

CHOLERA.

BY

S. C. GHOSH, M. D.

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Second Edition.

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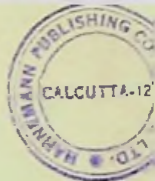
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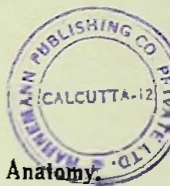
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CHOLERA.

Its Symptoms, Etiology, Morbid Anatomy.
Diagnosis, Prognosis, Prevention.

AND
HOMŒOPATHIC TREATMENT

BY

SARAT CHANDRA GHOSE, M. D.
(Chicago U. S. A.)

Corresponding member of the American institute of Homoeopathy. British Homoeopathic Society. French Homoeopathic Society, petrograd society of Homoeopathic physicians and Hahnemann institute of Brazil : American Association of Clinical Research Honorary Member. International Hahnemannian Association of United States of America. Member of the Homoe. Medical Academy of Barcelona. Associate Member of the California State Homoeopathic Medical Society : Vice-President. Quinquennial Congress. Homoeopathic Editor. Pacific Coast Journal of Homoeopathy :

Editor—Indian Homoeopathic Reporter.
President—Medical Institute of Jessore,

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DEDICATION.

To

JOHN H. CLARKE,

M. D, C. M. (Edin,)

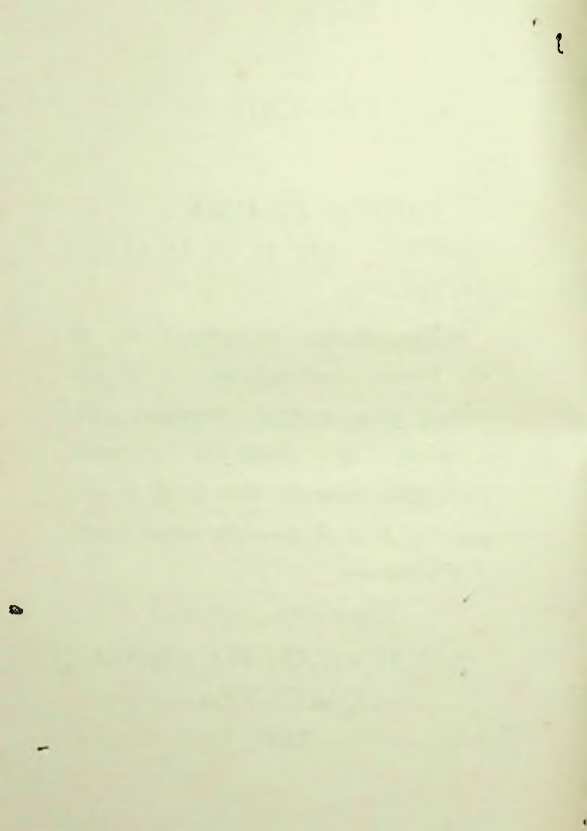
My Dear Sir,

You always encouraged me in my literary undertakings. I always admire your exalted character. As a token of heart-felt gratitude I cordially dedicate this book to you with my best wishes for your health and happiness.

Yours very Sincerely,

SARAT CHANDRA GHOSE,
CALCUTTA.

1891.



PREFACE.

Cholera is the deadliest of all in the nomenclature of diseases and this fact can hardly bear any contradiction and is freely acknowledged by all even at the remotest corner of the universe. But the adherents of the old school of medicine with all the good array of their diverse strong weapons, can hardly cope with the fury of a cholera Epidemic—may even the strength of all their long-fostered dogmas is not, at all commensurate with the ravages of this dreadful

pest. If there be any scientific remedy for this dreadful malady, it can only be found in the Hahnemannian system and the truth of this assertion is placed upon the foundation of such incontrovertible facts that it is acknowledged by the majority of mankind. And also nobody can deny the uncontested truth that this fell malady itself has now become the glorious medium, throughout the length and breadth of the world, of propagating the marvellous efficacy, undying renown and withal the superiority of homœopathic remedies.

The manuscript on "cholera" was, at first, written for the pages

of the Homoeopathic World edited by Dr. John H. Clarke of London. It was published in the above journal and continued regularly for five months till it was brought to a close. The perusal of this contribution elicited great eulogium from foreign countries, and many unsolicited epistles praising the work poured in from some of the most eminent homœopathic practitioners of London and America. At the earnest solicitation of some of my American colleagues the manuscript is put into book form, with few additions. I have endeavoured to set forth concisely and clearly the principal features and thera-

peutics of the disease. An attempt has also been made to solve those points which are likely to puzzle the physician as well as the student. That which is guiding and characteristic in the individuality of our remedies has been dealt with. It is the fruit of years of study and experience gained at the bed-side of patients and is placed before the public with the hope that it will prove, of as much benefit to the profession as it has been to me.

Any suggestion or criticism from the public for the improvement of the work will be most thankfully received.

SARAT CHANDRA GHOSE, M. D

Preface to the Second Edition.

A concise treatise on "Cholera" is an inevitable companion for ready reference at the bedside of Cholera patients. Dr. Ghosh's book is such a one. It remained out of print for certain length of time. The author could not have the book reprinted for some reasons of his own. To fill the desideratum, we have bought the "Copyright" of his works on "Cholera" and publish this second edition with a hope that it will meet the long-felt want of the public.

July, 1930. M. Bhattacharyya & Co.

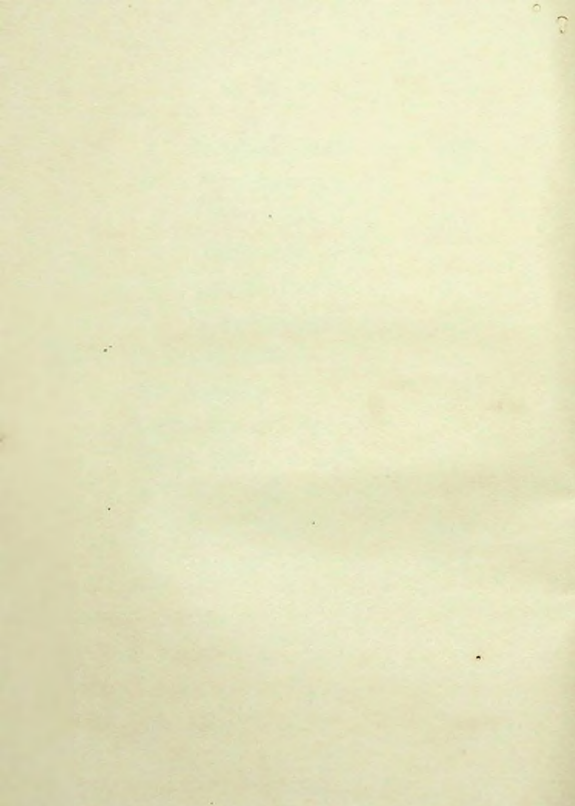
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**Cholera : Its Symptomatology,
Etiology, Morbid Anatomy,
Diagnosis, Prognosis, Pre-
vention, and Treatment.**

I.—DEFINITION.

It is a malignant disease which is generally associated with a feeling of indisposition or oppression at the pit of the stomach and in the region of the heart ; giddiness, headache, ringing in the ears, vomiting, firstly of the contents of stomach, and secondly of yellowish

water ; frequent watery evacuations
suppression of urine, insatiable
thirst, great restlessness, profuse
perspiration and great prostration ;
the eyes are sunken and the hands
and feet are shrivelled ; cramps in
the different parts of the body, espe-
cially the calves of the legs, difficulty
in breathing, the pulse becomes
rapid, small and imperceptible ; the
temperature of the body sinks ;
respiration becomes embarrassed ;
troublesome hiccoughing ; the body
becomes icy cold and the patient
expires.

In some cases the disease beco-
mes fatal within six or twelve hours,
while in others it lasts a little longer.

II.—THE MODES OF PROPAGATION.

The transmission of the disease may take place from one person to another, but it is not contagious in the widest sense of the term. It is principally propagated—

- (a) By contact.
- (b) By atmospheric taint
- (c) By drinks.
- (d) By various articles of food.

III.—CAUSES.

Pathologists are not yet certain as to the exact cause of the disease. They do not know even how the poison enters into the system. It is

probable that the poison, or whatever it may be, is either swallowed, inhaled, or absorbed by the skin. A simple diarrhoea during an epidemic may develop into a violent form of cholera. It has been well-proved that the poor are attacked with cholera in a greater proportion than the rich.

The most powerful conditions which favour its dissemination are—

(a) Intemperance in eating and drinking,

(b) Unwholesome diet.

(c) Over-crowding.

(d) Residence in camp and ill-ventilated dwellings.

(e) Constitutional weakness.

(f) Sudden emotion or shocks.

(g) Impure air.

(h) Derangement of the digestive organs.

(i) Too much exhaustion, fatigue, overwork, misery, and anxiety.

The new-comers in an affected place are peculiarly attacked with the disease. Persons suffering from nervous depression are susceptible to the disease.

IV.—SYMPTOMS.

The disease may be divided into stages :—first, the stage of invasion or the premonitory stage ; second, the cold stage or the stage of development ; third, the stage of collapse, and fourth, the stage of reaction.

