HOMOEOPATHY FOR THE FIRST AIDER

homoeopathic remedies for pain, aches and bruising; wounds; haemorrhage; burns and scalds; poisons; boils; carbuncles; etc.

DR DOROTHY SHEPHERD



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HOMŒOPATHY FOR THE FIRST-AIDER

by
Dr DOROTHY SHEPHERD



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NEW METHODS IN FIRST AID

Is there anything new under the sun? I have no desire whatsoever to underrate the old methods of first aid which have been so concisely worked out and represented in the excellent little manuals of the different Red Cross Societies and the St. John Ambulance Association. But there is a spirit of change in the air; a new order is being freely discussed, and new methods should be welcome.

The mechanical and surgical methods of first aid have been well taught; yet there is an absence of teaching and, if I may say so, a widespread ignorance of medicinal treatment in the first aid manuals, except for the almost universal rule of giving Aspirin for pain and hypodermic injections of Morphia for excruciating pain and shock, a procedure I deprecate thoroughly as it often leads to a craving for these drugs. For years I followed obediently the recognized, well-trodden paths of antiseptic and aseptic wound treatment, with little or no medicinal aid, other than those already mentioned. I had opportunity to study and apply first-aid methods in surgical outpatients, private practice and a munition factory in the First World War and later a minor ailment clinic. For some years now I have given up entirely the old methods and with the help of a devoted staff I have applied these comparatively new ideas which have proved not only successful, but even superior to the old ones. This must be my reason, if apologies are needed, for making known these methods in the hope that other medical practitioners and first aid personnel may be inspired to follow the lead given here to try out different lines of treatment.

I suggest that every household, school, factory and all firstaid posts should be stocked with the lotions and medicines described, so as to prevent a simple emergency from becoming a serious casualty, an essential factor in these days of easy accidents, falls and injuries on our crowded roads.

Every accident, whether minor or major, is accompanied by

shock. Though the ordinary rules for treatment of shock should be obeyed, such as applying warmth to the patient, plenty of warm blankets and hot-water bottles well wrapped up, so as to prevent accidental burns of the unconscious patient; by far the best and most rapid improvement I have repeatedly found, follows the internal administration of *Arnica* in small and repeated doses.

ARNICA

Arnica has been known for many years all over the globe in mountainous districts, where severe falls are common, and the local peasantry in countries so far apart as Switzerland, the Tyrol and the Andes mountains in South America search diligently in the summer on the slopes and ir. peaty meadows for the Fall herb or Arnica which they dry and store up carefully for use in emergencies. We should do well not to despise the herbal lore of the countryside. Arnica is a treasure indeed. It does well in all injuries of the "soft parts," the muscles; in bruises, contusions, extravasations of blood, in sprains and in strains of the muscles due to over-exertion; whether due to tiredness after a long day of unaccustomed scrambling in mountainous country or too long a tramp after a week of sedentary work, and even the housewife when exhausted after hours of spring-cleaning will feel refreshed and will not have any tired aching limbs, if she would take a dose or two of Arnica when her labours are over.

Aching of the muscles and weariness after a sleepless night will disappear if *Arnica* is taken internally; it is better than a sleeping draught and will not leave any bad effects or lead to a

dangerous craving for more potent stimulants.

PAIN, ACHING, BRUISING

DAIN, due to mental and/or physical shock is relieved rapidly by Arnica, such as pain and swelling after a troublesome dental extraction; sprains of joints; fractured bones; even in concussions good results follow the internal administration of Arnica. If the patient is unconscious a small dose of Arnica in pilules or granules placed on the tongue will expedite the return to consciousness.

- (1) A badly concussed old man with an extensively lacerated scalp wound was seen some years ago. Six stitches were put in after the scalp had been thoroughly cleansed, the patient remaining so deeply unconscious during the whole procedure that the pupil did not respond to light. Then one dose of Arnica was given dry on the tongue, and before I had finished sterilizing the instruments the man roused and enquired where he was. It was almost as if he had been anæsthetized, and the effect of the anæsthetic had worn off. The Arnica was repeated 4 hourly and within 12 hours he ate a good meal and never looked back.
- (2) An elderly lady slipped on the road on a frosty day and the olecranon process of the ulna at the elbow joint was broken in three pieces. Seen within an hour of the accident, a light superficial soap and water massage removed the extravasation of the mixture of blood and serum over the elbow; she was then X-rayed. Arnica had been given straight away and was repeated hourly at first and then 4 hourly, later she took it whenever she felt a return of the pain. The arm was put into a light sling, infra-red and ultra-violet light treatment and gentle massage with passive movements was given daily and the patient encouraged to flex, extend and rotate the arm gently. The result was a perfect union of the bony fragments in three weeks; and almost 100 per cent. free movement at the elbow joint was achieved without any operation, which is a good result, especially if you consider that she was a feeble, shrivelled-up lady well

over sixty years of age with little vitality. There was never any rise of temperature or an accelerated pulse to the great astonishment of the surgeon who was called in to give a second opinion. The patient never lost any sleep, for whenever the slightest twinge of pain came along, she took a dose of *Arniva* which immediately relieved her.

Amica tincture at the rate of one teaspoon to the pint of water or 3 to 5 drops per ounce, applied externally, relieves contusions and swelling of the soft parts, provided that there is no abrasion of the skin or any raw area; if you do use it in such a case, erysipelas will inevitably follow from the absorption of the Amica. In a case with broken skin, Calendula tincture, diluted 1 in 10, will replace the Amica and do the work better than any antiseptic, such as Iodine and the rest, including the modern

panacea, Penicillin.

A boy, ten years old, was brought into the clinic ten days after an accident due to a large brick falling on his right foot, which besides lacerating the skin broke two of the metatarsal bones. He was in hospital for over a week, then discharged as an ambulant case, still unable to walk or put his foot to the ground. When he was brought to the clinic in an invalid chair the day after his return home the Elastoplast dressing was removed at the surgery, exposing a raw suppurating wound under it. This was cleansed with warm water containing a few drops of Calendula and a gauze dressing moistened with Calendula (dilution 1–10) was applied. Arnica was given three times daily. The next day the boy was able to put his foot to the ground and two days later he was walking. The swelling had gone and the wound healed up rapidly, within a week he was discharged well, with a sound foot.

An old lady was found unconscious by her daughter one morning as a result of a stroke, due to cerebral hæmorrhage. Arnica, 4 hourly, was given for several days and within 24 hours after the first dose she became conscious and recovered completely from her hæmorrhage in a few days, regaining the use of all her limbs within ten days.

Arnica given 3 to 4 hourly after abdominal operations or after a confinement, after setting a fracture or reducing a dislocation, etc., removes pain, relieves the shock, and the patients recover

much more rapidly than under Morphia. It is advisable to take Arnica (three doses in 24 hours) before going to a dentist to prevent shock and pain after an extraction. Hæmorrhage is

frequently much lessened by such preventive measures.

It has been found that Arnica given internally works wonderfully well in cases of blasts from bombs, and earache due to rupture of the eardrums from the effects of blasts; injuries to eyes from whatever causes, knocks, stones, pieces of grit in the eye are all quickly healed. Extensive bruising of face after boxing disappears within a few hours. Even blindness and cataract following on injuries to the eyes due to the throwing of stones can be prevented with 3 to 4 hourly doses of Arnica given for at least a week.

Our young hopefuls in imitation of their soldier brothers have pitched battles, their missiles being brickbats and stones from the debris of the ruined houses in the neighbourhood. Irreparable damage has been done to eyes many times, which either had to be removed at the hospital or traumatic cataract developed in the injured organ within a few months. At the Dispensary we have treated many severe injuries where eyebrows were laid open and the stones had glanced off the temple near the eye. With Arnica two or three times daily for two or three days and a local Calendula dressing covering the eyes, these injuries recovered within a few days and we have had no cases of traumatic cataract develop among the great number we have dealt with, far too many to describe.

A lad of twelve, while riding on a high milk delivery cart, was pitched off and fell on his face; on the stone pavement. He had just time to whisper "take me to the Sister of the Mission, not to hospital" before he lost his senses. He was brought into the clinic suffering from shock, pale and cold, the pulse was irregular, the left side of his face was swollen and deep purple, his left eye was closed and swollen. He was given Amica every 15 minutes and his face was dressed with a Calendula dressing. After the first dose of Amica he went to sleep; when I saw him two hours later his pulse and respiration were steady. The Sister stated that the swelling had already much improved as he had looked almost dead when he was carried into the surgery. He tried to sit up as I spoke to him and declared he felt much more

himself, then he brought up some undigested food. Three hours after the accident he walked home looking greatly improved. He rested in bed for the rest of the day at his home, taking Arnica, 4 hourly. The swelling of the left cheek and eye was much diminished by the next morning, when he walked, jauntily, into the surgery; the swelling of the face and eye cleared in under four days, and he was back at the milk round in time for the Saturday delivery. Surely a most satisfactory and rapid cure.

A similar case was that of a girl of about fourteen years of age who was brought in by her companions after a similar fall on the paving stones. Her features were unrecognizable, both eyes closed by the swelling. The face was a purple pulpy mass, blood streaming all over her. She was cleaned up with Calendula, and a cold Calendula dressing was applied to the face. Arnica was given 2 hourly at first and then 4 hourly, within two days the face had almost returned to normal. There was no sepsis and she was discharged completely cured in five days.

Arnica ointment can well be applied instead of Arnica lotion to bruises, contusions, etc. It is more conveniently applied than a lotion, and many people prefer it. The same precaution must be used as is mentioned under Arnica lotion, it should not

be applied to an open wound.

Arnica thus can be used internally for bruised muscles, prevention of shock, concussion, apoplexy, falls and injuries to any part of the body. It is useful and should not be forgotten in corns due to pressure of ill-fitting footwear, given internally and applied externally.

LEDUM

The next remedy for such accidents as stabs, punctured wounds from sharp-pointed instruments as awls, rusty nails, not forgetting lancets and scalpels, bites from animals, dogs, horses, cats and rats; insect stings, septic wounds, whitlows caused by needle pricks, splinters under nails, etc., is *Ledum*. A remedy totally unknown, to their loss, to the general run of doctors and the orthodox pharmacists, nevertheless it has proved clinically to be invaluable for such injuries. It takes the shooting and pricking pain out of these wounds, especially in those cases where the patient prefers cold dressings to hot fomentations. It

prevents sepsis in the majority of these injuries, and if given early enough, it even prevents tetanus. Yes, without giving anti-tetanic serum! Ledum may be given hourly, hourly, 2 hourly or 4 hourly as required, according to the severity of the injury, this means repeat whenever the pain returns. If a horse steps on a rusty nail which goes through to the Coffin bone, the horse will die of tetanus in spite of poultices and liniments, but no tetanus will develop and the horse will live if repeated doses of Ledum are given. Several such cases have been reported by a doctor in North America.

A young man ran the prongs of a pitch fork into his forehead, just by the side of his nose into the soft tissues above the eye, while loading manure. Pain, shock and swelling were severe, the eye was completely closed. Arnica was given, though helping the shock somewhat it was not sufficient to bring complete alleviation. Some twelve hours after the accident Ledum was obtained and given 2 hourly and later less frequently, result: rapid aseptic healing, no tetanus, the swelling over the eye cleared in 24 hours, the pain disappeared after the first dose of Ledum. The young fellow returned to work in four days, disgruntled at being kept away so long, as he felt perfectly all right.

A woman some years ago ran a rusty wire into her finger under her nail. With Ledum, 4 hourly, and Calendula dressings the finger healed by first intention in two days. I treated a similar injury while I was a surgical clerk in a well-known University hospital with the usual antiseptic dressings as ordered by the chief. It went septic and took several weeks to heal in spite of the attention given by the excellent and well experienced surgeon who was in charge of the case. Such is the advantage of

Ledum over orthodox practice.

