist; motions large, hard, and lumpy, or consisting of slime and froth; shooting pains through the body; weariness and dragging pains in the back; complexion sallow and livid, with blue circles round the eyes; coldness and chilliness, and tendency to take cold.

**Phosphorus.**—Profuse urination, smelling like garlic or sulphur, or having a strong ammoniacal odour, depositing a yellowish-white sediment; or acrid red or brown urine, with sediment of red sand or yellow mucus. Greasy pellicle on the urine; cutting and smarting pain on urinating, with discharge of a few drops of mucus or blood; difficult emission of urine, the passage feeling choked or impeded. Violent drawing in the testicles, and drawing stretching pains in the spermatic cord; frequent erections and loss of semen for several days together. Twitching, tearing, darting, and tension in the cheek-bones and jaw, with threatening caries. Sense of languor, indolence, and nervous debility, like that produced by excessive loss of animal fluids; great acuteness of the senses, and tendency to start easily; giddiness and confusion of ideas, particularly in the morning; unrefreshing sleep, disturbed by anxious dreams. Darting pains in the left side of the chest; aching in the pit of the stomach, with flatulency; dis-



charge of blood from slight wounds or ulcers; lymphatic swellings, perforated in many places by fistulous openings, scurfy eruptions and pimples on the skin, with falling-off of the hair; brown or bluish-red blotches on the skin; sickly, wan, and pallid countenance.

**Pulsatilla.**—Retention of urine, with redness and heat of the external region, and painful when pressed; continual pressure on the neck of the bladder, with cutting pain, as if occasioned by flatulence. The urine is generally dark brown, depositing sandy or brick-dust sediment, or occasionally of a violet colour; creeping, pressure, and drawing in the urethra, which is often contracted, the stream becoming very thin; discharge of whitish fluid, or dark blood from the urethra. Stinging itching in the prepuce when sitting and lying, but not when walking; biting itching under the prepuce, near the glans; swelling of the right side of the scrotum, which hangs down low; the right testicle is drawn up and swollen, in conjunction with the spermatic cord, with tensive pains, the left testicle being greatly relaxed. Inflammatory action in the prostate gland, with pain and swelling in the region of the neck of the bladder, with intermittent stream and spasmodic contractive pain after urination, extending to the thighs; swelling of the veins of the testicles; burning, stinging in the vagina and labia; violent tearing, boring, and cutting pains in the eye, with pressure as from heat, and feeling as if sand were in the eyes; inflammation of the eyes, with profuse lachrymation, secretion of mucus and dimness of sight; redness and swelling of the lids; contraction of the pupil, followed by dilatation; burning itching of the skin, with bluish-red swellings; ulceration of the skin, similar to that present in caries, with stinging, biting pain, or burning as from hot coals, with itching all round; swelling of the veins round the ulcer, with hard and shining swelling of the part. Weakness, weariness, and heaviness, with coldness and blueness of the skin, and great chilliness, increased when the pains in the limbs are present; bruised pain in the muscles of the thighs, with unsteadiness and weakness of the knees, which give way when walking. Numb pain in the soles of the feet, or tingling and stinging when standing, as if they were pithy and gone to sleep; gastric symptoms, consisting of nausea, hiccough, frequent eructations, with putrid risings, pain, and pressure, with fulness of the stomach; whining and melancholy temper.

**Sanguinaria Canadensis** acts specifically on the digestive organs, the nervous system especially, in scrofulous and cachectic constitutions: it is useful in gonorrhœa, gleet, bubo, chancroid ulcerations, and fungous growths.



**Silicea.**—Ulcerations discharging fetid, sanguineous, whitish, or yellowish pus, generally thick and tenacious; ulcerations with shaggy, callous edges, penetrating to the bone; the soft parts round about are swollen, hard, and blue; the orifices of fistulous canals are callous; hectic fever produced by caries, with exfoliation of the diseased portion of the bone, attended with profuse secretion of partly malignant or partly healthy pus, and extreme nocturnal perspiration; yellow, light-coloured, hot urine, depositing a yellow gravel, attended with smarting itching, with red spots on the glans; swelling of the prepuce, with itching, humid pimples on the outside; effusion of fluid into the tunica vaginalis of the scrotum, which itches, and is covered with moisture; pain in the left testicle, as if swollen or indurated.

**Sulphur.**—Retention or very scanty emission of urine, with discharge of drops of bloody urine, after great efforts; frequent and sudden desire to urinate, preceded by cutting in the hypogastrium, with thin or intermittent stream of urine; the urine deposits red or whitish sediment or slime, and blood is mixed with it, and is often very acrid and fetid, or covered with a greasy pellicle; smarting, burning, itching, or cutting in the urethra (which is frequently swollen at its orifice), during, before, or after urination; bluish coldness of the whole penis; violent itching of the glans; redness and swelling of the prepuce, with secretion of fetid pus from its inner surface; it becomes stiff and hard as leather; it shines on its inner surface, and secretes a disgustingly smelling ichor. Thickening and swelling of the epididymis, with pressure and tension in the scrotum and spermatic cord; burning and sore feeling in the vagina, with inflammation of one of the labia. Swelling of the glans, with purulent infiltration or ulceration of the same, discharging thick yellow pus; these ulcerations have a bluish circumference, not very sensitive, the base being covered with pale red, spongy, insensible proud flesh, with a smooth and shining surface; inflammatory swelling of the conjunctiva, which is interstitially distended; redness and ulceration of the cornea; puffy swelling of the eyelids; purulent discharge from the eyes; contraction and immobility of the pupil; discharge of acrid tears, intolerance of light, with violent tearing pains round the eyes and in the temples, considerably aggravated at night; fungous excrescences on the skin; biting, itching, and stinging in the diseased parts. Sad, melancholy disposition, with irritability and inclination to tears; confusion and distraction of the head, with dizziness, fulness, and pressure; attacks of giddiness, ending in fainting; great restlessness, extreme exhaustion being induced by the slightest exertion; pulse small, quick, and irritable; tremulous palpitation of the heart; tendency of the limbs to become numb and torpid.

*Thuya Occidentalis*.—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 brick-dust sediment; burning and cutting in the urethra during urination; lacerations in the fore-part of the urethra, with burning, piercing stitches; painful stitches in the fore-part and in the external surface of the prepuce; stinging and itching in the fore-part of the glans; itching and pricking in the scrotum; drawing sensation in the testes, with swelling of the inguinal glands; profuse perspiration of the sexual organs, considerable swelling of the prepuce, which has red excrescences on its inner surface; reddish pimples on the prepuce, changing to an ulcer, which is covered with scurf, itches, and is sometimes painful and burning; fig-warts on the sexual organs, which itch, sting, and burn, and occasionally bleed; smarting of the female sexual organs when urinating; tubercles in the mucous membrane of the vagina; chronic ulcers, with flat but widely indurated edges, grayish bottom, and discharging ichorous and fetid pus; falling-off of the hair; sensitiveness to cold, and deficiency of animal heat; great coldness along the spinal column: sleeplessness, depression of spirits, vertigo, difficulty of thinking; benumbing, gnawing, twitching, crampy pains at the nape of the neck, back, loins, and shoulders, &c.; palpitation of the heart.

*Veratrum Viride* acts specifically on the mucous, nervous, glandular, and arterial systems, and comes next to *Aconite* in practice, in controlling active congestion, especially if attended by nausea, faintness, and prostration, so that it is related to *Arsenicum* as well as *Aconite*, and also to *Gelsemium* and *Belladonna*.

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