The first Stage :—No distinction can be made between this stage and the stage of incubation. The invasion of the disease is marked by lassitude, giddiness, anxiety, restlessness, inaptitude for any occupation, weight and uneasiness about the pit of the stomach, ringing in the ears, heavy feeling in the head, nausea, and depression of spirit. Then gradually the other symptoms appear, such as diarrhœa and vomiting. There is no appetite, and the tongue becomes clean and moist. There is no certainty as to the duration of the invasion. Indescribable malaise follows. These symptoms are surest harbingers of

the approaching attack if there is an epidemic already existing.

The Second Stage :—This often appears without the knowledge of the patient. Early morning is considered a favourable period. Dr. Sutton reports that persons are more generally attacked between twelve and three o'clock in the morning than at any other time. Copious watery evacuation is the prominent sign of its onset. It generally happens that the first one or two stools consist of the ordinary contents of the intestines or of undigested food mixed with fluid, where the stage of invasion is suppressed. The evacuations are of rice-

water colour. There is much pain, or no pain, in the abdomen. Vomiting follows in rapid succession. This vomited matter consists of bile-stained water, comes out with much force, and possesses a bitter taste. The attacks of vomiting are less severe than those of purging. Any medicine or food or drink often excites them. There is a great thirst and the patient gets exhausted. The pulse becomes intermittent and the pupil contracted. The eyes begin to sink and dark rings are seen around them. The temperature sinks sub-normal. The voice becomes husky. The decrease of bodily warmth is gradually percep-

tible and the whole surface of the body becomes cold. The prominent symptom of this stage is cramps. They appear in the extremities and gradually or simultaneously travel over the calves of the legs, the thighs, and arms. They often occur in the muscles of the abdomen. The speech of the patient becomes, at that time, jerking.

The Third Stage :—When this stage is fully developed the body is quite emaciated, the surface livid or pale, and the fingers and toes become wrinkled and blue. The hands and feet also appear wrinkled as if they had been dipped in water

for a long time. The animal heat is destroyed and the pulse sinks. The whole surface of the body becomes as cold as ice and cold sweat is perceptible everywhere. This is first observed in the forehead at the roots of the hair and gradually spreads over the face and chest. The heart's sounds can scarcely be distinguished. The pulse is hardly perceptible. The tongue becomes cold, livid, and furred, and the eyes seem rooted at the base of the orbit and the eyelids are generally half open and the pupils dilated. Other secretions—urine, bile, saliva—are entirely suppressed. The sufferer feels

great difficulty in breathing. He becomes restless in his bed and constantly desires to move from one side of his bed to another. He feels excessive heat and throws off any covering from his body. Later on, approaches the critical stage when the patient becomes so wasted as to be scarcely recognisable, or his muscular strength is so greatly increased as to be able to sit up in bed or run across the room as if in a wild fit. The chest becomes contracted ; the skin loses its elasticity, and if it is pricked no blood oozes out. The nose becomes so cold as to threaten gangrene. Complete stupor and coma are seen. The

patient can no longer swallow, and at last, with moaning asphyxia, he expires.

The Fourth Stage :—If the patient survive eighteen hours, and the dangers of the previous period, diminished, he gives hopeful indications of recovery. The physiological secretions are soon restored. The urine is re-established. The spasms and oppressions disappear. The pulse becomes perceptible and regains its accustomed rhythm. The natural health of the body returns. The general appearance of the patient is changed. The blood returns to all parts of the body. The evacuations cease, but

fect or be exchanged for some grave inflammatory affection.

This stage of reaction is subdivided into four stages. First, torpid stage ; second, tepid stage , third, stage of mucous fever ; fourth, typhoid stage.

In the stage of imperfect reaction the temperature remains sub-normal. No improvement can be perceived in the pulse ; appetite is dull, tongue dry, and the patient does not feel stronger and stronger day by day. Ultimately typhoid symptoms set in, with accelerated pulse and congested features. Many complications may arise, amongst which the following are most prominent :—

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- (a) Fever.
- (b) Gastritis.
- (c) Nephritis with anæmia.
- (d) Enteritis with exudation.
- (e) Dysentery.
- (f) Bronchitis.
- (g) Pneumonia.
- (h) Pleurisy.
- (i) Parotitis.
- (j) Splenitis.
- (k) Diphtheritic exudation in
pharynx, vagina, bladder.
- (l) Uræmia.
- (m) Ulceration of the cornea.
- (n) Boils.
- (o) Gangrene.

V.—SYNONYMS.

In terminology of diseases the following names are found for cholera :—

Simple cholera, diarrhœic cholera, malignant cholera, dysenteric cholera, gastric cholera, spasmodic cholera, bilious cholera, febrile cholera, dry cholera.

VI—DIAGNOSIS.

In the early stage cholera resembles malaria, apoplexy, and aconite, Arsenic or opium poisoning. In the case of acute irritant poisoning, nausea, vomiting purging, intense

thirst, &c., appear and this fact may puzzle a physician to arrive at a true diagnosis. But this difficulty is soon overcome as the development of other symptoms take place.

In cases of irritant poisoning the vomiting and purging are generally mixed with blood, but this never happens in cholera. In cholera the passing of urine is suppressed, profuse perspiration occurs, hands and feet are shrivelled, cramps set in and other symptoms are present. The collapse of Malaria is generally followed by high fever, of Aconite without purging, of Arsenic with purging, of Opium with tympanities and

contracted pupils and of Apoplexy with loss of consciousness, and paralysis.

In the post-mortem examination the following phenomena may be seen :—

Features shrunken, body emaciated. right cavities of the heart distended with dark blood. The left cavities do not contain any blood but are contracted. The lungs are found in a state of collapse. The peritonium is injected. The stomach is found very much contracted. The colon is swollen.

Drs, Parkes, Garrod, Schuiot and some other distinguished physicians have examined both chemic-

ally and microscopically the blood in cholera and have noticed the following remarkable phenomena :—

The blood is dark and the separation of water and salts takes place in the intestinal canal. The villi are stripped of epithelium and consequently excessive transudation takes place. It is, thus that the villi are incapable of absorption and the blood becomes dark and ropy. The blood is in need of fresh fluid and absorbs it from tissues. The result of this process is that the nose becomes pointed and the cheeks fallen. The eyes sink deep and the skin is wrinkled. As the disease progresses the suppression of urine and the

drying up of tears, perspiration, bile, &c., supervene.

The blood is poisoned owing to slow and defective circulation, and consequently the patient feels much anguish for breath and hunger for air.

VIII.—ETIOLOGY.

Cholera is one of the most rapid and fatal forms of disease. The cause of it is shrouded in mystery. Various theories have been propounded to explain the true nature of the poison. Some eminent doctors have concluded that a superabundance of vitiated bile in the stomach and

bowels is the immediate cause of the disease.

I shall deal with the origin and causes of cholera later on.

IX.—PROGNOSIS.

The prognosis is grave in general, but depends on a variety of circumstances. Robust persons succumb more rapidly than weak persons. Homœopathy has achieved wonderful triumphs in the prevention and cure of cholera. A parliamentary return shows that homœopathy has saved about three times the number of patients from death than allopathy has.

X.—THE SYMPTOMS OF MALIGNANT CHOLERA.

The following will clearly show the difference between malignant cholera and simple cholera. In malignant cholera the following symptoms are prominent :—

1. It is generally preceded by painless diarrhœa.
2. No error in diet is perceptible,
3. Prostration is rapid and dangerous.
4. Sudden fall of the temperature, of the surface of the body below the normal standard.

5. While the internal temperature may be high.

6. From the first, stools are like rice-water.

7. Cramps appear in the fingers and toes, and gradually extend over the arms and legs.

8. The veins become congested; the tongue, lips, and extremities are livid purple.

9. Urine is albuminous.

10. Cutting pain down the thighs is the pain first felt.

XI.—THE SYMPTOMS OF SIMPLE CHOLERA.

A case of simple cholera presents the following symptoms :—

says : "The statistics of cholera in all countries and climates show clearly that the drunken patient is sure to succumb to the attack, whilst those who recover are usually of the sober or temperate class and not one in a hundred contracts cholera who is habitually sober or temperate."

Dr. Forsyth, in the *Medical Press and Circular* of May 23, 1866, says : "A Russian physician states : 'It is a positive fact that cholera does not seize on the victims at hazard. as many say. It has been ascertained that out of every hundred individuals who die of

this disease, *ninety* are in the habit of drinking wines to excess.'

"Mr. Huber, who saw 2,160 days of cholera in the town of Russia, says : 'It is a most remarkable circumstance that persons given to drinking have been swept away like flies. In Tiflis containing 20,000 inhabitants, every drunkard has fallen—all are dead. not one remains.'

"Dr. Rhinelander. visiting Montreal in 1832, states : "The victims of the cholera are the intemperate,"

"Dr. Bronsen of Albany, states : 'Drunkards and tipplers have been searched out by cholera with such

unerring certainty as to show that the arrows of death have not been dealt out with indiscrimination ; heart seems to be a natural affinity between cholera and ardent spirits, and their habitual use in the smallest quantity seldom fails to invite the disease, and render it incurable when it takes place."