Ledum is excellent for cases of severe bruising, black eye and extravasations of blood and hæmatomas, where Amica is not sufficiently potent to absorb it. A woman patient was seen during the blitz in 1940, who had been knocked down some area steps by the explosion of a bomb, extensive bruising of the leg and minor cuts and abrasions with concussion resulted, for which she was kept in hospital for over two weeks. When I saw her after her discharge from the hospital, the injured leg was still double the size of the other from the ankle up to the

knee, glistening and purple. The blood appeared as if it were ready to burst through the skin, she was unable to walk and indeed afraid to. The only advice the hospital could offer was rest, which was impossible for her, owing to her family responsibilities. Arnica, 3 times a day was given for three days without any effect on the size, colour or pain of the leg. Ledum, 3 times daily was then prescribed and three days later the pain was considerably easier, she was able to sleep and the swelling had diminished. After continuing Ledum for another few days the leg was normal in size and colour. Within seven days after the first dose of this remedy, she was able to walk without any trouble, indeed she had been running round for two days looking for a new home.

A striking contrast to this was a case I had dealt with some years previously when a patient slipped on the steps of the Vatican after an audience with the Pope, injuring her shin bone. When I saw her about a week later the swelling was hard, the leg was deeply pigmented half-way up. With massage, infra-red and galvanic battery twice a week the limb took eight weeks to return to normal, although the patient had ample opportunity to rest and a car to take her around everywhere. Had I known of Ledum in those days, how different would have been the duration of her disability. Indeed how different would it have been in my own case, where it took nearly a year for the ankle which I had sprained repeatedly and severely within a few weeks and in the end fractured, to recover and return to normal size and function. It took weeks of gentle and skilful massage, rest and months of treatment with the Bristow battery. If I had known of the dynamic power of Ledum in absorbing serum and blood clots there would have been no adhesions in the ankle and neighbouring tissues to disperse with the aid of the galvanic battery and massage, and I should have been saved much pain and prolonged disability.

A young girl fell from a train on to the platform, injuring the bones of her foot. The local doctor applied lead lotion externally and ordered rest while waiting for the X-ray. The parents gave Arnica at once and changed it later to Ledum, 4 hourly, on my recommendation. Much to the doctor's surprise on taking off the bandage two days later, every sign of swelling of

the foot had disappeared, though the X-ray showed signs of a fractured metatarsal. Ledum was continued for a few days, the foot was firmly bandaged and there was no further trouble except for some slight pain on walking for a week or two.

Remember *Ledum* in punctured wounds, contusions, extravasations such as black eye, etc., injuries, where the affected part

feels cold to the touch, yet is relieved by cold applications.

HYPERICUM

Hypericum is closely related to and follows well after Ledum, pain from a punctured wound begins to go up the limb, then Hypericum will take hold and finish the case by preventing further extension of sepsis. If a case is seen so late that early signs of lockjaw are already present—which may come on within a day or two of an injury due to particles of street dust, contaminated with horse manure, being carried into the wound—Hypericum will act similarly. The muscles develop cramp near the injury and later the jaw muscles become attacked, causing inability to open the mouth. Several cases have been reported where Hypericum given in repeated doses at 15 minutes to ½-hourly intervals cured such an alarming state in 12 hours and no antitetanic serum was required.

After-effects or injury to the coccyx, concussion of the spine

and so-called railway spine respond well to Hypericum.

A girl was thrown on to the back of her head in the blackout; insufferable and agonizing pain at the back of the head
followed. Arnica was given but did not help, due to the bruising
of the nerves of the spinal column, for Arnica only acts on bruised
muscles and connective tissues. Hypericum, being the remedy for
bruised nerves, was then ordered to be taken 2 hourly; within a
few minutes after the first dose, the pain eased up, and the second
dose removed it entirely. "It was marvellous," she said. The
local doctor at the munition factory where she was employed,
who had seen her immediately after the accident and sent her
home, told her it would be at least a week before she would be
able to get back to work; she returned, however, fit and well in
48 hours.

Pain in the coccyx after injury at birth, sometimes due to

the bruising of the nerves round the bone, sometimes due to actual fracture of the coccyx are the despair of the gynæcologists and the psychologists, and even the removal of the coccyx by a surgeon has little effect on the local condition. These unfortunate women drag on their miserable existence for years, yet if they but knew of *Hypericum*, they could be freed from this torture—for torture it is to them—within literally a week or two. I speak from personal clinical experience. I have seen these women in Dublin, in Edinburgh, in Manchester women's hospitals, and the tale was always the same—"leave them alone, nothing can be done for them." Within the last ten years I have cured numerous sufferers with *Hypericum*, and on an average the cure took less than a fortnight.

Years ago a boy was seen with a compound fracture of the humerus. Hypericum was given 2 hourly for 24 hours, the arm being immobilized, then the limb was set under an anæsthetic and fixed in plaster of Paris with a window cut out to facilitate the dressing of the wound. Tincture of Hypericum was applied locally, Arnica was given 4 hourly, there was no sepsis and hardly

any pain. The arm healed perfectly within three weeks.

Hypericum is also most successful for crushed fingers or toes or superficial abrasions, where sensitive nerve endings are left exposed. Hypericum used internally at 2 to 4 hourly intervals with Hypericum tincture applied locally will cure these cases rapidly. I remember a case of a livery man at some stables near the hospital who had been bitten by a fractious horse and who came up to the surgery after the usual hot fomentations had been applied for a week and failed to give any relief. His thumb was discoloured and swollon, the sepsis had spread along the palmar fascia up the arm, the axillary glands were enlarged and tender. He had a temperature of 102 degrees, tongue was coated thickly, and he was highly toxic. His hand was put in a Hypericum bath for half an hour, a tepid Hypericum dressing was applied, Hypericum was given 1 hourly internally, the local treatment was repeated every 4 hours; the relief was great and rapid, temperature normal in 24 hours, the septic intoxication cleared up, and the thumb discharged freely. In a week the whole condition had disappeared, there was no stiffening of the muscles or loss of function.

One of my patients came to the dispensary with an abscess in the palmar fascia which was bulging and extremely painful. An *Hypericum* compress was applied to the hand and changed 4 hourly, it was also given internally and within 6 hours the hand was discharging freely, there was no more pain and the hand was completely healed within the week.

A young lad was brought in with a severely lacerated palm with the skin hanging down in strips. Pure Calendula tincture was applied to arrest the bleeding which enabled me to put in 16 stitches, making a neat patchwork of the palm. A Hypericum compress was applied locally and Hypericum given internally 4

hourly. It healed perfectly without sepsis within a week.

Hypericum is useful in all stings, punctured wounds, bites, etc., if the pain shoots up the nerves of the limb from the wound. I well remember experiencing the benefit of Hypericum personally when bitten on the toe by a horse fly while walking in Switzerland. A few hours later not only was the toe swollen, excessively painful and tender, but the pain and swelling had extended well beyond the ankle. I was miles away from any hospital and without any means of transport save by riding on mule back and then sitting for hours in an open coach. An infusion was made by steeping and boiling the entire plant of Hypericum, root included, which had been collected on the nearby mountainside. A compress was soaked in the hot infusion, wrung out and applied to the foot and renewed whenever it dried. Hypericum was taken internally 3 times a day and in under two days I was able to put my foot to the ground and limp about the hotel grounds. It was quite recovered in five or six days.

At least one sergeant in the 1913-18 war used Hypericum at the battle front for shrapnel wounds in his platoon with gratifying results. He remarked that the effect of the Hypericum surprised him beyond words. "To see a man badly wounded by shrapnel through his shoulder joint and in terrible pain, to be transformed to laugh and joke with the men by two little pellets is something wonderful." (Published in The Oban Times, May,

1915.)

Grazes and abrasions of the knee, sometimes extensive, show no signs of inflammation or sepsis after one local dressing with Hypericum lotion and one dose of Hypericum internally, 12 hours later no gravel rash follows or sepsis; on an average the rate area is healed in 3 to 5 days, or at the worst, in a week.

Hypericum is of great use in alleviating the oft agonizing pains in an amputated limb. The stump is largely a mass of sensitive nerve-endings which, so to speak, have been lest hanging Hypericum ointment should be applied as soon a possible after the amputation to the healing area of the stum and Hypericum should be given internally 4 hourly at first and then 2 or 3 times a day, or whenever the pain returns. It is well-known fact that a patient feels pains in his fingers or toe long after the limb has been amputated. The ordinary material istic surgeon may ascribe this sensation to wishful thinking the more advanced physician entrusted with a knowledge of spiritual science will give you a much more reasonable explanation, based on the invisible anatomy of the human being. This can only be hinted at here at the moment. The fact remains however, that Hypericum will cure these pains better than Aspiris or even Morphia.

Therefore remember Hypericum for lacerations, crushed fingers and toes, injured nerves, even tetanus, also for compound fractures, falls on the coccyx however long ago, and falls on the

spine anywhere.

RUTA

Just as Arnica acts on bruised muscles so does Ruta, the common garden Rue, act predominantly on torn and wrenched tendons on split ligaments of joints and on the bruised periosteum of coverings of bones. Sync-ritis, inflammation of the ligaments inflammation of the knee joints and the wrist joints will respond well to Ruta. Bruises and kicks on the shin in footballers and hockey players, etc., need Ruta for a speedy recovery and for prevention of the footballers' nodules on the shin bone. Strained tendon which usually means partial detachment of the tendon from the bone will recover more rapidly under Ruthan if left to nature alone. Pain after osteopathic manipulation of the spine and pelvis will disappear quickly after a dose or two of Ruta. A partially detached tendon can be a serious drawbactor an active person as it usually means rest of some weeks

duration; with Ruta and a firm elastic bandage one is able to use the limb in moderation with the minimum of discomfort and without doing harm to it as I have proved personally. Give a dose or two of Arnica first for the shock of the accident, followed by Ruta after the shock has subsided, and repeat the latter whenever the pain recurs in the torn tendon or the bruised periosteum.

Housemaid's knee, tennis clbow, ganglion of the wrist respond well to Ruta in potency. The swelling and limitation of movement (loss of function) and prolonged period of pain which are the effects following a Colles' or Potts' fracture will be materially limproved and recovery hastened by Ruta every 2 to 4 hours.

Ruta ointment is of use in painful bunion and broken chilblains. To make this: leave the flowering tops of fresh Rue in that liquid lard for some hours in a warm place until all the

igoodness is extracted.

SYMPHYTUM OR COMFREY

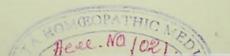
Symphytum or Comfrey is another remedy which acts both con the periosteum and the bones themselves. If Ruta should tfail to relieve periosteal pain within 24 hours, go to Symphytum which has a deeper action. Symphytum tincture applied locally as a dressing or Symphytum ointment will fortify the action of the Symphytum given internally. Symphytum contains a principle called allantoin which has been found to be an excellent vulnerary and was used in the 1914-18 war as it was proved to have a powerful action in promoting cell proliferation; it was used therefore as a dressing for ulcers, chronic wounds, slow healing burns, etc., with great success. Thus confirming the statement made by our old friend Gerard, the well-known herbalist, who states that a salve concocted from the fresh herb, will certainly tend to promote the healing of the bruised and broken parts. For centuries surgeons have used dressings of Comfrey mucilage from the powdered root dissolved in water for fractured bones, because it hastens the formation of callus, so necessary for the repair of bones. The knowledge of the action of this agent was originally based on folk lore; within the last hundred and fifty years it has been found that given internally, the healing action is even speedier.

Just a few preliminary words on the first aid diagnosis fracture. The list of these signs and symptoms is well kno and due emphasis is laid on it, viz. : (1) pain; (2) loss of pow (3) swelling; (4) deformity; (5) unnatural mobility; tenderness and (7) shortening of limb. But the importance shock is usually overlooked, and if the patient complains unduly severe pain in a limb and there are signs of shock, li, out for a fracture and hunt for seat of the injury. One of k elementary rules of examination is often forgotten. It shows become second nature to a doctor as well as to the firstpersonnel to inspect each limb before touching it and before pal tion, and always to compare it with its fellow on the opposite six line by line. If a spot of undue tenderness is found along !! course of a bone, suspect a fracture and treat it as such, up confirmed or otherwise by an X-ray—as it is laid down in the Fig. Aid Manuals, except that in addition the medicinal treatment means of the suitable homoopathic remedies should not be ho gotten. They are most valuable in combating shock and pain.