"Professor Sewell, M. D., visiting New York says That of 204 cases in the Park Hospital there were only six temperate persons, and that these had recovered."

These remarks conclusively prove that drinking strong alcohol is one of the predisposing causes of a seizure of cholera.

XV.—DIFFERENT MODES OF
TREATMENT OF CHOLERA IN 1854.

I am now going to reproduce the letter which was written by Mr. Seaton Reid to the editor of the *Belfast Morning News* :

‘Sir,—I think some benefit would follow your publishing the following statistic respecting the results of different methods of treating Asiatic cholera adopted during the epidemic of 1854. The return is extracted from ‘The Report of the Treatment Committee of the Board of Health, London,’ which was published at the close of the epidemic.

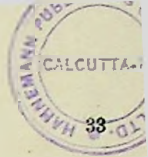
“The Report includes the results of treatment in 2,479 cases of deve-

veloped cholera, in which the symptoms were so marked that the existence of the disease could not be doubted, and the reporters state that—

Of cases treated by—

calomel and opium	59	p.c. died.
calomel in large doses	60	" "
salines	62	" "
chalk and opium	63	" "
calomel in small doses	73	" "
castor oil	77	" "
sulphuric acid	78	" "

“As I am well aware how difficult it is to decide between conflicting statements made respecting the merits of different plans of treating cholera, I believe that your publica-



CHOLERA.

tion of this result of an investigation made by an impartial tribunal might be beneficial".

I have the honour to be sir,

Your most obedient servant,

SEATONREID.

There were some other modes of treatment in cases of cholera in Europe in 1832 and 1849.

Of cases treated by—

tartar emetic	19	p c.	died.
salt and water	20	"	"
cold water and ice	30	"	"
ipecacuanha	57	"	"
stimulants	66	"	"
bleeding alone	85	"	"
injection into the veins	90	"	"

XVI—Comparative Table, showing the Results of Allopathic and Homœopathic Treatments.

In 1836, in 21 hospitals in France and Italy—Under Allopathy the deaths were 63 per cent.

In ten hospitals in France, Germany and Italy—Under homœopathy the deaths were 11 per cent.

In Viena, where each hospital had a cholera ward set apart, the following results can be determined—

Under allopathic treatment deaths were.....66 per cent.

Under homœopathic...33 „ „

In the year of 1849 the hospital in Liverpool showed that

Under allopathy the			
death were	... 46	..	,
Under homœopathy...	25	..	..
In Edinburgh—			
Under allopathy	... 66	..	..
Under homœopathy...	52	..	..
In Newcastle 1853—			
Under allopathy	... 50	..	..
Under homœopathy	20	..	..
In Copenhagen—			
Under allopathy	55½	..	,
In Stockholm—			
Under allopathy	59¾	..	..
In Bavaria—			
Under allopathy	4½	..	..
Under homœopathy	64¾	..	..
In Lisburn Union Workhouse	in		

1854, under opium, calomel and stimulants, out of 71 cases 35 died.

In Dundee Hospital—

Under allopathy 64½ p. c.

In Liverpool Hospital—

Under homœopathy 24¼ „

In Edinburgh—

Under homœopathy 27¾ .

In London Hospital, up to August 8, 1866—

Under allopathy 63 „

According to the newspaper from the Hague from the beginning of the outbreak to June 22, 1866—

	Cases	Deaths
Leydon ...	1,021	649
The Hague ...	362	215
Delft ...	542	319

Rotterdam	...	824	503
		Cases	Deaths
Dordiechi	...	346	196
Gonda	...	140	73
Utrecht	...	688	382
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		3,923	2,337

The above table proves a mortality of about 60 per cent.

THE NUMBER OF CHOLERA PATIENTS
TREATED AT WISHNEY WOLOT-
SCHOCK IN RUSSIA.

	Patients.	Cured.	Died,	Deaths
			per cent.	
Under				
allopathy	96	24	62	74
homœopathy	109	86	23	21
No treatment	49	16	33	67

At Raab in Hungary—

Under

allopathy	1 501	861	640	42 $\frac{1}{2}$
homœopathy	154	148	6	4

In Vienna—

allopathy	4,509	3,140	1,360	30
homœopathy	581	532	49	8 $\frac{1}{2}$

In the hospital at Bordeaux—

Treated by—

allopaths	104	32	72	69
homœopaths	31	25	6	19

Let us now take up the cases which occurred in London. In 1832-3 11,020 cases were reported in London alone ; of these 5,273 died, or nearly 48 per cent., and fully as many died in Paris in 1865.

In London in 1854—

Died under allopathic treatment	45	p. c.
Under homœopathic	17	,,
Cases of collapse under allopathy	69	,,
homœopathy	30	,,

In the district of Midnapore, in Bengal, I treated nearly 160 cases, out of which 120 cases were treated homœopathically ; 16 of them died and 104 patients were saved.

If we compare the above statistical tables we shall be struck with patent fact that the homœopathic method of treatment was more successful than that of the other.

In some epidemics the death p.c. was very low, such as 4 or 5 p. c.

under homœopathic treatment. Thirty per cent. appears to be the greatest percentage of death under homœopathic treatment.

If all cases had been placed under the treatment of homœopaths, the result would have been very different.

In some of the collapse cases that I treated with homœopathic remedies the results were extremely gratifying.

XVII...EPITOME OF TREATMENT.

1. *Premonitory diarrhœa*...Rubi-
ni's Camphor.

2. *Invasive stage*...Camphor,
Aloes, Irish V., Nux V., Pulsatilla,

Asarum E., Phosphorus, Phosphoric Acid, Colocynth, Podophyllum.

3. *Fully developed stage*...Cuprum, Ars Alb. Veratrum A., Ipecac., Ricinus, Croton T., Jatropha, Tabacum.

Collapse...Aconite, Ars, Alb., Camphor, Carbo Veg. Crotalus. Cuprum, Hydrocyanic Acid, Hyoscyamus. Lachesis, Naja, Secale C., Veratrum Alb.

5. *Typhoid conditions*.—Phosphorus, Bryonia, Hyoscyamus, Ars., Alb., Lachesis, Rhustox, Stramonium, Zincum, Carbo Veg., Cuprum, Opium.

6. *For the suppression of urine*—Cantharis, Kali Bichromic, Terebinthina.

7. *Remedies for troublesome hic-cough*—Agnus castus, Cuprum, Se-cale, Carbo Veg., Cicuta, Pulsatilla, Nux Vomica, Phosphorous, Ignatia, Moschus, Ruta, Belladonna, Stramio-nium, Sulphur, Arsen. Alb., Staphy-sagria, Capsicum, Zincum, &c.

8. *For fever*—Aconite, Bella-donna, Eupatorium Per., &c.

9. *For uremia*—Hydrocyanic acid, Hyoscyamus, Opium, Agaricus, Arsen. Alb., Cuprum, Aurum, Nico-tin, Lactuca Virosa.

10. *For ulceration of the cornea*, Arsen. Alb., Calcareo C., China, Conium, Graphites, Hepar Sulph., Aurum, Argent Nitr., Carbo Veg., Mercurius, Sulphur, &c.

11. *For gangrene*—Arsenic, Carbo Veg., China, Crotalus, Lachesis, Secale C.

12. *For boils and carbuncles*—Arsenic, Belladonna, Lycopodium Sulphur, Silicea, Lachesis, Nitric Acid, Thuja, Calcarea, Arnica, &c.

13. *For sleeplessness*—Belladonna, Chamomilla, Coffea, Hyoscyamus, Arsenic, Kali Carb., Opium, &c.

14. *Remedies in the stage of reaction with slight diarrhœa*—China, Acid Phos. Mercurius, Nux Vomica, Phosphorus, Nitric Acid, Podophyllum, Rhus Tox., Aloes, Colocynth, Ricinus, Veratrum Alb., &c.

XVIII—PREVENTIVE TREATMENT.

The room should have windows for the free communication of free

air from outside. Keep the air in and round the house fresh. The house drains should be kept in clean state. Disinfect the house daily. All sorts of chills should be avoided. Perspiration should not be checked. Try to get rid of decaying vegetable and animal matters. Late hours should be avoided. Regular exercise must be kept in the open air. Be careful in the selection of your food. Eat and drink in strict moderation. Do not work on an empty stomach. Sexual excess should be carefully avoided. Cleanliness must be observed. Wear next the skin a copper plate, the plate should be worn day and night.

Dr. Hering has recommended *Sulphur* to be prophylactic. *Sulphur* 1 or 6 may be used twice daily.

Cuprum and *Veratrum Album* have been recommended by Dr. R. EPPS. These two remedies should be taken alternately, during the time of cholera epidemic, one each day.

Dr. Hering has also recommended to use sulphur to the stockings.

In short, hygiene is the best preventive.

NIX—CURATIVE TREATMENT.