The treatment for a fracture is as follows:

A simple fracture. Give Arnica immediately and repeat; required 1 to 2 to 4 hourly until the effects of shock have past off, usually within 24 hours; then Ledum 4 hourly or 3 time a day to assist the absorption of the extravasation of bler which may take three to four days, followed by Symphytuzs times a day until the bone has united. The whole process und this treatment usually takes about half the time necessary for to healing of the bones under the ordinary treatment, with add comfort to the patient over the whole period. There will be rise of temperature, no acceleration of the pulse as is usual af fractures; the patient will sleep under the Arnica as well as as better than under the action of Aspirin or stronger sleep draughts which palliate only without healing at the same time The remedies that I have mentioned not only help to comb the patient but expedite the healing of the injury as well at there is no fear of producing a drug craving.

For compound fractures, accompanied by the bruising of nerves give Hypericum immediately to alleviate the nerve pur repeating whenever there is return of the pain, and then, when the pain and then, when the pain are the pain and then the pain are the the nerve pain has ceased, give Arnica for 1 to 2 days for



welling of the softer parts covering the bone, until this has ecome absorbed and then finish off with Symphytum 3 times

aily to promote the healing of the bone.

These treatments for simple and compound fractures are in ddition to and not in place of the usual surgical procedures, ich as setting the bone in correct alignment as confirmed by 1-ray examination, proper fixation of the joints above and below he seat of fracture by means of suitable splints, immediate entle massage by trained masseuses combined with passive novements of fingers or toes in the case of arm, wrist or legulatories respectively, followed later by active movements of ne muscles by the patient himself. This obviates the long period for rigidity of the muscles, due to adhesions as a result of their rolonged inactivity. Herein I follow the teaching of Sir Robert ones, the first of British surgeons to advocate the study of rthopædics, and who preached the earliest possible use of the nuscles even while the bones were still kept at rest.

Symphytum is also useful in injury to the eyeball and the urrounding bone (orbital periosteum) due to injury by stone or leavy stick, and will prevent cataract and ensuing blindness, s. I have proved in several cases. Another injury where it proves its value is the bruising of the cheek, the periosteum of the nalar bone which is as near the surface as the shin bone. A fall on the face causing extensive bruising and extravasation and liscoloration of the face, produces a depressing effect on the

patient, which if untreated, may persist for several weeks.

I remember two cases, both with this injury: one was treated with Arnica alone, the bruising and discoloration did not disappear for nearly three weeks; the second was given Arnica for 44 hours and then Symphytum, here the pigmentation cleared up under a week.

Remember Symphytum for bruised periosteum and fractured bones.

RHUS TOX.

Rhus tox. is the remedy par excellence for ruptured ligaments and tendons round joints. Sprained wrists and sprained ankles are among the most common accidents, which should be treated

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lea d ooi home, where I saw her immediately on her return. I gave her repeated doses of Arnica for the shock, daily soap and water massage for a week, followed by Rhus tox. 3 times a day, keeping her in bed for a period of ten days, and her room for another three or four days. Her first trip was to the radiologist for an X-ray examination of her foot. He told her that she would have a barometer foot for the rest of her life, even though the joint and the metatarsal bones had completely recovered. Time proved this prophecy false, for this reaction to the changes in the weather never developed and I was in close touch with this lady for many years, so I know this to be true.

Talking about being sensitive to the changes in the weather reminds me of the vital action that Rhus tox. has in curing certain types of rheumatism of the muscles including lumbago, which is rheumatism of the back muscles; also fibrositis, rheumatic joints, etc., where the outstanding symptoms are stiffness and pain on beginning to move, ameliorated by continued motion and affected by changes in the weather. The cause of these being traceable to a preliminary soaking or living in a damp house or near a water course where there is frequent rising of mists.

In old sprains neglected in so far that they have not had the treatment here described, you will find a certain weakness of the affected joints. In these cases a few doses of Calc. carb. will rectify the remaining stiffness and weakness, especially if the sufferers are heavy individuals inclined to overweight, with puffy, clammy feet, who as a rule are easily affected by cold or changes in temperature.

Calc. phos. will help in those cases where there is easy dislocation and constant turning over of the ankles or spraining of the wrist. It should be given 3 times a day for a week or two, which usually arrests the weakness of the affected joints.

Remember, therefore, Rhus tox. for sprains and strains of muscles.

DISLOCATIONS

A Dislocation of a joint should be reduced as soon as possible after the accident has occurred and X-rayed to verify the correct

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readjustment of the joint. Of course for immediate shock and pain Arnica should be given internally and repeated whenever the pain is troublesome, 3 to 4 hourly and less often after a day or two. This should be carried on for 8 to 10 days at less. The patient will have good nights under the action of the Arnica I have more than once deceived a patient into believing the were having Morphia, when all they had was a dose of Arnica before going to sleep. One lady used to be pleasantly surprised that she did not wake up with such a thick head as she did when she had Morphia on previous occasions. No further medicinal treatment is required. Massage and passive active movements should be carried out as ordered by the surgeon Rhus tox. should be given 4 hourly for dislocations of the lower jaw.

TREATMENT OF WOUNDS

THE first-aider and the man in the street look upon Iodine 1 as the preventive and cure-all for any and all varieties of sepsis, as he has been taught to do for several decades. He usually interprets the instruction of applying Iodine for any breach of the skin by thickly painting it for inches round the cut or abrasion, however minute it may be. I have seen a whole arm covered with Iodine for a skin lesion barely half an inch in length. Iodine burns and tans the epithelial cells and devitalizes them, thus allowing any septic organisms which may be lurking in the skin to attack this almost dead patch of iodized integument. Many people are extremely sensitive to the action of Iodine and constitutional symptoms may follow its application; and other antiseptics, such as the various Lysol substitutes which are almost household words now, are not much better. In my opinion, and from my experience, it is much saser to leave the Iodine brush and bottle and antiseptics as a whole, including surgical spirit, severely alone and depend entirely on aseptic methods. Wash the broken skin under a tap of running water if available, this will wash away particles of dirt and septic organisms; if no running water is available, always wash AWAY from the wound with clean rags dipped in cold boiled water and soap, and never, never swab inwards towards the wound. If the skin is very oily, greasy and dirty, such as is likely to be the case in a man or woman who works in a machine shop, use cotton wool and turpentine to clean off the worst of the grease, remembering to wipe the dirt off in a direction away from the wound. When the tissues surrounding the wound are reasonably clean apply Calendula lotion as a dressing, either in the form of a diluted tincture or the Succus Calendulae, the fresh plant juice. The disadvantage of the latter is that it does not keep very long once the bottle has been opened. Both these can be obtained from any good homœopathic chemist. Calendula is the most satisfactory wound dressing I have come across and I have tried a good many.

Scientific medicine bases its theories and treatments on mass control observations and statistics based on them. For fifteen years, as Medical Officer at a Surgical Out-Patients Centre I have seen and watched the effects of various antiseptic dressings on many varieties of wounds, ulcers, sores, etc., seeing on an average more than 80 cases a week, and I have never been satisfied that I got hold of the ideal antiseptics. For the last five years I have broken away from my conservative habits and have used instead various plant tinctures and ointments impregnated with them. The numbers attending the centre fell owing to war conditions, evacuation, etc., but I still saw about 40 cases a week and averaged 2,000 cases a year. On these figures I consider I am entitled to base my conclusions that the methods I now employ are superior to the older and more generally accepted ones; for these cases have yielded much better results, 95 per cent. of them are cured and fit for discharge under a fortnight, while in the old days it was the exception to discharge any case within the specified two weeks. I mention this period, for after this time the parents were asked to pay a nominal fee.

Calendula officinalis is not an antiseptic in the true meaning of the word, but germs do not thrive in its presence. It inhibit their growth I find, and even when wounds are already badly infected I have seen offensive purulent discharges become clean and sweet smelling in a day or two, and in the rare cases where it does not answer so quickly there are other plant tinctures to take its place, of which I will speak later. Calendula is wonderfully soothing as an external application. It neither destroys nor irritates any new epithelial cells which are growing; on the contrary it stimulates their growth. The Calendula tincture is diluted for use by adding one teaspoonful to a pint of boiled water, but lately I have found that ordinary unboiled water will do just as well. Oh! shades of my venerable teachers of Surgery, in my "Alma Mater," may I be forgiven for this heresy; but I stick to it in spite of my strict upbringing in antisepsis and asepsis! Calendula inhibits the growth of microorganisms, why therefore bother to boil the water; yet it is so. pus will never make its appearance in a clean wound and will disappear rapidly in an infected wound if Calendula is used as a

dressing. If the wound is deep, one can syringe with Calendula and pack it lightly with gauze soaked in Calendula, covering the wound with dry gauze, cotton wool and bandage. The wounds in the majority of cases need only to be dressed once a day, unless they are very acute and there is much inflammation present. In some cases in order to prevent the gauze sticking to ulcers and raw areas it is left on and moistened with the lotion whenever it becomes dry; by this method the wounds and ulcers heal more rapidly than with any other antiseptics I have tried. My pen has run away with me—this really applies for dressings of war wounds, ulcers, septic fingers, etc., and not merely to first-aid dressings. It may, however, be of interest and help to those who have to deal with local conditions and septic wounds of all kinds.

Calendula dressings were used in the American Civil War by a number of surgeons who warmly recommended their use. A Mr. Carleton, a surgeon of one of the large hospitals in the United States of America, used Calendula for all his operation cases, both for abdominal and bone surgery and published his results in a book, giving ample evidence of the efficacy of Calendula in surgery. Yet another American doctor in the 1914-18 war worked as head surgeon in one of the field hospitals under the jurisdiction of the French Army. I refer to Dr. Petrie Hoyle. Indeed he received high praise from a visiting staff officer for the clean state of the patients' wounds, the absence of smell in the wards and was congratulated on the rapid evacuation of cured cases from the hospital and the low mortality rate. I am therefore not unique in my appreciation of Calendula as a first-class dressing for wounds; my only regret is that it is not better known and more widely used.

Everybody should grow Calendula or common Marigold on any spare patch of garden they have; it grows easily, the golden flowers give a patch of welcome colour these grim days, besides being a most useful plant medicinally. The half-open buds or newly opened flowers with the gummy end shoots are the parts used for the tincture or the Succus. These buds and flowers should be pounded and macerated in 50 per cent. alcohol—if you use stronger alcohol the valuable balsams in the plant will coagulate—and placed in corked bottles which should be shaken

several times a day for three weeks to extract all the ingredients, then remove the clear fluid by filtration and keep this tincture as stock.

The fresh plant juice or Succus is made by pulping the buds and flowers and soaking them in warm, not hot, water for 12 hours, when the lotion is ready for use; add a small quantity of alcohol if you want to preserve the liquid for a short period of time.

The fresh yellow florets of the flowers can be applied directly to the wound and covered with a bandage; or the pulped fresh blooms can be applied and bound over the wound. This method answers particularly well in all kinds of insect stings, bees, wasps, etc.

Calendula ointment is extremely scothing and heals rapidly when applied to all kinds of cuts, cracks, chapped hands and legs, small septic spots, etc. It is of much greater value than the ubiquitous boracic, zinc or calamine ointments. It can easily be made at home by melting such fats as spermaceti, if obtainable, or lanolin or even mutton fat with a few drops of olive or castor oil in it, in an earthenware pot, such as a 2-lb. marmalade jar, standing it in a saucepan of boiling water. Add a drachm of Calendula tincture to half a pound of melted fat, stirring it with a spatula after the heat has been turned off, continuing to stir vigorously while the fat is solidifying. successful, there will be no trace of the Calendula tincture at the bottom of the jar. Olive or castor oil should be added to the liquified mutton fat in the proportion of half teaspoonful of oil to half pound of fat at the same time as the Calendula tincture; for the cold mutton fat is too hard to be applied to the skin directly.