Camphor is considered as the best remedy in the early stage of cholera. Hahnemann strongly recommended it. Dr. Drysdale of Liverpool, Dr. Russel of Edinburgh,

Dr. Rubini of Naples, and Drs. Ringer and Wood have cured a great many cases of cholera by the help of this remedy. Should an attack come on with great suddenness, administer Rubini's *Camphor*, if given upon the earliest premonitory indications will often arrest the further progress of the disease, and may in some cases nip it in the bud.

Indications for the use of *Camphor* in the early stage : Anxiety, restlessness, chilliness, giddiness, headache, nausea, pains in the pit of the stomach, great thirst, diarrhoea, pulse quick and weak, urine scanty, cold sweat over the face, hoarseness.

Indications for the use of *Camphor*

in the cold or collapse stage : Delirium, loss of memory, body as cold as ice, imperceptible pulse, much prostration, wild face, absence of nausea or vomiting, difficulty in breathing.

As soon as the patient is seized with cholera, he should be kept at rest and as warm as possible. Hot flannels should be applied to the abdomen and hot bottles to the feet. No solid diet must be given. Water may be allowed *ad libitum*.

If after administering *Camphor*, no perceptible improvement takes place, other medicines should be tried.

Asarum Europæum—This is given

in the very early stage of cholera when there is dull headache, continuous nausea, and inclination to vomit, vomiting only a small quantity, stool semi-fluid and not many in number, the patient feels chilly, the warmest covering does not relieve the chilliness.

Dose—1x, 3x, 6x. should be given every two or three hours:

Pulsatilla—This is used also in the early stage when it proceeds from eating too freely of fatty or oily substances. Diarrhoea appears, especially at night. Great desire for fresh water, and chilliness are characteristic of *Puls.*

Dose,—6x every two hours or

hourly, according to the urgency of the case.

Chamomilla—When it comes after anger.

Dose,—6x, 12, every two hours or hourly.

Nux Vomica—After intemperate eating or drinking, ineffectual urging to stool.

Dose,—1x, 3x, 6x, 30. like *Chamomilla*.

Phosphorus—This may be given when the disease comes on from fatigue or exhaustion, depressed spirits as if the patient will die, great irritability of temper, evacuations watery and profuse with undigested food, weak, gone feeling is experienced in the abdomen.

Dose—6c, 12c.

Iris Versicolor—This is very good medicine and is used in the early stage of cholera. Some of the most distinguished English, German and American homoeopaths have praised it very much. Dr. Hale says : "In cholera morbus I have succeeded every case in which I have administered it, even the most violent. A single teaspoonful of a few drops in half a tumbler of water has, in many severe cases, put an immediate stop to the vomiting. I consider it a specific in this form of disease, and I would earnestly request physicians to try it in the first cases of cholera Asiatica which may fall

under their notice, and give the result to the profession. In cholera morbus it arrests the pain which is so violent in many cases at the pit of the stomach or around the navel, or in some cases still lower down in the abdominal region, at or before every fit of vomiting or purging. In fact, it seems, as far as I have yet been able to judge, the more appropriate the more violent the pain, and in some cases acting, as the patients and bystanders express themselves, 'like a charm'.

Indications for its use : Low spirited, easily vexed. loss of taste eructations tasteless or of sour fluid, great burning distress in the epiga-

strium (the pain comes very few minutes and is quite unbearable), cutting pain in the region of the liver, colicky pains about the navel ; thin, watery copious discharges from the bowels, urine clear or scanty, violent headache sweat all over, the tongue seems to be ice-cold, burning from the mouth to the anus.

Dose—1x or 3x should be taken every fifteen or twenty minutes or half hourly, as the case requires.

Aloes—Constant rumbling in the abdomen, with a feeling as if the sufferer must have stool but no evacuation takes place.

Dose—same as *Iris Versicolor*.

Aconite—It is used if the disease be caused by exposure to great heat or dry cold air or exposure to draughts of cold air while in perspiration ; pulse quick, full ; sensation of cold intermingled with heat ; the patient is very anxious and restless ; fear of death ; skin is dry and hot ; great thirst for cold water ; stools are bilious, watery or white cutting pains are present before and during stool ; urine is high coloured.

Dose. 1x.

Chamomilla—When it proceeds from cold, anger or chagrin ; stools are green, watery, hot, like rotten eggs ; stool may be very offensive

Dose. 1x, 3x 6x.

Ipecac—The stools are as green as grass ; putrid ; continuous nausea ; frequent vomiting of green jelly-like mucus.

Dose—1x, 3x, 6x, 30.

China. It is used if diarrhœa appear particularly after meals, at night or early in the morning ; stools are yellow, watery ; undigested ; painless undigested and watery stools.

Dose. 1x, 3x, 30c.

Podophyllum. The stools are watery or yellow : changeable ; profuse, frequent, gushing, Painless watery stools ; colic or no pain exists before and during stool ;

prolapsus ani before, during and particularly after stool ; exhaustion after stool ; headache is alternately present with diarrhoea ; aggravation takes place in the morning.

Dose. 3x, 6x, 30.

Nux vomica If diarrhoea comes on after intemperate eating or drinking ; ineffectual urging to stool ; diarrhoea alternating with constipation ; violent tenesmus during stool ; the pain and tenesmus disappear after stool ; backache, as if broken.

Dose. 3x, 6x.

Pulsatilla. Greenish watery stools or no two stools are alike ; stools are changeable. Before stool rumbling, cutting colic, pains in the

It is always associated with hemorrhage from bowels.

Dose. 12x every fifteen or twenty minutes.

Secale.—Painless diarrhœa, heat or warmth cannot be tolerated.

Dose. 2x, 3x, 6x, every fifteen minutes.

Colocynth, *Podophyllum*, *Ipecac.*, *Mercurious*, &c., may be used with advantage in some cases.

Dose. 3x, 6x.

Bryonia—In the morning diarrhœa, and when a shooting pain is felt in the bowels.

Dose. 1x, 3x, 6x, as *Iris Versicolor*.

Carbo Vegetabilis.—After being

exposed to heat of sun and fire. small of the back ; during stool : chilliness ; after : chilliness in the back, colic, as from flatulence ; diarrhœa from fruit and ice-cream, after indulgence in greasy food ; diarrhœa appears only or usually at night ; thirst is not present ; aggravation takes place in a warm room ; amelioration in the open air or a cool place.

Let us now dwell upon the SECOND STAGE or the STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT.

Veratrum Album.—Hahnemann has prescribed it for Asiatic cholera and recommended it as one of the best remedies for this malady.

Indications for its use : Anguish, fear of death or indifference, vertigo giddiness, eyes sunken, nose cold, pupils dilated, excessive thirst for cold water. drinks frequently but the desire is not satiated, cutting pain in the abdomen, pulse small, slow, and intermittent, the evacuations gush out with considerable force and resemble rice-water, cold sweat on forehead, feeble and husky voice, tongue dry, pale and yellow-coated, urine scanty or totally suppressed, cramps from extremities and belly, extreme torpidity of vegetative system is present without the manifestation of any great mental or sensory disturbance.

Dose, 6x, 12x, 30 should be given every fifteen, twenty, or thirty minutes according to the severity of the case.

Ricinus— It is generally used in the second stage of cholera.

Indications for its use: Painless and rice-coloured evacuations, cold skin, cold perspiration, excessive thirst, heart-burn, weak voice, weak pulse, urine is suppressed, Mental and bodily depression, eyes dilated.

Dose, 3x, 6x, every ten, fifteen or twenty minutes as the case may be.

Cuprum,—Hahnemann says, If after *Camphora* there should not soon be a change for the better,

apply at once *Cuprum*. Drs. Russel and Drysdale have praised it very much. Mr. Proctor writes: "For the cramps it was unquestionably the best remedy, and I may say for the vomiting also. In the stage of collapse I gradually found myself trusting to *Cuprum*, and the impression is very strong on my mind that in collapse it is the most reliable of our remedies."

Indications for its use: Cramps and cyanotic condition, great prostration, very distressing clonic spasms in abdomen and all over the body, icy coldness of the feet and hands, great pressure in the pit of the stomach, tight chest, total loss

of appetite, desire for hot drink, urine is scanty or totally suppressed, skin is elastic, sunken features, vomiting and purging less after drinking, eyes dim and lustreless with blue ring around, stools profuse with much wind passing, cold sweat at night.

Dose, 3x, 6x, 12, 30, should be administered every fifteen, twenty, or thirty minutes,

The difference between *Veratrum Album*, *Ricinus* and *Cuprum* is the following. The evacuations of *Veratrum Album* is bilious, while those of *Ricinus* are white. The stools of *Veratrum A*, gush out with spasm, while in *Ricinus* no such

symptom is present. *Ricinus* is used in painless diarrhœa, while in painful cases *Veratrum* is supreme. The evacuation in *Cuprum* is preceded by spasm, but in *Ricinus* it is quite the opposite.

Xanthoxylum.—This remedy has newly been discovered, and gained some reputation. Dr. Hale writes: "The most important clinical fact relative to the use of this medicine is its efficacy in cholera." It acts in cholera in a manner quite similar to *Camphor* and *VeratrumAlbum*

Dose, the tincture of the berries may be taken in teaspoonful doses, and should often be repeated.

Croton Tiglium.—It is used

when the stools are watery, green, or yellowish and come out like shot or are expelled as if from a hydrant burning sensation in the anus, flatulence and prostration, All these symptoms are increased by drink or food.

Dose. 6x, or 30 repeated as *Cuprum*.

Jatropha.—Vomiting more prominent than purging, violent vomiting of whitish, jelly-like substances which resemble the white of an egg, evacuations come out in gushes, great anxiety, gurgling noise in the abdomen, icy coldness of the body pulselessness, cold sweat, troublesome cramps in the calves of the legs, the mind is full of ecstasy and

indifference to these violent cramps and anxiety for his future, evacuations are thick and lumpy, albuminous instead of thin and watery.

Dose as for *Cuprum*.

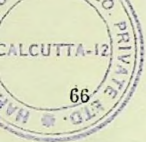
Euphorbia.—Sudden and violent vomiting, first of food and other contents of stomach, then large quantities of water mixed with mucus. then clear fluid like rice-water; followed immediately by copious watery evacuations, diarrhoea, and vomiting alternating at short intervals, accompanied by painful spasms of intestines, great anxiety, and a death-like sense of faintness and exhaustion.

Dose, 6x after each evacuation.

There is a marked difference between *Ricinus* and *Jatropha*. *Jatropha* is more spasmodic than *Ricinus*, and is generally used when the stools appear after vomiting. *Ricinus* is used when the attack is due to diarrhoea.

Arsenicum Album.—It is one of the most excellent and important medicines in the treatment of cholera. In cases of *Arsenicum* the symptoms are graver than in those of *Veratrum Album*.

Indications for its use : Weakness of memory, confusion of ideas
Dread of death when alone, great fear, restlessness and trembling, sudden prostration, cannot find rest



anywhere. wants to change place continually, vertigo, as if he would fall, sunken eyes, violent burning in eyes, weakness of sight, pupils contracted and dilated, flickering before the eyes, ringing in the ears, cannot hear the human voice, knotty swelling of the nose, appearance very pale, yellow, grey, bluish distorted face, oedematous swelling of the face. grinding of the teeth while sleeping, tongue dry and red. loss of power of speech, violent burning on the tongue, gangrene of tongue, dryness of mouth with great thirst, excessive thirst for cold water, drinks often ; but little at a time, or may drink much and

often ; frequent unquenchable thirst, but water irritates the stomach and is immediately expelled : vomited matter is green-yellow liquid, sometimes black : hoarseness, respiration short and anxious ; difficult breathing, pulse, accelerated, quick and small, rapid and weak, irregular and thread-like, imperceptible ; violent pain and burning in the pit of the stomach, pain in the right : hypochondrium increased on pressure, purging with extreme coldness of the extremities : stools like dirty water, dark offensive, and bloody stool ; urine scanty passed with difficulty and burning during discharge, suppressed urine

dry clue, cold and wrinkled skin ; great oppression and constriction of the chest, tonic and clonic cramps in different parts of the body, cold and clammy perspiration, sleeplessness, and frequently starting during the sleep, sudden extreme prostration, the best symptom being more prominent than the profuseness of the discharge.

Dose, 6x 30c, 200 every one, two or three hours, according to the urgency of the case.

Difference between Arsenicum Album. Cuprum Met. and Veratrum Album.

Anxiety, fear of death, distortion of features, prostration, coldness,

hoarseness. constriction. of the chest imperceptibility of the pulse, cold clammy sweat, restlessness, thirst, burning. vomiting, purging, suppression of urine, wrinkling of skin, cramps or convulsions are more or less present in the above mentioned three remedies in the fully developed stage of cholera. But the following will differentiate the symptoms :—

Vomiting and Purging. Both are excessive in Veratrum without severe urging or retching ; scanty discharge by purging or vomiting is present in Arsenic with severe urging or retching : purging may be little or absent in Cuprum,

but Vomiting is very considerable.

Prostration. Prostration in Veratrum exists in exact proportion with vomiting and purging,—the more the vomiting and purging the more the prostration ; but the prostration in Arsenic hardly bears any relation with vomiting and purging. Here on scanty vomiting and purging the prostration is very great, so much so that it attacks the very vital portions of life.

Colic. Cutting pain in abdomen as from knives is present in Veratrum ; there is no colic in Arsenic ; colicky pain is present in Cuprum, but it is spasmodic.

Anxiety and Restlessness. Both are present in the three medicines, but in Arsenic they are exhibited with considerable force and the patient is so very anxious and restless that he cannot rest in any place, changes his place continually, wants to go from one bed to another and lies now here, now there.

Burning. Burning may or may not be present in Veratrum, but is ever a concomittant symptom of Arsenic ; it is not present in Cuprum:

Thirst Both in Arsenic and Veratum excessive thirst for cold water is present. In Veratrum the patient drinks large quantities of

cold water at a time, but in Arsenic the patient drinks often, but little at a time and the water so drunk is immediately expelled and aggravates the vomiting and purging. In Cuprum, when the patient takes cold water the vomiting and purging are abated for a little time.

Cramps. If the cramps go on increasing and are found to be a prominent feature in the case or are converted into general spasms or into convulsions, preference should be given to Cuprum. The above mentioned symptomatic differences of remedies are not always clearly understood and sometimes it becomes impossible to do so. It s

therefore necessary for me to lay down some general rules more, for the application of the above remedies.

(1) When vomiting and purging are most prominent Veratrum should be administered.

(2) When vomiting and purging exist with cramps Veratrum should be alternately given with Cuprum.

(3) When the vital powers sink rapidly Arsenic may be given, but if the above symptom is accompanied with violent vomiting and purging Arsenic should be alternately given with Veratrum.

(4) Mild and sporadic cases of

cholera require the aid of *Veratrum* but the cases arising from miasmatic influences or assuming the type of malignancy or epidemic need the help of Arsenic.

Ipecac. In light cases, when the vomiting is more marked than the purging, vomiting mostly of bile or sour fluid, great thirst after vomiting, sharp pain in the intestines.

Dose, 1x, 6x every half-hour or hourly.

Antimonium Tartaricum. It is used when *Veratrum* fails to act, and in some instances it is used with marked advantage. It is also used when cholera breaks out during an epidemic of small pox.

Indications for its use : Confusion of head, vertigo, violent colicky pain in the abdomen, roaring in the ears, pricking sensation in the head, nausea, causing anxiety, vomiting which is followed with great languor, drowsiness, loathing, desire for cooling things, diarrhœa, prostration, thread like and trembling pulse, urine scanty, both the upper and lower limbs are cold.

Dose, same as *Arsenic*.

These medicines generally arrest the further development of the disease, but if after using them, no change for the better takes place, we have to administer some other remedies.

Camphor is a very good medicine for this stage.

Aconite. Dr. Ruddock says in his *Text Book of Modern Medicine and Surgery* : "Dr. Hempel found this remedy eminently useful, during the first invasion of the disease, in restoring the pulse and rousing the vital reaction generally. The 1x or strong tinctures should be given. This too, was our experience with *Aconite* during the epidemic of 1866-1867, when we prescribed it in several cases of the diarrhœa with great pain in the bowels, coldness of the body, and cadaverous appearance."

Again he says : "We prescribed

CHOLERA.

for a patient, at a few miles distance *Aconite* in low dilution for severe pain in the abdomen. The medicine produced such striking results in his own case, that, having a considerable portion to spare, he gave doses of it to his friends when they suffered in a similar manner. Finding the remedy most useful in relieving acute pain, he asked us to give him a supply of it to keep in readiness. At the time, cholera had broken out in the village, and although he did not know the name of the remedy, he gave it to as many as he found suffering from cholera, taking the pain in the abdomen as the indication for it

use. Death from cholera occurred in the village, but in every instance, patients who had *Aconite* quickly recovered.

Indications for its use : Sudden prostration, cold tongue, blue body, seldom diarrhœa, violent hiccough, cold perspiration, laboured breathing, oppression in the chest, cramps in the legs, pulse imperceptible, heart's action very slow, violent colicky pains in the abdomen.

It may be administered to re-establish proper circulation and respiration with great benefit.

Dose, 1x every fifteen minutes or half-hour.

Carbo Vegetabilis. It is indicated in the last stage of cholera.

Indications for its use : Vomiting and purging have disappeared, the evacuations are terribly offensive, and are passed without the knowledge of the patient, and may contain pus, spasms stopped, tympanities, the patient lies in a sopor, and is quite pulseless, vital forces nearly extinguished, cold breath, cold tongue, cold body, a picture of complete collapse. British homeopathists do not recognise it as an appropriate remedy for cholera but it is in our opinion certainly valuable in the third stage of cholera. I have found great benefit

from this remedy. It may be, with great advantage, alternated with *Veratrum Album* or *Arsenic*,

Dose, 3x, 6x. or still higher, every ten, fifteen, or thirty minutes.

Tabacum It is an excellent remedy in cholera Asiatica and cholera infantum. I derived unexpected success from its administration in some dangerous cases of cholera Asiatica. I have every reason to believe that it will be recognised as an important remedy for cholera Asiatica.