A case that came to my notice recently which showed the healing property of Calendula ointment was that of a woman with a splinter, broken off and left under the nail for 12 hours, this was removed by cutting down the nail with a sharp scalpel under cocaine. The Calendula ointment was applied, and one dose of Ledum given, the pain disappeared at once and the finger healed without any further trouble in 12 hours. The remark the patient made was that she had had many splinters removed at various times, but never with so little pain during the removal or afterwards, which speaks for itself.

Although I have sung the praises of Calendula, I would not ignore or forget the almost equal virtues of Hypericum as a vulnerary; indeed I interchange them sometimes if there is one or other in short supply. One of the most rapid cases of the healing of a lacerated lip and a deep cut over the bridge of the nose, which I have seen, was a lady of eighty-four, who injured herself in getting out of bed by falling against some furniture. Hypericum lotion was applied to the lips and to the cut on the nose, which were both healed within a few hours, leaving no scar whatsoever; no stitches were put in, merely an Hypericum dressing over the cuts.

Hypericum tincture is made in a similar manner as the Calendula tincture, and the Hypericum ointment also. There is, however, an alternative method of preparation by taking a large handful of the Hypericum flowers and placing them in olive oil and stirring them over gentle heat for half an hour while all the "goodness" is extracted, the flowers are then removed and the oil is allowed to cool. This Hypericum oil is wonderfully soothing and healing for all kinds of sores. On the whole, I prefer Hypericum for highly septic wounds, whitlows, septic nails, cellulitis, gangrenous toes, ulcers and so on. Herein you follow on the same lines as already given in the chapter on the internal administration of Hypericum: that is, it is most useful in those painful conditions where the shooting pains extend from the seat of injury.

A headmaster came for treatment for a septic finger, which he had tried to cure for a fortnight with Boracic fomentations and later Magnesium sulphate applications, without any effect whatsoever; the pain and sepsis increasing in severity rather than decreasing. When I saw the whitlow I was afraid that his finger would become permanently stiff because of the threatened sloughing of the tendon. Hypericum dressings were applied twice daily and he was given Silica internally 3 times a day—Silica because of the history of long sepsis without any crushing or laceration of the parts. The finger started to discharge after the first application of Hypericum and in three days it was healed. There was no need to open the inflamed area, there was no loss of function, and he was extremely grateful for the rapid improvement and the cessation of pain.

For external applications to boils and carbuncles I prefer

Hypericum to Calendula and wherever there is extensive laceration of the tissues. A young lad came to me who had cut his shin against some paving stones, the wound was gaping and he complained of great pain. It was cleaned up with r in 25 Hypericum and a Hypericum dressing was applied, firmly strapped across. It was healed in two days.

I remember the case of a man in hospital who had had an accident to his leg which had torn the attachments of the muscle from the Tibia (shin bone) for about six inches. The wound was cleansed with Hypericum while the man was under an anæsthetic, and after the tissues were replaced a Hypericum dressing was applied and strapped across firmly in position This was not removed but Hypericum lotion was applied between the strappings. The wound was healed and the man discharged from hospital in a week able to walk with only a slight limp which disappeared in due course.

I have used Hypericum in so many cases that it would be just a repetition of what has been said already. Now for a practical hint. These plant tinctures are expensive to buy in the first instance due to the high cost of the alcohol used in the making and the cost of collecting and preparing them. They are, however, extremely economical in use as only a few drops are required, the same with the ointments. A teaspoonful of tincture will medicate half-pound of ointment base. The ointment should be applied with care and in moderation.

HÆMORRHAGE

should be used, such as local compressions and, where necessary, tourniquets above the bleeding point, with the usual precaution of loosening the tourniquets at 15 minute intervals at least to allow the blood to flow through the limb until the patient reaches the hospital where the ligaturing of the torn blood vessels can be attended to. But I can give a few hints on how to stop minor hamorrhages rapidly by a simple first-aid method, a method which is at present almost unknown. The first time I tried it out the result was most dramatic.

A builder who was working on some demolition works near the surgery was brought along with capillary hæmorrhage from the back of the hand, due to scraping it against some stones; his fellow workmen had applied the usual first-aid methods of local compression for more than half an hour without any result whatsoever. His bandages were soaked through the moment they were applied in spite of putting on thick pads of cotton wool and bandage. When he was finally brought to me at the surgery I reached for the bottle of Calendula tincture and found to my dismay that it was empty except for a few scanty drops at the bottom. I just dripped these precious droplets over the bleeding back of the hand and hoped and prayed that there would be sufficient to meet the requirements. The result was instantaneous. The bleeding stopped, as if somebody had used a charm. I watched for ten minutes, and as there was no return of the oozing a dry dressing was applied firmly over the wounded area and bandaged in position; no further trouble ensued. The nursing staff have used pure Calendula tincture ever since in all cases of external hæmorrhages and it never fails to act. Let me give a further example or two.

A lad came along one day with a large triangular cut on the back of one of his fingers which was bleeding profusely. Various people had tried to stop the bleeding for an hour but without

any success; it went on spouting. He looked pale and frightene Sister tried to encourage him by assuring him she could stop to bleeding at once, he was just to watch for the miracle. So dabbed on pure Calendula, just a drop or two; the boy looked thardly believing his eyes, when hey presto! the bleeding cease The two or three schoolfellows who had brought him we craning their necks to look on, their ejaculations of "Blime Sister, it's stopped," bore witness to the fact, the truth of which had to be seen to be believed. She then applied a dry gate dressing with a covering of lint and bandaged it firmly, and which is aw it the next day it had healed completely, there was a sign of the severe hæmorrhage, no sepsis and we had no furth trouble.

The first time I was told about the efficacy of Calend: tincture in arresting hæmorrhage was when I attended to first confinement of a young married woman, who was by profession a veterinary nurse. She told me that before she consettle down to the serious business of having her own baby to must see to the docking of the tails of four pedigree pups the she had delivered four days previously and which could not be left any longer. So I held up the blind shivering bits of pupp hood, one by one, while she snipped off the tails and applied pure Calendula to the bleeding areas which ceased to bleed soon as the Calendula touched the surface. After this important business was over the lady retired to bed and we proceed with the next act of presenting her husband with a lusty and heir.

Mr. Carleton in his work on Medical and Surgical method describes the rapid action of Calendula in arresting hæmorrhaginem the gums. The dentist in working on Mr. Carleton's tee had cut the gums accidentally a number of times and refused go on with the work as the gum was so swollen; he want to put on some iodine and finish the work the next day. M Carleton sent out for some tincture of Calendula, to which added an equal quantity of very hot water and started to rip out his mouth. In ten minutes the gums were so reduced in si that the dentist could finish the job he had in hand; hot was alone would not have stopped the bleeding and reduced the swelling under half an hour. Mr. Carleton adds as a corolla

that it was due to the Calendula that the hæmorrhage and swelling ceased in ten minutes and that he had further proofs of its power in many other instances.

Now for a few more incidents which happened in my work at the surgical centre.

A boy was almost carried in by his school friends, collapsed and faint as the result of being knocked out by the water waste-preventer falling on his head, while pulling the plug in the school lavatories. It had become unsafe from the vibration of the bombing. His scalp was deeply cut for some inches; there were quantities of blood everywhere which the Sister traced to its source and then applied some Calendula tincture with a wooden applicator padded with cotton wool. As usual the bleeding stopped at once. She covered the cut with a dry gauze dressing first and then cut the hair round and cleaned off the traces of blood from the rest of the scalp; she then strapped the dressing in position. No washing of the wound was attempted or antiseptic cleansing, only the blood was removed from the scalp after the application of the Calendula to the cut. Amica was given 2 hourly, and the boy was seen 2 hours later in order to have the wound inspected. It healed without any trouble, without any sepsis or return of the hæmorrhage; indeed when I saw it the next day there was hardly any scar visible and the boy showed no ill effects from his accident of the previous day.

A young hoyden of a girl, minute in stature but mighty in valour, had her head cut open by one of her schoolmates heaving a brick at her. The cut was two inches long and of course bleeding profusely. Young Mary came, accompanied by a gang of twelve girl triends, screaming lustily at the top of her voice Again Sister did not do any washing or thorough cleansing of the scalp. She found the seat of the injury, applied the pure Calendula on cotton wool wrapped round a thin stick; the bleeding stopped, to the great excitement of the admiring crowd of school-girl friends; the blood was then washed off the head, a neat strand of hair was cut out in order to make room for the strapping and Mary walked off smiling, happily sucking a pill of Amica, the heroine of the party. She returned in two hours time for an inspection. Result: a perfect healing in record time.

Another case. A boy came in with a triangular cut in the

palm of his hand at the base of the third and fourth fingers, deep gaping wound bleeding profusely. Pure Calendula wa applied as usual without any previous washing or cleansing of the raw, exposed area of the palm, the skin flap was pulled over area dry gauze dressing was applied, a layer of white lint was strapped on over it and a bandage was put on top. Arnica was given are he was inspected 2 hours later. No sepsis followed and the hamorrhage did not recur. In this case the healing was somewhat slow owing to the free mobility of the hand and the habit of the neighbourhood, which consist in removing bandages are inspecting injuries; the parents being the worst offenders.

Now, a last case, in order to emphasize the importance of putting on a dry dressing after the application of the Calendal to arrest bleeding. A boy came for creatment, having sliced of the top of his finger plus a piece of nail. Pure Calendula was applied and a wet dressing put on inadvertently; the boy camback twice within three hours with a blood-soaked dressing. The Sister in charge was puzzled why the Calendula should have failed to arrest the bleeding. At his third visit she changed the wet dressing to the customary dry one which proved to be effective at the fourth and last visit two hours later. No sepsis followed

the finger healed perfectly in a day or two.

DENTAL HÆMORRHAGE

Hæmorrhage from the dental sockets after teeth extractic can be most alarming. Our usual procedure after extraction wa to give each child a dose of *Phosphorus* when leaving the denta chair, which was repeated every 10 to 15 minutes, until them was a cessation of the bleeding, usually one or two doses were sufficient to achieve this result. In five years more than 11,00 cases were treated in this manner and we did not have any case of hæmorrhage coming back the following day for treatment of persistent hæmorrhage; while in the previous years when a *Phosphorus* was given it was no uncommon thing for Sister to have to stay behind for several hours to deal with one or two hæmorrhage cases out of a number of thirty or more per session. The custom in those days was to use the usual styptics and in sever cases resort to plugging the cavities. The dental surgeon and the

sister were most satisfied with the action of the *Phosphorus* as a medicinal styptic (arrest of hæmorrhage). It saved a great deal of anxiety and lessened their labours considerably, it also saved them from the wrath of parents who felt that the dentist was personally to blame if bleeding occurred. I did not know of the styptic action of *Calendula* then, or I should have used it in addition to the internal dosing with the *Phosphorus*, I know now that we should have had even fewer cases of prolonged hæmorrhage after extractions and that not more than one dose of *Phosphorus* would have been necessary.

Nose Bleeding

The usual method of first aid of applying cold over the nose and the spine at the level of the collar, preferably a cold key, and putting the feet in hot water may act reasonably well, but I find that a diluted preparation of Vipera, specially prepared from the poison sac of the English common viper, is much more efficacious. Repeat Vipera every quarter of an hour until the bleeding has ceased. This is a remedy which should be used in the 12th potency.

FOR PASSIVE BLEEDING FROM VARICOSE VEINS

With the leg up at right angles to the body and the patient lying down, applying a bandage on both sides of the bleeding vein. In addition give *Hamamelis* every quarter of an hour at first, later lengthening the intervals until the bleeding has stopped. Two or three doses at the most should be sufficient to achieve this. If the patient is a thin, shrivelled up elderly woman and the blood is dark, almost black and watery, *Secale* given every quarter or half hour, until the bleeding ceases, will answer better.

FOR INTERNAL HEMORRHAGE

If from the lungs or stomach, the patient requires to be under expert medical advice and should be admitted to a hospital, but until he is admitted it may be possible to try the effects of such a remedy as Ferrum phos. in repeated doses, or Ipecacuanha if the

hæmorrhage is bright and gushing, or Aconite if the patient extremely restless and shows evidence of extreme fright and for

of death. Arnica may help, if Ipecacuanha fails.