Indications for its use ; *Numbness* of the vegetative muscles, the pulse is slow, irregular, intemittent, great

oppression is felt in breathing, the patient is generally cold, but icy coldness from the knees to the toes is most prominently marked, paralysis of the lower extremities sets in, with formication in the legs, death-like paleness while the body appears to be warm, coldness in the abdomen, with nausea and hic-cough, burning and writhing in stomach, nausea and cold sweat, trouble the patient although *Veratrum* and *Secale* have stopped the tools, the body is cold, while the abdomen is hot, the patient is not satisfied until clothing is all taken off abdomen, vomiting of water only when moving hepatic and renal region is

very sensitive to touch. collapse takes place.

Dose 1x, 3x, 6x.

Acidum Hydrocyanicum. It is one of the most excellent medicines in this stage. Dr. Mahendra Lal Sirker says : "*Hydrocyanic Acid* is useful, in fact is the only remedy when along with the pulselessness, the respiration is slow, deep, gasping or difficult and spasmodic, taking place at long intervals, the patient appearing dead in the intermediate time. If any remedy is entitled to be spoken of as a charm it is this. It would seem at times restore animation to a corpse."

Indications for its use Marble

coldness of the body. There is no sign of animation in any part of the body: excepting the gasping breath, no pulse could be perceived. stoppage of vomiting and purging, sight obscured, pupil dilated, weak. deep, spasmodic breath, urine is totally suppressed, paralysis of the oesophagus, blue skin.

Dose. 1x, 3x, every fifteen or twenty minutes.

Secale Cornutum. If spasm, tonic or clonic, has not been checked by the use of *Cuprum*. *Secale* may be used with great success.

Indications : Dizziness, deafness, vertigo, sleepiness, shrivelled skin, blue tongue, sunken eyes. Scanty,

offensive, or involuntary stool, violent cramps of the body, contracted face, unsuccessful urging to urinate, aversion to be covered, extreme coldness of the body, confusion of hearing.

Dose, 1x, 3x, every fifteen minutes or so until the spasms disappear.

Lachesis. It is used when the breathing appears to be intermittent and difficult, bloated abdomen, blue body, vomiting renewed by the slightest motion, nausea, salivation.

Dose, 6x or higher every five or ten minutes.

Naja or Cobra. The remedy is administered when the life of the

sufferer is threatened with asphyxia, dyspnea, painful struggle for breath.

Dose, higher dilutions act better.

Elaps. Indications : Dark and bloody stools, with all other symptoms of this stage.

Dose 6x every fifteen minutes.

Crotalus Horridus. Professor S. P. Burdick used it in several most severe cases of cholera with much benefit.

Indications : Agonising pain around the navel, with all other typhoid symptoms.

Dose, 1x, 3x, as the case requires.

Argentum Nitricum. It is used when severe suffocating fits and

suicidal tendency appear, when the respiratory muscles are attacked with violent cramps, so that the patient can hardly breathe or speak, to drink a few drops of water causes a feeling of suffocations. During the cholera epidemic of Midnapur in 1896, I had several complicated cases under my treatment, where the above-mentioned symptoms were present. I administered *Argentum Nitricum* 3x, and found great benefit thereby.

Acidum Hydrocyanicum is better than this remedy in asphyxia.

Dose, 3x 3, as the case requires. In cholera reaction occurs after the collapse. A perceptible change

in the character of vomiting and evacuations takes place and the body becomes warm. The patient bordenes upon convalescence day after day, but it may so happen that a sad return of collapse appears, or the case may be complicated.

XX.—TREATMENT OF THE COMPLICATIONS AND SEQUELE.

As soon as the patient passes the stage of collapse some urinary complications may take place, such as suppression, uremia, and retention,

1. SUPPRESSION.—If the urinary secretion be suppressed for a long

time it is a dangerous complication, and may prove fatal, but we need not be in a hurry for it. The blood generally undergoes some renal trouble in the third stage, and consequently congestion in the brain, lungs, stomach and kidneys takes place. Urine cannot be secreted unless and until the congestion is removed. It is not at all wise on our part to use any diuretic medicine in this stage. We should wait for seasonable opportunities, for the medicines which have been used before may help more or less the urine to be secreted. It is wise on our part to prescribe large quantities of water, or boiled barley. It

sometimes happens that these measures will bring no good result, and then we should take recourse to the medicines which are required for the stage.

Arsenicum Album —It may help to remove congestion of the kidneys.

Dose, as above.

Cantharis.—This is used in cases of suppression and retention of urine with or without delirium, convulsion, or coma. In the stage of reaction when all other violent symptoms have vanished and the appearance of urine is delayed with constant desire to urinate, it is called for.

Dose, 3x, or still higher, every hour.

Terebinthina.—This is indicated if *Cantharis* cannot produce urinary secretion.

Dose, the lower dilutions are employed. I generally use 1x or 3x and find great benefit.

Cuprum cause urine.

Dose, same as before.

Kali Bichromic.—It is sometimes prescribed for suppression and retention of urine,

Indications : Painful urging to urinate ; scanty, high coloured urine.

Dose, 2x, 3x, 6x, every hour,

Cannabis Sativa and *Indica*, and *Secale* are sometimes administered with great success. Besides cold compress over the abdomen, and plaster made of the leaves of *Calendula* may be used.

2. UREMIA.—It is caused by the retention of certain specific urine contents in the blood. The prominent symptoms are the following :—

Convulsion, coma, sometimes excitement, dropsy, dyspepsia and amaurosis.

TREATMENT :—*Arsenicum Album*.—It is used when colic and difficult breathing are present. It is generally used if it is due to

scarlatina, diphtheria and Bright's disease.

Dose, same as before.

Cuprum.—It is used when alternate convulsions, nervous asthma, talkative delirium, sweat and prostration are present.

Dose, as before.

Acidum Carbolicum.—When there is coma or sopor.

Dose, 2x, 3x, every fifteen minutes.

Acidum Hydrocyanicum.—Indications: Feeble heart, palpitation, anguish, paralysis, which is preceded by convulsion.

Dose, same as before.

Opium, *Belladonna*, *Stramonium* and *Hyoscyamus* should not be used in cerebral congestion until uremic poisoning disappears.

Opium.—It has been recommended by Drs. Baehr and Hughes in cases of uremia when loss of consciousness, cold perspiration, vertigo and snoring are present.

Dose, 6x, 12, 30, every fifteen or twenty minutes, or at a still longer interval.

Hyoscyamus—Delirium, confusion of ideas, involuntary stool, picking at bed clothes.

Dose, like *Opium*.

In a similar manner *Terebinthina* and *Cantharis* will not be used for

the secretion of urine if the uremic symptoms do not disappear.

3. HICCOUGH. - It may proceed from the following causes . (a) Sudden contraction of the diaphragm ; (b) Brain disease ; (c) Longstanding anæmia ; (d) Malignant diseases ; (e) After loss of blood or vital fluids ; (f) Sudden mental emotions, such as fear, anger, &c. ; (g) Pleuritis ; (h) Pericarditis ; (i) Stomach, liver, and intestinal disease ; (j) Bright's disease ; (k) Tuberculosis ; (l) Typhus ; (m) Cholera ; (n) Pyæmia.

In cholera it is a nervous disorder affecting the diaphragm and

the glottis at the same time. When there is violent hiccough the following remedies may be used.

Agnus Cactus.—When there is hiccough with vexation, nausea and vomiting.

Dose, ʒi, 12, 30, every one, two or three hours.

Cicuta Virosa.—It is used when spasm and difficulty in breathing are present. hiccough is loud-sounding and dangerous.

Dose, same as *Agnus*.

Ignatia.—Hiccough after eating and drinking, especially in children and women.

Phosphorus.—Troublesome hiccough after taking any food.

Dose, as *Agnus*.

Belladonna.—Violent frequent hiccough at night with starting. It is especially administered in the stage of reaction.

Dose, as *Agnus*.

Pulsatilla.—After taking fatty food, ice, and cold fruit, after drinking with sour eructation.

Dose, as *Agnus*.

Carbo vegetabilis.—Hiccough from the slightest possible motion sour or rancid eructations.

Dose, 3x, 6x, every two hours.

Nux Vomica.—Hiccough after cold drink.

Dose, 3x, 6x, every two, or three hours.

Ruta.—Hiccough, with depression.

Dose, 3x, every three hours.

Santonine and Cina are used for hiccough when it is due to worm.

Asarum Europæum.—It is used for hiccough when imperfect eructations, reaching only to upper part of chest, take place

Dose, lower potencies are generally used.

Bryonia Alba.—It is used when hiccough takes place after eating, and on every shock caused by it pressure in forehead, as if the brain shook from behind forwards.

Dose, 3x, 6x, every two hours.

Besides these, *Cuprum*, *Veratrum Album*, *Sulphur*, *Staphysagria*, and

in more violent cases *Acid Hydrocyanic* and *Acid Sulphuric* are used with much benefit.

4. FEBRILE CASES.—Some complicated febrile cases may sometimes call our attention during the period of convalescence.

Aconite.—In simple cases with burning heat in the head and face, pain in the limbs, excessive thirst, white tongue.

Dose, 1x, 3x, every two hours.