For the after effects of hæmorrhage, when the patient is pale white and bloodless, feels cold and shivery, is extremely we and easily exhausted, China in 4 hourly doses will quickly po such a person on to the road to health and restore the iron to the red blood corpuscles. In a few cases, where the loss has bee extreme and the patient is much debilitated and there is little hæmatin in the blood, material doses of iron may be necessar the best preparation of iron in my opinion is Ferrum protoxala, 2 grains of the 1x potency, 3 times daily, extended over several weeks. The hæmoglobin content of the blood will ris steeply within a short time after its administration. I know the fashion is to use the Blood Bank and replace the blood lo through hæmorrhage, or in any weakened debilitated condition by transfusion of blood. There are various serious factors to b considered in this procedure. Blood, as the vehicle of life, specific to each individual, containing properties peculiar each person; aggravations and conflicts, physical, mental am spiritual, are likely to ensue when foreign blood is introduced We know not what the ultimate outcome will be, a total change of personality is likely. Subcutaneous salines and intravenous salines, plus China and Iron salts have saved many lives in the past in an acute emergency. I understand transfusion of blood practised in cases of severe shock, where Arnica would do as we if not better, if this action of Arnica were only sufficiently know and tried out. This is too long and serious a subject to be deal with in a few short phrases, but I feel the words of Christ ma well be applied here: "What does it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul," or as the philosophe and poet Goethe says in Faust: "If I possess his blood, I possess the man, . . ."

FAINTING-SYNCOPE

TAINTING is due to the sudden failing of the action of I the heart. It may be due to hæmorrhage, to fatigue, want of food, badly ventilated or crowded rooms, to sudden emotion, fear, bad news, sudden relief from anxiety or fear after a period of tension; tight collar or tight clothing may be an exciting Treatment: put the patient down flat, keep the head low, loosen the clothes, especially round the neck and waist, keep plenty of air space round the patient, prevent people from crowding round. If a man or young boy faints at the sight of blood make him sit down and put his head gently between his knees. These simple rules will usually help to restore a fainting person. Fainting due to long standing, processions and crowds associated with a long period of fasting, is quickly remedied by hot drinks, hot soup, tea or coffee, as soon as the patient recovers consciousness. Sudden fear associated with restlessness, feeling of fright and anxiety is put right by Aconite. Fainting from sudden joy, such as the return of the prodigal, is soon relieved by Coffea. Fainting from grief and from sudden bad news, requires Ignatia. Fainting from apprehensiveness and fear and fright with twitching of limbs and hysterical fits, with red face and perspiration will require Opium in small doses. Effects of fear and fright producing trembling of the limbs with frequency of micturition and diarrhoea needs Gelsemium.

EPILEPSY

No treatment should be attempted during an attack except for loosening tight garments and putting the handle of a tooth-brush or pencil between the back teeth to prevent the tongue being bitten. See to it if you can that the patient does not injure himself by falling in the fire, etc., or choking, by turning him on his back. Such a patient requires prolonged medical treatment.

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SUNSTROKE

For prevention in hot climates or unaccustomed exposure the sun, attend to the state of the bowels, avoid alcohol entirely at any rate before "sundown," and all excess in smoking any food. Excessive exercise should not be taken in the heat of the day when the sun is at its zenith. The back of the head and the top of the spine should be well protected, a large hat and a line pith helmet should be worn in the tropics and a spinal pad line with red cloth to intercept the actinic rays of the sun.

The symptoms are severe headache, hot dry skin, drowsing and frequent micturition. Treatment: the patient should be kept quiet in a darkened shady place, the clothes should be loosened, a cloth should be wrung out in hot water and wrapper around the head, changing the cloth frequently, the whole bod should be sponged with warm water. The best medicing remedy is Glonoine, for the intense congestion of the head, the giddiness and the rush of blood to the head and chest, violent throbbing pain in the head relieved from uncovering it. Glonoin once or twice daily or to be repeated when throbbing returns,

Belladonna is another remedy for throbbing headache, which is made worse by lying down, giddiness when stooping, throbbing aggravated from uncovering the head or having the hair cut. Gelsemium for less acute fever with little delirium and the headach at the nape of the neck, face is dusky, flushed and he looks stupic and besotted, with a hot dry skin.

BURNS AND SCALDS

A GREAT deal can be achieved by the proper first-aid treatment for burns and scalds. One of the requirements is the careful removal of any clothing from a burned or scalded area; large or smaller pieces of skin may have been torn off in an effort to ease the agonies of the burned person. If the clothing should adhere to the burn, cut round it carefully. leaving the portion of clothing over the burnt area in position. to be removed by a doctor or experienced person later.

If the burn is on an exposed part of the body apply immediately a large piece of fluffy and warmed cotton wool, taking care that you do not burn the cotton wool in the process of warming it and seeing that the piece is sufficiently large to cover the entire burned area. Bandage it so that all air is excluded. The ordinary, minor domestic burns will not blister if treated in this manner, but be careful to leave the cotton wool and bandage on for several hours. If pain is troublesome, give Urtica urens internally, repeating it whenever the pain returns.

If a blister has already formed be careful not to break it, applying Urtica urens locally. A teaspoonful of the tincture is added to a pint of water or twenty drops to a large cup of water. Soak a pad of gauze in this lotion, which must be large enough to cover the area, apply to the burn, cover with lint, cotton wool and bandage: Remove the lint whenever the dressing feels dry and resoak the gauze by moistening it with a few drops of the Urtica urens lotion. In severe burns the Urtica urens may have to be applied every two or three hours. Urtica urens should be given internally whenever there is a return of the pain, as I have said before. Urtica urens relieves the pain, I have found, in approximately 7 minutes and its action may last anything from 2 to 4 and as long as 12 hours. Whenever a sudden pang of pain reminds you of the burn repeat the Urtica urens internally. I heard a doctor recommend the application of raw white of egg by painting it over the burn with a brush, renewing the

application in 12 hours; he claims to have achieved marvellour results in stopping the pain and healing the burns and preventing sepsis. I do not know how many people would be willing to sacrifice eggs for this treatment, either for themselves or anybody else. It might be worth while trying it. Personally *Urtica urens* internally and externally and the other measures I shall recount have served me sufficiently well that I prefer to keep my egg as a treat for breakfast.

In more severe cases of burning where there is great pain and restlessness, blister formation or a burn of the second or even third degree, I have used Causticum internally and Hypericum lotion externally, as before soaking the gauze dressing whenever it became dry, thus preventing any tearing off of the newly formed epithelial cells and allowing undisturbed growth to take place under cover of the dressing. The Causticum removes the agonies of the pain within 7 to 10 minutes and should be repeated whenever the pain returns, it might be \(\frac{1}{2}\) hourly or a hourly; the intervals between the doses lengthening as the pain

improved. Now for some illustrations.

In my first year of general practice I was called out in a hurry to a case near by of a little boy under two, who had pulled a cup of scalding tea over his right arm. I heard his screams of pain as I rushed up the stairs to the room, his sleeves had been torn off and part of his skin with it. He would not let me touch it. The first thing I did was to give him a dose of Causticum; in 7 minutes, as I timed it, the shricks ceased and he allowed me to apply a dressing of Hypericum to the scalded area. Having made him comfortable, to the great relief of his parents, I left instructions with them to repeat the medicine whenever he started to moan or cry out, and when I called the next morning he had had a comparatively comfortable night, only needing his medicine every 4 hours. The gauze dressing was left on for a week, just moistened with the Hypericum when it became dry, about four or five times during the day. Causticum was continued 4 hourly. The burn extended from his shoulder to below his elbow, two-thirds round the arm; it healed without sepsis in ten days without any contraction of the skin, only with the usual slight pigmentation of the skin. He never owed me a grudge for treating him, for he had never been hurt.

While I was still medical officer at the hospital I compared the results of treating burns with Picric acid and Urtica urens on cases of similar severity. One man came to out-patients with scalding of both his legs. The more superficial burn I treated with Picric acid and the deeper one with Urtica urens; I found that the Urtica urens burn was three days in advance of the one treated with Picric acid, even though it was the deeper one, and the patient declared that the Urtica urens side was much more comfortable than the other. After trying these methods out in half a dozen cases, I came to the conclusion that I achieved better results with Urtica urens than with Picric acid. Henceforth

I gave up the use of Picric acid entirely.

Another case of burning stays in my mind. A four-year-old boy was sitting in the hearsh before an open fire in his dressing gown prior to going to bed while his aunt went outside to warm him some milk, the next moment she heard a shriek and on rushing into the room she found the child in the fire. On tearing off the pyjama legs they found the thigh burnt along its entire length, some of the skin was, of course, torn off as well. Father applied the Tannic acid jelly at once and came for me. The child was screaming with pain and fright. Causticum was given immediately; again in 7 minutes the pain subsided so that I was able to have a look at the burned leg. I left the Tannic acid jelly on this burn and on further examination I found another burned patch on the abdomen, three inches by two inches, which fortunately had not been discovered. Urtica urens lotion was applied to this patch which was to be remoistened the moment it became dry, and Causticum was to be given in the night whenever he started to whimper and complain of pain. Six doses were necessary, given at 2 hourly intervals. Later the intervals were lengthened between the doses as the pain subsided. The abdominal burn which was treated with Urtica urens from the start healed up without any trouble, no sepsis occurred; the burn on the thigh treated with Tannic acid jelly turned septic, although I replaced the Tannic acid on the second day with Hypericum lotion. It was very slow in healing; of course the boy was spoilt and the dressings were not always applied correctly as he made so much fuss and bother. We had to change the dressing to Saline for a few days, then we applied

Calendula ointment outside the edges of the burn and Calendul lotion over the septic area. In four weeks the burn was healer I consider that Tannic acid was to blame for causing the sepsions.

and retarding the healing.

An extensive burn (second degree) was seen four days after the right foot had been scalded with boiling water. The are extended along the outer side of the foot from heel to the thirtoe and over the instep and was already very septic, the dear skin lying in a crumpled heap in the middle, the whole foot being wrapped up in a dirty sock. The dead skin was removed with forceps, and without cleaning the septic burn, gauze soaked in the Hypericum was applied over the whole area and Calendula ointmet round the edges. Urtica urens was given internally. The patient came three times the first day, which greatly improved the septic condition. He was a most irregular attender, only coming whe it pleased him. In spite of this he got on very well, and when saw the burned foot some ten days later it was well on the water recovery. The Urtica urens internally and the Hypericum was continued for three weeks.

A girl came with a second degree burn of the right wire about four inches by three. *Urtica urens* was given and *Hyperica* applied as sepsis had already started, *Calendula* ointment being applied to the edges of the burn. The wrist was healed without the contraction of the property o

any further trouble in a fortnight.

The Sister at the clinic some years ago had an accider with a large bottle of Lysol which exploded and ran over he face. The left side of her face was badly burnt and she suffere from severe shock. When she was taken home, Hypericum lotic was applied on gauze pads which were continually moistened covering the whole of the left side of the face including the eye Causticum was given 2 hourly. By the next morning she has completely recovered; there was no sign of a burn on her face save a minute area of redness near the outer angle of the leeye, and she returned to her work none the worse for her alarmit experience. This rapid recovery after a Lysol burn on such sensitive and vital part as the face, stands out in sharp relificon the experience I had with a doctor colleague of mine year ago, who burned her forearm with Lysol. She was shocked at dazed after the accident, the arm was red, inflamed and blistered

and though she had the best treatment that could be provided at the hospital at which she was resident surgical officer, it was nearly a fortnight before she was back at her job.

For burns of the third degree—that is the severest type of burns—I find the most useful remedy is Cantharides, which should be given really in all cases of extensive burns, burns of the abdomen, the chest and the face, whenever there is extreme shock. These cases are liable to be followed by secondary pneumonia or duodenal ulceration due to the absorption of toxins from the injury, and the disturbance of the nitrogen balance. Dysuria (painful micturition) is often present in these cases due to the increased urinary output of nitrogen. Spraying of the extensively burned areas with a few drops of Cantharides 1x in water are well worth a trial, especially if combined with Cantharides internally.

Radiation with the infra-red lamp I have found a great help in the later healing stages of extensive burns; it stimulates the growth of the epithelial cells and prevents and absorbs disfiguring scars. At least that was my experience in the cases where I was able to apply it. Calendula ointment applied round the edges of the burns and over the healing burns in the last stages of recovery, expedites the healing process.

Summary. For burns of first and not too extensive second degree, use Urtica urens internally and externally. For second degree burns: Hypericum externally and Causticum internally, and in the later stages Calendula lotion and Calendula ointment as the skin begins to grow over the raw area. For third degree burns, Cantharides internally in frequent doses at first, while the pain and shock are severe and less frequently when the pain is easing, also Cantharides externally. Later when healing has started apply Hypericum or Calendula, alternating them every few days, as soon as there seems to be a standstill in the healing process.

FOREIGN BODIES IN THE EYES

FOR foreign bodies in the eyes first see to it that the pate does not rub the eye; pull down the lower eyelid a remove the speck, if seen, with a piece of cotton wool or w the slightly wetted corner of a clean handkerchief. A forbody under the upper eyelid requires more expert handling the lid has to be everted. Stand behind the patient, presthe head against your chest, place a match or surgical Dir on the upper eyelid half an inch above the edge and press he as far as possible, then pull the eyelashes over it in an upwa direction. This will expose the under surface of the upper evel and allows for the removal of the foreign body with cotton wo Then apply, after removal of foreign body, a weak 1 in 25 Calmi tincture, washing the eye in an eyebath or an undine. Afthis put on Calendula ointment on cotton wool, wrapped rou the unused end of a match or surgical probe, smearing t ointment gently along the eyelids from the nasal end to t outer edge, and give Aconite internally.

For quicklime in the eye, the eye needs to be bathed vinegar and water, I in 4, to antidote the action of the alk. Then use Calendula ointment and give Aconite for shock.

For accidental injury to the eye with corrosive acid, baths with a solution of baking soda, a dessertspoonful to a pint of a water; after which apply Calendula ointment and Aconititernally. If a foreign body should be embedded in the eyebi before removing it pull down the lower eyelid, drop in Casoil on the eyeball, tell the patient to close the lids, cover the with a large pad of cotton wool and bandage it firmly. Graconite internally.

and dropping the Plantago into the spoon prior to pouring it is the ear. I heard of a child the other day who had had rage earache due to the eruption of some back teeth, who fell asle within five minutes of the Plantago being put into his ear, a Plantago may be taken internally and repeated every 3 to 4 hour

Earache due to cold, coming on after exposure to cold wind draughts, after infectious diseases such as measles, scarlet feve whooping cough and tonsillitis is greatly eased by dropping in drop or two of hot Mullein or Verbascum oil once or twice ad whenever the pain recurs. Internal medication may be need as well. Belladonna is required when the face is highly flushed burning red and hot and it will work miracles in relieving acuinflammations of the ear. Ferrum phos. has done the same other cases, where the child had almost habitual earache return ing at every exposure to draught; it acted as a deterrent are prevented the earache, given in repeated doses whenever to pain returned. Pulsatilla is handy for cases after measles at whooping cough, after exposure to draughts and after getting wet feet; such a child with earache is usually fretful and whin Aconite cures when the pain comes on within a short period of exposure to a cold wind, especially a north-east wind. The patient is anxious, restless and fearful during such an attact Chamomilla will remove the pain rapidly if the patient is extreme irritable, in a rare paddy, hits and strikes, asks for things, throw them on the floor, one cheek red and hot, the other pale.

FROSTBITE

I exposed parts of the body and the extremities, such as the nose, ears, toes and fingers may become frostbitten. First, all feeling is lost, then the parts become white and later congested and bluish in appearance. The individual may not be aware of it, as there is no sensation in the part affected, and the first warning he may get is the timely attention from a passer-by, who, seeing his plight will pick up some snow and rub the affected part; which will have the effect of stimulating the contracted blood vessels and by causing them to dilate will bring back the circulation to the frostbitten part.

The first rule in frostbite is mild friction with snow and later dry gentle heat until sensation and warmth are restored; neglect of this precautionary measure may lead to gangrene of the frostbitten area. After the circulation has been restored, bring the patient into a warm room, give him het drinks, hot coups, hot coffee, tea and, if severely exhausted, per him into a warm bed with the hot bottles properly wrapped reund with blankets so that they do not touch the bare skin. Ferum phos. may be needed as well, if the other measures are not sufficient.

Chilblains, which are a minor variety of frostbite, are best treated by local application of Temp communis tincture; the tincture is made from the berrie of he Black Bryony which are steeped in gin and then used as a paint for chilblains. Should they break, apply Calendula lotten on top of Calendula ointment, and when it is healing, Calendula ointment by itself. Internally, Agaricus, Pulsatilla, Sulphur or Hepar sulph. may be necessary. Inflamed, intensely itching, purple chilblains which are worse from heat, worse in a warm room, worse in a hot be, sitting in front of a fire, require Pulsatilla. Septic ro en c blains which itch and burn and are worse in the co., require Petroleum. Chilblains of the feet, toes and hands which in the cold and better in the warmen need a arrays. upp

chilblains which are very painful and tender to touch, need Hepar sulph. Where there is much burning and intense itching with dark-red inflammation which is covered with blisten worse in the damp cold, Rhus tox. will cure; itching purple and

suppurating chilblains need Sulphur.

For prevention of chilblains, apply gentle rotary massage up the toes and up the fingers and hands at the beginning of the cold season. Lanoline, lambswool fat, rubbed into the skin in the manner described is almost infallible in preventing them Calcium injections and Calcium medications are quite un necessary in my opinion. Extra fat in the diet is necessary, extra butter, extra milk or extra pea-nut butter, or even cod-liver oil if the person concerned can digest it. If extra fat and extra mile are taken, I do not think there is any need for vitamin medication, provided that local friction with animal fat, such a Lanoline, is not forgotten.

Whether the old gipsy remedy of washing the hands and feet covered in chilblains with the sufferer's own urine is always efficacious I am not prepared to say, but it has answered well in some cases. Desperate cases need desperate remedies, and when there is a shortage of fats in the diet and difficulty d supplies of ointment bases, my last suggestion may be worth?

trial.

RUPTURE, HERNIA

ARUPTURE is a protrusion of the bowel through the muscular wall of the abdomen under the skin and may come on suddenly through over-exertion, over-lifting or heavy muscular work of any kind. The symptoms are sudden swelling and pain coming on after any heavy exertion. Mr. Carleton in his book, Methods in Medicine and Surgery, mentions several cases which have been cured and remained cured for many years after weekly doses of Nux vomica in a high potency. In some cases a truss has been necessary for a time while the remedy was doing its work.

In children, especially in fat, flabby babies with inguinal hernia—rupture of the groin—Calcarea carb. has been successful. Umbilical hernia in infants can usually be cured in a few weeks by approximating the sides of the abdomen and putting over it strips of adhesive plaster, two inches wide and long enough to go half round the body. The occasional exception can usually be cured with Calcarea carb. or Nux vomica. Calcarea carb. in a fat,

phlegmatic infant, and Nux vomica for the lean kine.

POISONS

DOISONS should be treated by elimination, neutralization with the chemical antidote, as well as attention to shock. Give an emetic, if there is no sign of burning of the lips and mouth: such as a tablespoonful of mustard powder in half a pint of luke-warm water or salt in a tumblerful of luke-warm water, repeating the emetic, until the patient vomits. If lips and mouth are burnt no emetic should be given but a neutralizing antidote will be necessary.

If the poison taken was an acid, give large quantities of an alkali, lime water or a tablespoonful of whitening or chalk or magnesia; if the poison taken was an alkali, give vinegar or lemon juice, if available, diluted with equal parts water, drunk by the tumblerful. Carbolic acid and Lysol poisoning needs Epsom or Glauber's salts, dissolved in a tumblerful of milk or water for an antidote. For corrosive sublimate = perchloride of mercury, give white of egg mixed in water in large quantities, after which give an emetic. The treatment for Iodine poisoning is starch and water mixed or large quantities of thin cornflour or arrowroot which will turn the poisonous iodine chemically into a harmless iodide salt.

In Phosphorus poisoning, give Epsom or Glauber salts, one tablespoonful in a tumbler of water, no oil or fat should be given in any form. In alcoholic poisoning, the patient must be kept warm so as to prevent pneumonia as a result from exposure, the stomach may have to be washed out with warm water, using a stomach pump. Internally Ledum antidotes the effect of whisky; and Coffea in potency is of great help for sobering up.

Shock must be treated in all cases of poisoning with rest, hot bottles and hot drinks as soon as consciousness returns; medicinally Aconite may be given, if the patient is anxious, scared, restless and afraid, which happens, if he has taken the poison by accident. Ignatia, if he is hysterical and weepy. Arnica, if he feels bruised, sleepy and comatose. Some of the poisons can be

antidoted by giving it in potency such as potentized *Phosphorus* for Phosphorus poisoning, or an *Arsenic* potency in Arsenic poisoning; but attend to the elimination and chemical anti-

doting first and foremost in cases of acute poisoning.

Snake bite should be treated by a local application to the wound of a solution of Permanganate of Potash and constriction of the arm or thigh between the wound and the heart, thus arresting circulation in the limbs, by tying braces or strips of clothing or making use of an improvised tourniquet round the limb. Keep the constriction in position for fifteen minutes, then relax for one minute, after which tighten up again. Strong coffee should be given, if the patient is conscious. If the snake venom is known, give it in the 30th potency such as Naja for a bite from the cobra; Lachesis 30 for a bite from the South American Surukuku snake and so on. Vipera 12th potency in a bite from the British adder.

BOILS AND CARBUNCLES

DOILS and Carbuncles are extremely painful, unpleasant Dand unsightly things to combat. The treatments given are varied, usually protracted and uncertain in their results. Those unfortunate people who are afflicted with boils never seem able to cope with them successfully; they are pursued by them for months and years in some cases. In Homocopathy we have at least one if not more remedies which give brilliant results, and at the same time without needing the assistance of the surgeon and his scalpel. For nearly eight years at least I have scarcely ever used the knife to open a boil or even a carbuncle, but have relied in every case on Tarentula cubensis; and locally on the use of Hypericum tincture at a dilution of 1 in 25, in tepid or even cold applications renewed every 4 to 6 hours in acute cases, in addition to Tarentula cubensis internally 3 to 4 times daily. In a large number of cases, the carbuncle was absorbed, it just seemed to disappear without the patient showing any ill effects after it. In rare cases there was a recurrence of the carbuncle; it was quite exceptional for the patient to return for treatment for a second crop of boils or carbuncles. If he did, the same treatment used to suffice to clear him up in a few days. It was remarkable to see young lads with a history of ten to twelve to eighteen boils in the previous three to four months clear up within a week or less of large boils without any surgical interference, with the minimum of pain and with no recurrence except in the rarest of instances. Out of about sixty cases treated in the last eight years I can recall only three cases who suffered from more than one siege of their enemy after the application of this treatment: Hypericum externally and Tarentula cubensis internally.

There was a lad who came with an enormous carbuncle in his groin near the scrotum. He could neither sit, nor stand, nor walk upright, he came in bent over like an old man. A tepid Hypericum compress 3 times daily and Tarentula cubensis thrice

a day eased him so much that when he was seen two days later, the swelling had disappeared and only a small hard patch was left behind. He had slept, he could eat again, and he walked in upright and smiling. It was completely healed in five days with no recurrence.

Another boy with a large carbuncle on the left side of his neck under the jaw, the size of a small hen's egg, a hard swelling with pitting on pressure, dusky red, almost purple in colour, it became larger and more prominent at first under treatment, fluctuating so that I was almost tempted to open it under Ethyl chloride, but my medical scalpel did not fail me at the last. It was absorbed completely without leaving a trace after twelve days' treatment, the boy's general health improving the whole time. There was a slight recurrence at the back of the neck during the next fortnight which only lasted two or three days, he looked well and flourishing at the end of it, thanks to Tarentula cubensis internally and Hypericum externally. "An outstanding case," as the Sister of the clinic remarked. "One of many," was my retort.