Belladonna.—It is used when some congestion of blood in the head is present, delirium, sweat on the face, little or no thirst, brain trouble.

Dose, same as *Aconite*.

Eupatorium Perfoliatum.—It is an excellent medicine when the fever is associated with the gastro-hepatic system, Nausea, vomiting of bile, throbbing headache, especially occipital, severe pain in the abdomen, morning diarrhoea or constipation.

Dose, 3x, 6x, every two hours

But when it is complicated with disorder of lungs *Bryonia*, *Phosphorus*, and *Antim Tart*, are used when gastric inflammation is present *Bryonia* and *Ipecac*, are administered, when the disorder lies in the liver. *Bryonia*, *Mercurius*, *Nux Vomica*, and *Ipecac*, and *Carbo Vegetabilis* are used, when prostration

is marked, *Acid Phosphoric* is used.

5. TYPHOID STATE.—When the typhoid state of cholera is ushered in, the following medicines are chiefly used :—

Opium.—Coma, brain prostration, muttering delirium, imperceptible pulse, constipation, or involuntary offensive evacuations.

Dose, 6x, 12, 30, every fifteen twenty, thirty minutes or hourly

Hyoscyamus.—Stupor, does not answer any question ; restlessness, tries to get out of bed ; quarrel restlessness, tries to get out of bed ; quarrelsome mania, due to brain pressure.

Dose 1x, 2x, 12, as *Opium*.

Rhus Tox.—Restlessness is always present, delirium, talks much to himself, forgetfulness, pain involuntary discharge, especially at night, heart's action is very weak.

Dose, as *Opium*.

Stramonium.—Violent irritation and delirium, singing, laughing, difficulty in breathing, loss of speech or hearing, loss of consciousness.

Dose, 3, 6, 12, as *Opium*.

Bryonia.—Intense frontal headache, confusion of ideas, the patient gets easily irritated, frightful dreams, rumbling in the bowels

Dose, as *Opium*.

Veratrum Viride.—When there is severe cerebral congestion and fever.

Dose. 1x, 3x, every fifteen, twenty, or thirty minutes.

Zincum — This is used when the memory becomes weak — unconsciousness, contraction of the muscles, delirium.

Dose, lower triturations are chiefly employed.

Acidum Murialicum. — When total prostration is present.

Dose, 1x, 3x, as *Opium*.

Lachesis. — Total insensibility, memory becomes weak, especially at night, no light can be borne, restless sleep with many dreams tongue trembling, muttering delirium.

Dose, as *Opium*. —

Lycopodium.—Muttering delirium picking at bedclothes, night-sweat no thirst.

Dose, higher potencies are used.

Secale.—Intense thirst and violent spasm.

Dose, 1x, 3x as before.

Phosphorus.—Delirium and debility.

Dose. 3x, 6x, should be given according to the urgency of the case.

Besides these some other remedies may be indicated which are used in typhoid fever.

6. TREATMENT OF ULCERATION.
—In the ulceration of the cornea the following medicines may be used :—

China.—In the early stage with dimness and weakness of sight. The patient cannot bear strong light.

Dose, 6x, 30, every two or three hours.

Calcarea Carb.—Little or no pain, photophobia opacity of the cornea.

Dose, same as *China*.

Arsenicum Album.—The patient feels as if sand is in the eyes, burning, weakness of sight with lachrymation.

Dose, as *China*.

Hepar Sulphur.—When ulcers are formed on the cornea, pain from daylight, dimness of sight.

Dose, as *China*.

Aurum, Argentum Nitr., Sulphur, Phosphorus, &c. may be used.

If gangrene appears, *Arsenicum, China, Crotalus, Lachesis, Silicea &c.* should be used.

China.—Coldness of the body, vomiting and hiccough may be present.

Dose, same as before.

Crotalus.—Gangrene more general coldness over the swollen part. imperceptible pulse.

Dose, as *China*.

Carbo Veg.—It is used if general gangrene be present.

Lachesis may be used when the gangrene has greatly advanced.

When boils and carbuncles appear *Berberis Vulgaris* may be used with great advantage to hasten suppuration in boils.

Arnica, *Belladonna*, *Calcarea*, *Mercurius*, &c. are indicated for boils, while *Arsenicum*, *Belladonna*, *China*, *Rhus Tox.*, &c., for carbuncles.

Arsenicum.—Great prostration, intense thirst, irregular pulse, and the carbuncle gradually begins to diffuse.

Dose, 6x, 30, every three hours.

Belladonna.—When the brain symptoms are more prominent and the carbuncle rapidly spreads.

Dose, as *Arsenic.*

Rhus Tox.,—Pale face extreme pain around the seat of the carbuncle and convulsions

Dose, as *Arsenic.*

7. In the stage of convalescence sometimes debilitating discharges from the bowels do not disappear although all other symptoms have abated, and then the following remedies may be indicated :—

China.—Painless, mucous, watery stool.

Dose, 1x, 6x, every three hours.

Phosphorus.—Brownish discharge, morning diarrhoea,

Dose, 3x, 12, 30, once after every evacuation.

Acid Phosphoric. Mercurius,

Ferrum, Rhus Tox, &c. may be given.

8. SLEEPLESSNESS.—When the patient suffers from sleeplessness the following medicines may be used :—

Belladonna —When sleep is prevented by anxiety, dilated pupil.

Dose, 6x. 12. 30, every four hours.

Chamomilla.—The patient feels much restlessness at night and cannot sleep.

Dose,—as *Belladonna*.

Coffea.—Great excitement prevails, on account of which the patient cannot obtain sleep.

Dose, 30, thrice daily.

Besides *Hyoscyamus*, *Nux Vomica* *Arsenic* &c., may be indicated.

XXI.—CASES OF SUDDEN
PROSTRATION.

When sudden and great prostration takes place without vomiting or purging, cold perspiration occurs and the pulse is not perceptible *Camphor* should be used in the first place. If no perceptible improvement takes place after a short interval *Veratrum Album* and *Carbo Veg.* Should alternately be used. If vomiting and purging set in *Arsenicum*, *Cuprum* or some other medicines must be used.

Aconite may be used with won-

derful success in such instances of sudden prostration.

Dose, a dose of the above remedies every five, ten or fifteen minutes, according to the violence of the case.

KEYNOTES OF SOME OF THE MOST IMPORTANT REMEDIES MENTIONED IN THE TREATMENT OF CHOLERA

Aconite — It is very useful in the first and last stage of cholera. If an attack comes on after exposure to cold, or after perspiration had been checked by a chill, or it proceeds from fright or fear; the

stools are white, watery, or bilious ; cutting pains are felt before and during stool ; unbearable thirst ; mental anxiety, worry, and fear ; restlessness ; urine high coloured ; general dry heat ; full, hard, very quick or imperceptible pulse. *Acon* may be used in the very commencement of the disease when cutting pains in the bowels are present. It is very useful in the paralytic variety of cholera.

Aloes —It is used in the first stage. The stools are bloody, jelly-like, mucous ; they may be also watery ; feeling of weakness and loss of power of sphincter ani ; cutting griping pain before and during

stool constant rumbling in the abdomen with a feeling as if the patient must have stool, but no evacuation takes place.

Antimonium Tart.—It is used when cholera appears, simultaneously with or preceded by an outbreak of variola. Cutting colic exists before stool ; thirstlessness or thirst for cold drinks ; continuous nausea, straining to vomit, with sweat on the forehead ; nausea and vomiting are aggravated by lying on left side, with extreme languor, drowsiness, sunken face.

Arsenic.—The stools are dark or black, watery or fluid, offensive, accompanied by considerable pro-

stration. worse, after eating or drinking great restlessness and anguish ; the patient cannot rest in any place or position : unbearable, burning thirst, drinks often but little at a time, vomiting comes on immediately after eating or drinking ; burning in stomach ; extreme weakness and prostration, fear of death ; the skin in dry cold, blue, or wrinkled with cold, sticky sweat.

Asarum Europeanum.—The stools are tenacious mucous, the patient is constantly chilly : oversensitiveness of nerves, cannot bear the sound of scratching of linen or of any similar substance : loss of appetite ; constant yawning.

Belladonna.—It is used in brain disturbance and during typhoid stage. Delirium; rolls the head from side to side, disposition to bite, spit; strike, and tear things; the face is cold or flushed, with congested, half opened eyes; dilated pupils and severe throbbing in brain and of carotids; the pains appear and disappear suddenly.

Bryonia.—The stools smells like rotten cheese; it is very useful in morning diarrhoea; nausea, &c are aggravated from any motion or movement; used also in the typhoid stage; delirium; talks constantly about his business or desires to go home; great thirst for large quantities at

long intervals ; nausea and faintness on sitting up.

Camphor.—It is used in both first and last stage of cholera. Sudden attack of diarrhoea, proceeded from a chill, chilly feeling, not intermingled with a feeling of heat; no sweat, or if there be any, it is rather cold, clammy stools fecal, dark brown ; no thirst ; coldness of the surface without change of colour ; sudden and extreme sinking of strength ; icy coldness of whole body.