There are some other remedies noted down for boils and carbuncles, but so far I have never had to use them. Tarentula cubensis has filled the bill. Arnica may be required when a case is seen which presents crops of septic pimples, a few doses will suffice to remove them.

SEPTIC CONDITIONS, WHITLOWS, ETC.

THE local treatment for these septic conditions is Hypericum dressings which can be assisted greatly by internal medica. tion. I was scratched by the side of the thumbnail near the quick by a cat, within an hour or two it began to throb and swell it felt hot and looked purple. I developed a temperature and could not settle down to anything, wandering restlessly about the room. I felt thirsty, but could not drink much at a time. had a desire for hot tea. On these symptoms I took Arsenic and went to sleep within a few minutes and slept all night. Hypericum dressings were changed frequently, pus began to flow freely from the sinus which extended right down to the bone. I repeated Arsenic whenever the finger did not feel so comfortable. If I had been able to rest the finger it would have been well in two or three days, but due to constantly using it the healing was delayed for a fortnight; but I had no pain after the first three hours, when it was removed by Arsenic.

A young girl came to the Centre with a septic tenosynovitisinflammation of the flexor tendon of the middle-finger-due to a The finger was neglected cut sustained ten days previously. badly swollen, deep purple, and excruciatingly tender. Hypericum was applied and Hypericum given internally; when seen the next day there was no change in the condition. I made a superficial opening along the course of the tendon, where the pus was pointing, under a local anæsthetic, to let it out. A cold Hypericum dressing was applied and the girl remarked with a pleased thrill in her voice, "Oh, it's cold, how nice." On this: relief from cold application, she was given Pulsatilla, repeated twice daily. Two days later the finger was almost entirely healed from the bottom of the wound up. I have never seen such a rapid change in a septic tendon in all the years of my professional life. She was discharged five days after with a perfectly sound finger which was straight, with a perfect range of movements—there was no stiffness whatsoever and no massage was needed after it.

SUFFOCATION DUE TO CARBON MONOXIDE—COAL GAS POISONING

MARBON monoxide poisoning is not uncommon these days When so many people possess motor cars. It is the gas which is generated in petrol engines and is the cause of suffocation in badly ventilated garages, when the car is left running and the gas escaping from the exhaust pipe fills an enclosed space. The gas is odourless and colourless and cannot be detected therefore. This is also the gas given off from defective hot-water geysers in bathrooms, the defect often leading to fatalities. If gas is suspected in a room where there is an unconscious person a gas mask should be worn on entering. The windows should be opened wide in order to allow free circulation of air to disperse the gas. The patient should be removed as quickly as possible and artificial respiration should be performed immediately, and Carbo veg. in granules given in repeated doses every ten minutes, dry on the tongue until consciousness returns, when the doses can be spaced at longer intervals. In slight cases of gas poisoning, Bryonia will be effectual. Remember that in coal gas poisoning the face of the patient looks pinker than normal and he thus appears to be in the best of health; therefore do not be misled by it.

SOME MEDICAL EMERGENCIES

Las food poisoning, which consists in a sudden attack of vomiting and diarrhea and is usually called Ptomaine poisoning; a sudden attack which comes on with a feeling of nausea, vomiting of everything that is taken, great weakness, a dry mouth and fearful anxiety and restlessness, everything burns that enters the stomach or comes up. Sips of warm water may be comforting. Heat applied externally is also pleasant; dysenteric symptoms may be present with straining and burning at the anus. The cause of this condition can often be traced back to eating spoilt and decayed animal matter, bad sausages, bad meat, which may have been suitably disguised with condiments by the restaurant keeper; drinking of ice cold water or eating ice cream may bring on similar symptoms. Arsenic repeated, whenever the symptoms recur, will cure rapidly.

A Bryonia case is one where the patient has been over-eating. He suffers violent pain in the abdomen, severe vomiting, he can keep nothing down, and even though he is thirsty, cold water will return as soon as it enters the stomach; he is worse for motion, lies perfectly still, with the limbs flexed, knees drawn up, the pains in his stomach are relieved by hot applications, the nausea and vomiting comes on whenever he raises his head and tries to sit up. These symptoms may be due, as I, say, to an excess of food or follow after rich food, after cabbage, old cheese, new bread, ice cream and may even indicate the first stage of appendicitis and will cure appendicitis, if the symptoms here mentioned are present. Repeat Bryonia whenever there is a recur-

rence of the trouble-pain, vomiting, etc.

Pulsatilla may be necessary and will cure some cases of acute gastric disturbance, coming on after eating pork or pastry, or bad fish, bad meat, ice cream. The symptoms are nausea, bloating of the stomach, colicky pains, belching up of rancid food, slimy mouth, bad taste in the mouth, dryness of the mouth,

but he is practically never thirsty, restlessness with improvement from walking about slowly, cannot lie still with gastric and bowel symptoms, likes fresh air and the windows open.

Carbo veg. for cases of acute indigestion after eating pork, rich food, spoiled fish, bad meat, excess of fat or rancid fat, the principal symptoms are accumulation of wind, distension of the stomach, everything turns to wind, is always belching, full of anxiety and restlessness with distension mainly on lying down at night, worse on lying down and is relieved by sitting up and by loud eructations.

China indigestion and colic comes on after excess of fruit, after eating cabbage, raw vegetables, drinking too much tea and eating sour things such as pickles, bad fish and flatulent food, etc. Distended, bleated stomach with constant belching without any relief, different from Carbo veg.—light touch makes pain and indigestion worse, while firm pressure relieves. Diarrhœa after eating, rumbling in the abdomen and expelling of quantities

of wind from the bowels, yellow, painless stools.

Saccharine poisoning was a comparatively common complaint in the days of sugar rationing, when the sweet-tooth felt hardly done by and tried to supplement his sugar ration with Saccharine. Many cases of poisoning are stigmatized gastric influenza, when the trouble is entirely due to the sensitivity of the patient to Saccharine. The symptoms may come on within an hour or two after eating some kinds of sweets, sweet cakes, or putting Saccharine in tea or coffee. The victim may not always know that he has had Saccharine. The symptoms are those of extreme cold, chilly feeling and shivering down the back to the legs, extreme collapse, violent thirst which makes the shivering worse, vomiting of bile at the end of the chilly period, then feelings of heat come on, intense heat with excessive aching deep in the bones of the back and limbs, so intense that there is constant movement and restlessness. The aching is so intense that the patient tells you that he feels the bones will break; there is no sweating. Eupatorium perfoliatum will relieve quickly in such cases; doses to be repeated whenever pains or sickness

The common bilious attack is usually rapidly put right by a few doses of Nux vomica if the symptoms are as follows: an attack

comes on after exposure to a cold dry wind or draught. The biliousness is due to the partaking of too rich food, drinking too many sherries and bitters, followed by strong coffee; this brings on heaviness and weight in the stomach and chest a couple of hours after a meal, and a general sensation of cold, "livery" feeling, nausea, sometimes retching, jaundiced eyes and skin, constipation, piles, all associated with great irritability and snappiness. Such a person lives on laxatives and tonics which make the last state worse than the first. He becomes more and more dyspeptic and livery and more and more difficult to live with. Given Nux vomica in repeated doses, he will become amiable, get rid of his biliousness and will be generally improved in health and temper.

There are certain people who inflict this earth who believe that small doses of Glauber's salts taken in their morning tea is a cure-all for rheumatism and constipation and will give them that feeling of being able to jump over the moon, while as a matter of fact it produces the very things they are trying to eliminate. The constant draining of the liver weakens the constitution and produces slow digestion, nausea with squeamishness after starchy food, vomiting of bile with colic, pain in the abdomen, fullness and rumbling and gurgling, diarrhæa alternating with constipation, morning diarrhæa, great sensitiveness to damp weather, violent headaches and pains in the joints and sciatica. Stop the daily morning dose and take a few doses of potentized Natrum sulph. for a short time. The biliousness and livery feeling will disappear and the feeling of joy and happiness will be the reward.

HEADACHES

The first thing that people will have to forswear in order to get cured of headaches is the constant doping with Aspirin. It is a bad habit and leads to other troubles. More and more headaches, heart weakness, nervous depression, even the very teeth give up the ghost and shed their enamel after over-dosing with Aspirin, which inevitably leads to premature loss of teeth and the gaining of dentures, to say nothing of a more or less chronic state of indigestion and an inability to enjoy life. What

then do I suggest instead of Aspirin which has become such a habit during the last few decades? The chronic sufferer from headaches should first reconsider his mode of life, late hours, drinking too many cocktails, rushing about with no time for rest and no leisure for thought, dancing through half the night in vitiated air, going to work after too little sleep, working for long hours under the glare of badly placed lighting, insufficient food or the wrong kind, buns and too much tea; all these are some of the causes for headaches and could and should be avoided. Aspirin does take a headache away, I admit, but it adds more trouble to the already overdrawn exchequer on the Bank of Health. Cut off the causes, some of which are given here, and there will be less incitement to take such a harmful habit-forming drug as Aspirin. Follow ordinary simple health rules: have as much fresh air as you can after the hours spent in office or factory, walk to and from work whenever possible, drink less strong tea and coffee, eat as much fruit and raw vegetables, either chopped or grated, as you can, drink vegetable water and have simple food properly cooked at regular intervals as far as possible; go to bed at reasonable hours to get your full quota of sleep. Find out the cause of the headache, if it is not due to any of these causes, take yourself to task and try to remember what might have brought it on. If due to indigestion, constipation or too many laxatives, take *Nux vomica*, night and morning for a few days until the headache improves and finally disappears.

If the headache is due to over eating, a full stomach, too much fat, too much ice cream, *Pulsatilla* will help, taken hourly or 2 hourly while the headache is severe and leaving off as soon

as the headache is gone.

If the headache is brought on by sorrow, emotion, grief or worry, Ignatia will usually help, taken in the same way as suggested for Pulsatilla.

If headaches come on after a fall or injury or concussion,

take Arnica hourly, until improvement sets in.

If the headache is the result of too long an exposure to the sun, Belladonna will relieve quickly red, flushed face, throbbing in the head, throbbing in the arteries, and a great rush of blood to the head. Glonoine may be necessary in some cases as this

kind of headache is usually a mild type of sunstroke; it is usually worse from lying down, with fullness and pain at the back of the head and neck. Relief is obtained by sitting up and pressing the back of the head.

Migraine and sick headaches are periodical headaches coming on every eight days or every fortnight or less often; these are relieved frequently by *Iris*. This headache begins with a blur before the eyes, with a throbbing and shooting in the forehead with nausea and vomiting of sour food, profuse flow of saliva, and severe burning in the anus with straining and

bearing down, crampy pains everywhere.

Headaches in children from anticipation and excitement so that when the promised treat is due, the child is laid low with violent headache and sickness, can usually be rapidly cured with either Arsenic or Gelsemium. The Arsenic child is excitable and restless and gets these violent attacks of headaches and vomiting when he brings up everything, even the smallest quantity of water. A few doses of Arsenic, while the sickness and headache lasts will soon remove this bugbear. Before the next party is due give the child 3 doses of Arsenic in 24 hours. This will quieten the restless excitability so that he can look forward to and enjoy the treat.

Gelsemium is for the child who suffers from nerves, due to anticipation, fear and effects of sudden surprises which make him weak, faint and exhausted, violent hammering pains in the head. He has to go to bed, lying there dazed and almost too weak to move. Frequently there are palpitations and diarrhœa. Gelsemium will conquer all this and turn him into a quieter, less

fearful, less nervous indicidual.

COLDS AND CHILLS

Colds and chills often need emergency treatment so as to

prevent serious trouble developing. A stitch in time . . .

In the southern counties of England personal experience has taught me that in the majority of cases Arsenicum taken, as soon as the first signs of a cold show themselves, in ½ hourly dose (4 to 6 as a rule) will abort it, unless the chill is due to standing in a howling north-easterly gale on a cold, draughty railway

platform or while waiting for infrequent buses, then Aconite, taken in the same manner as suggested for Arsenic, usually will

keep the enemy at bay.

Allium cepa, our friend, the common onion, will do wonders in certain colds and nasal catarrhs where the nasal discharge is acrid and burning in character, the freely flowing watery discharge from the eyes is bland and painless, the patient feels worse in a warm room and worse in the evening, when the exciting cause of the cold is exposure to cold north-east winds. It should be taken as before, ½ hourly until signs of a cold are disappearing.

Nux vomica colds and chills come on after exposure to cold winds, with fluent coryza in the morning and during the daytime with stoppage of flew at night; the free flowing discharge of mucus from one nostril which seems obstructed by dry catarrh, feelings of chilliness on the slightest movement, the patient cannot get warm, although sitting over the fire or even when well covered with warm bedclothing. There is also extreme irritability, snappiness, a "nothing is right" feeling.

These are some of the more common cold remedies, though

others may be required.

ON POTENCIES

THROUGHOUT these pages I have repeatedly mentioned many remedies by name without qualifying them as to dose and potencies. Let me explain to those who have little or no knowledge of the art and science of Homœopathy, that potency means power, and is the energy or activity latent in each drug, brought out by the special mode of preparation. The nearest approach to a fuller understanding of what is meant by potentizing is the colloidal action of substances in orthodox medicine. Colloids are suspensions of exceedingly small globules of solute in the solvent and include thus amorphous, gelatinous, glue-like forms. There is no actual physical solution brought about in potentizing a drug, but a breaking-up into minute particles, each of which retains the full activity and powers of the drug.

Potentizing practically and briefly explained, means the dilution of a drug by adding and mixing a specific minute quantity with a certain specific quantity of a diluent vehicle which is non-medicinal, such as water or alcohol. This mixture of drug and diluent is then vigorously shaken or percussed in a liquid medium; in the case of a solid it is rubbed down or triturated with a definite quantity of sugar of milk as the inert This vigorous shaking or grinding breaks down the walls of the cells making up the drug and frees the dynamic energy. The most important part of the process of potentizing is not the dilution of the drug but the active vibrations set up by the shaking, while the dilutions are carried out at a definite arithmetical ratio. The first centesimal potency is made from the original tincture and stands for one in a hundred dilution. The second centesimal potency is made from the first, by taking one drop of the first to ninety-nine drops of the diluent and shaking vigorously, so with each rising potency, one drop of the previous is diluted with the same quantity of diluting vehicle and shaken

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vigorously. This process can be carried on almost indefinitely, providing at each step it is well shaken and thoroughly mixed, thus releasing the latent and hidden radioactivity—if we may call it this—of a drug. The lower potencies are more closely related to the chemical and physiological action of a drug, while the higher potencies produce effects that are entirely dynamic and often of far reaching and unsuspected depth and extent; in length of time of action, a dose of a high potency shakes up the entire vital energy or force of a human being and should not be lightly used, except by somebody with the deepest understanding and knowledge of the action of each drug and the total drug picture as produced on a healthy person during the process of finding out—complete symptomatology. The lower potencies are safer for use by doctors, inexperienced as yet in Homœopathy, as well as for the lay persons. The higher potency therefore should be left to the discretion of the experienced homœopathic physician to order when he considers it necessary. By a lower potency I include those up to the third or even the sixth potency which can be handled with comparative safety sixth potency which can be handled with comparative safety by the mere tyro.

The repetition of the dose depends entirely on the severity or virulence of the disease process. The more active or virulent the disease, the more frequently must the medicine be repeated; in such an acute disease condition, such as severe pain, trouble-some cough, diarrhæa, vomiting, etc., the medicine may have to be repeated as often as every 10 to 15 minutes, until the patient gets relief from the pain, or the vomiting ceases or the diarrhæa stops, or the cough gets easier or he sinks into a natural sleep. All these various reactions indicate that the medicine is doing its work and while the patient cleans and while is doing its work, and while the patient sleeps and while the improvement continues, there is no necessity to repeat the medicine.

The first grand rule of repetition of homœopathic medicine is: let each dose act to its fullest capacity, do not repeat or give a second dose unless there is a recurrence of cough, pain, sickness, diarrhæa or when the patient awakes. This may be, as I have said, after a few minutes in very acute conditions, or in less acute conditions it may not happen for two, three, four hours or longer. The patient who has been given the correct homœopathic medicine—given

according to the Law of Similars, that is "Like Cures Like"—will definitely know without having to be told whether the medicine is doing him good; he will have a sense of well being which he will never experience after a dose of Aspirin or any other palliative medicine. They may remove the pain for the time being, but they do not heal and restore the patient's vital energy; hence there is no feeling of well being.

Let me once more emphasize, do not repeat the medicine or the dose until there is a recurrence of troublesome symptoms. In the lower potencies there is no necessity for such accurate and detailed diagnosis of a drug, as many drugs resemble each other in their symptoms and frequently do one another's work and carry on the healing process, although the time factor may be longer. For example: the most similar remedy for a certain disease may be recognized as *Bryonia*, by the experienced and knowledgeable homeeopathic physician in an acute condition, this will cure pneumonia, let us say, in two to three days, as has happened frequently, while the less experienced doctor or lay person may give *Aconite* and then *Belladonna* and then *Ferrum phos.* and so on, and gradually pneumonia will be conquered in eight or nine days, instead of in two to three days by the "homeeopathic most similar" remedy.

Or whooping cough may be absolutely eradicated in 24 to 48 hours by one dose of a high potency of *Drosera* which again is a well-known fact to the homocopathic physician, while the less knowledgeable doctor or lay person by giving his *Aconite* and *Ipecac*. and *Antimonium tart*. will achieve the same result eventually in the et of four weeks. This is where the art of the experienced physician with his knowledge of the individual

drugs comes in.

But the higher potencies even though they may cure dramatically with one or two doses of the correct drug are like a two-edged sword in the hands of an inexperienced prescriber who first of all may not know his drugs so well and secondly does not realize the depth of the disturbance of the vital reaction it calls forth, and that a second or a third dose should never be given until the action of each dose is fully expended. If the doses are repeated too quickly a serious collapse may ensue, the symptoms may return with renewed vigour and the alarmed prescriber may

then go to another drug and set up further complications. A vast knowledge of homœopathic philosophy and a deep understanding of action and reaction are necessary, before a prescriber should venture into the realms of dynamic infinitesimal doses. Forsooth the saying is true: "a little knowledge is a dangerous thing."

It may be necessary to change prescriptions in acute cases if there is no response to a remedy, that is, if there is no change in the condition. Wait at least six hours before reconsidering a case in an acute state, meanwhile meticulously collecting all the symptoms from the patient, the patient's relatives and/or the nurse. This means careful training of all the people who have to do with looking after a sick person. It is astounding how few people know what to look for in recording a patient's symptoms and reactions and often a prescriber must stay at the bedside for a considerable time or see a patient repeatedly, before he is able to find the correct, indicated remedy. It is not so difficult of course in such cases as I have described in this booklet, as accidents and injuries require more or less the same specific remedies.

Let me repeat that the medicines to which reference has been made, should be used in the lower potencies only by the first-aider or in the home. The 3 or 6 potencies work very well and no potency above the sixth centesimal should be used until the prescriber is sure of his ground and knows the different remedies in relationship with the various similar and contrasting drugs extremely well. Each medicine should be repeated only when there is a return of troublesome symptom, in acute conditions the medication should not be continued for an indefinite period, but the medication should cease twenty-four hours after the temperature is down or the cough has ceased, or the pain gone; in fact when the patient feels well. On the other hand, the lowest potencies such as mother tincture or the 1x potency of poisonous drugs, such as Aconite or Nux vomica should never be ordered, they are too near the danger line, the physiologically or chemically toxic effects.

The full knowledge of correct potencies is a study of a lifetime, wide experience and deep research. It is better to start using low potencies until with increased knowledge and wisdom the higher potencies may be used with the greatest caution. All potencies work, from the first to the hundred-thousandth, but the physician must remember that there is a best (an optimum) potency for every individual. Weak and elderly individuals require low potencies and young and active people can be given medium and higher potencies; but for the newcomer in Hommopathy the lower potencies are always the best to use.

The correctly indicated remedy given according to the law of similars works in any potency, including the lower ones, so if a doctor or a lay person prefers to use the 3rd decimal (3x) potencies or the 6x (sixth decimal) there is no reason why he should not obtain good results provided he stops while the *improvement* is

maintained.

A few more words must be added regarding the preparation. handling and storage of these remedies. In the first instance they should be obtained direct from homeopathic chemists at any rate until such times as the general pharmacists learn to appreciate the value of homocopathic drugs and the extreme care which is needed in handling and storing them; and that one drug will not necessarily replace another, even though it is prescribed in quantities of one millionth or smaller. As regards handling and storing, the remedies should be kept in a cool, dry and preferably dark place, in special cupboards or chests, where no other strong-smelling lotions, liniments, such as menthol, camphor, peppermint essences, scents, etc., are kept as these will antidote the action of the delicately poised homeopathic remedies and make them inert. If carefully stored and handled, these remedies will not deteriorate but keep their power for many years except perhaps in the case of the strong mother dimedities which act better when recently made from fresh material. As far as possible, each dose should be given to the patient direct without undue handling, by this I mean that the remedy should be taken from the bottle or container on to a piece of paper and the fingers or paper should not be put into the bottle in order to remove a pilule or dose.

While taking homozopathic remedies the patient should be careful to refrain from taking other medicines, sleeping draughts, etc. He should not rub strong smelling antiseptics or liniments into the skin, he should not use antiseptic toothpastes and mouth

washes, but rely on soap and water, or charcoal for cleansing the teeth and a weak Calendula solution for a mouth wash.

Certain articles of diet are also forbidden, such as strong coffee, condiments, heavy spices; peppermint sweets and cough lozenges should not be taken, if the maximum benefit from the drugs is to be obtained.

SUGGESTED INTERNAL REMEDIES FOR THE FIRST-AID BOX

Aconite-chills, effect of fear, shock, fright.

Arnica—bruises, shock, contusions, injuries.

Arsenic-food poisoning, colds.

Belladonna-mild sunstroke, headache, earache.

Bryonia-biliousness, liverishness, colds, chil's, influenza.

Calendula-cuts and incised wounds.

Carbo veg .- indigestion, flatulence.

Causticum-burns.

Cantharides-burns.

Chamomilla-in teething children, in acute earache.

China-indigestion, diarrhœa.

Coffea-wakefulness, fainting from shock.

Eupatorium—saccharine poisoning and influenza.

Ferrum phos.—earache.

Gelsemium—headache, chills, influenza.

Glonoine—headaches due to heatstroke.

Hamamelis-bleeding from veins.

Hepar sulph.—septic wounds, extremely painful and tender to touch.

Hypericum—lacerations, crushing, pains in the coccyx after childbirth, or falls on the coccyx.

Ignatia-nerves, grief, shock and fainting.

Ipecacuanha-faintness with nausea, hæmorrhages.

Iris-Migraine headaches.

Ledum-punctured wounds, black eye.

Nux vomica—biliousness.

Opium-headaches.

Phosphorus-hæmorrhage, teeth extraction.

Pulsatilla-indigestion after fat, getting feet wet, colds.

Rhus tox.-sprains and strains.

Ruta—bruised periosteum, bones.

Silica-sepsis.

Symphytum—bones after fractures.

Tarentula cubensis 6—boils, carbuncles.

Urtica urens—burns.

Vipera 12—nose-bleeding.

TINCTURES FOR EXTERNAL USE

Arnica.

Calendula.

Hypericum.

Plantago—in toothache for application to gums and ears. Tamus communis—for chilblains.

OINTMENTS FOR APPLICATION

Arnica.
Calendula.
Hypericum.
Ruta.
Symphytum.

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