Cantharis.—It is used in retention or suppression of urine, with uremic coma, delirium and convulsions. Frequent ineffectual desire

to urinate : burning during micturition.

Carbo Veg — Frequent, involuntary cadaverous smelling evacuations, followed by burning, when attack begins with hemorrhage from the bowels ; collapse without stool ; copious cold sweat, cold breath cold tongue, and cold breath ; respiration is weak and laboured ; hoarseness and loss of voice pulse thread-like, intermittent, hardly perceptible ; desire to be constantly fanned, hiccough, distention of abdomen, sopor without vomiting stool, or cramps.

Chamomilla.— Stool smells like bed eggs, or the attack appears

during dentition, or after taking cold, or after anger, chagrin ; the patient cannot endure any one near him, and is cross ; the children become quiet only when carried.

Crotalus H.—Collapse, cramps, vomiting; respiration is embarrassed; suppression of urine: vomiting and micturition appear simultaneously; disagreeable sensation through the whole body.

Croton T.—The stools are yellow, watery ; profuse yellow, watery stools ; coming out like a shot ; the symptoms are aggravated after eating or drinking: pallor or weakness.

Cuprum M—Convulsions, with blue face and clenched thumbs ;

clonic spasms begin in fingers and toes and spread over entire body ; restlessness ; violent vomiting of bile or water, with great colic and cramps ; coldness or blueness of the surface of the body ; violent cramps in the extremities.

Hyoscyamus.—It is used in the typhoid stage. Low, muttering delirium ; jumps out of bed and tries to escape ; makes short answers to imaginary questions ; desires to uncover and remain naked : urine is scanty and retained or passed involuntarily in bed, which leaves streaks of red sand on the sheets. In delirium this medicine occupies a place midway between *Stramo-*

nium and *Belladonna*. It wants the violent rage and maniacal delirium of the former and the constant cerebral congestion of the latter.

Ipecac.—The stools are green mucous ; colic and nausea before and during stool ; constant nausea may be regarded as the characteristic symptom of this remedy.

Iris Versicolor.—Burning at the anus during stool ; great burning of the anus after stool ; severe vomiting of bile of an extremely sour fluid ; burning from the mouth to the anus.

Jatropha.—The stools are watery and come out like a torrent ; insatia-

ble thirst ; violent vomiting of white jelly-like substances resembling the white of an egg or albuminous substances rumbling in the abdomen ; cramps in the calves.

Lachesis.—The stools consist of decomposed blood. Appearing like charred straw, and are very offensive ; much distress after sleep ; great languor and exhaustion.

Nux Vomica.—If the attack comes on from intemperate eating or drinking after debauchery or in the morning ; acidity of the stomach ; constant urging to stool ; backache before or during stool ; violent tenesmus which dis-appears after stool.

Phosphorus.—The stools are profuse with sago-like particles ; if the attack proceeds from fatigue or exhaustion ; sensation as if the anus remained open ; in the morning diarrhœa of old people ; vomiting of what has been drunk as soon as as it has become warm in the stomach ; sensation of weakness and emptiness in the stomach or abdomen.

Pulsatilla.—The stools are greenish watery : appear after indulgence in greasy food ; diarrhœa appears especially at night ; chilliness, yet great desire for fresh air ; white tongue ; symptoms ever change ; no, two stools are alike.

Ricinus.—It is used in the diarrhœic variety of cholera. The stools are white, no pain or colic is present, and the evacuations are not preceded by spasms or cramps.

Secale Corn.—Great thirst ; the stools are gushing or involuntary ; vomiting immediately after eating ; severe burning at the pit of the stomach ; suppression of urine ; skin is cold ; blue wrinkled cramps ; in the chest, hands and toes ; icy coldness of the extremities ; the skin feels cold, yet the patient cannot tolerate any heat or covering. Great similarity exists between *Secale* and *Arsenic*, but heat and cold

differentiate them. In *Secale*, aggravation takes place from heat and amelioration from cold, while in *Arsenic* aggravation from cold and amelioration from heat.

Stramonium.—Furious delirium. Delirium of *Stram.* appears to be more furious and the mania more severe than those of *Bell.* and *Hyos.* while the congestion though more considerable than *Hyos.* is much less than *Bell.*

Tabacum —Cholera, without stool ; collapse. deathly nausea, without or with vomiting icy cold- of the legs from the knees to the toes ; warmth of the body, with icy cold hands ; coldness fainting,

cold sweat; feeble, irregular pulse

Terebinthina.—Great tympanitis. burning during micturition; violent strangury, great prostration. with cold sweat, and thread-like, scarcely imperceptible pulse; urine is fetid, bloody, cloudy and smoky; spasmodic retention of urine; tongue is very smooth and glossy as if deprived of papillae.

Veratrum Album.—The stools are rice-coloured, watery, profuse; severe pinching colic before and during stool; nausea and vomiting; melancholy; cold perspiration on the forehead! violent vomiting with copious diarrhoea; excessive thirst

for large quantities of very cold water ; great exhaustion after vomiting. the face is pale, blue, collapsed; skin is cold. blue, wrinkled ; dilated or contracted pupils ; vomiting is aggravated by drinking or by the least motion ; violent cramps of the extremities.

THE AUTHOR'S VIEWS ON THE ORIGIN OF CHOLERA.

If we want to solve the riddle of the origin of cholera we shall have to examine the following conditions of human existence :—

- (a) The air we breathe.
- (b) The water we drink.

(c) The food we take.

(d) The soil we tread on.

(e) The manner of our living

Let us now consider, one by one these points at issue.

(a) *The air we breathe*—If the composition of the atmosphere be uniform day and night and throughout the year, there will be found no alteration within the human system by it producing neither relaxation, nor contraction, nor stopping, in progress, the actions of the chief organs.

(b) *The water we drink*.—It is said by the majority of medical authors that pipe-water is much healthier than the water got from

any other source. I should be the last man to uphold this view as correct. In my opinion it is a lifeless water, pregnant with germs of small insects, for if it be left for a few days in a pot the insects can be detected by the naked eyes. But on the other hand, if a pot of water is brought from a river, and if the water is left in the pot for days together, not a single insect can be found in it. The river-water is replete with life, while the pipe-water nothing more than what we denominate dead. The pipe-water does not at all hasten the powers of digestion, while a glass of water brought from a well

of the North-West Provinces of India helps us to digest any quantity of food devoured. But I should not be understood to mean that muddy water is to be preferred to pipe water. The water carried by the pipe is left in tanks for days together without coming in contact with air and heat of the sun, which is necessary for the purification and addition of the health-imparting character of the water drunk. This is, however, not the case with pipe-water. Like pure air, pure water is indispensably necessary for improving digestion and purifying blood. And when the quality of the drinking water undergoes

changes, digestion and blood pay the penalty. To protect ourselves from the inroad of cholera is to secure pure drinking water. It is an admitted fact that water is not only an all important factor in preserving our life, but in aiding to the digestion of our food and purifying our blood, besides serving other ends in the system.

(c) *The food we take*—This is one of the most important subjects, requiring volumes to dwell upon it. The Jew was and is, the healthiest and longest lived type of humanity. The Jew closely followed the valuable instructions of Moses and the result was that the nation enjoyed

health and happiness. In the regulation of the food supply of the Eastern nations we can detect profound knowledge of Mosses. It is only by clinging fast to these regulations that the Jews still live such healthy lives.

(d). *The soil we tread on.*—The condition of the soil exerts powerful influence upon the constitution of the human frame inhabiting a certain locality and the peculiarity of the ailment it is subject to. The climatic condition of a place ought to be examined, not only by the latitude and longitude of its position, nor by its distance from the sea-shore, but by the nature of its

earth. The source of maladies is often attributable to the condition of the water people drink. But where do the different conditions of water in different places come from? It is by virtue of the nature of the earth of certain localities that the condition of water is determined. In Rungpore, Bengal, we find most people subject to goitre and elephantiasis. In Midnapore Bengal, we find leprosy to be largely prevalent. This origin of maladies peculiar to certain places is certainly owing firstly, to the nature of the soil, and secondly, to the condition of the water drunk. Nor is this all. Casting aside the

peculiarity of a place, the same earth changes in different seasons and under different circumstances.

The medicinal herbs and plants growing in malarious places are not found to be so efficacious as those growing in healthy localities. The vegetables and fruits we use as our food do not possess the uniform virtues everywhere. Hence it is clear that like so many other influences earth exerts powerful influence upon the peculiarity of the human frame and the peculiar maladies it is subject to.

(e) *The manner of our living.*—We are painfully struck with the patent fact that sufferers from

diseases are mostly to be found amongst the lower classes of people. The reason is not far to seek. They do not know how to live, and they do not care to lead a healthy life, and thus fall victims to fatal and often chronic maladies.

XXIX. CONCLUSION.

Of all the medical systems which have successively made their appearance in the world there cannot be found any which has commanded more worldwide renown and greater interest than Homœopathy. If we trace the history of homœopathy we shall find that on the one hand it won the highest

admiration and the most exalted eulogium. which on the other hand it became the subject of the most merciless attacks and the most unjust calumny, satire and criticism.

Truth triumphs alike over custom, education and prejudice and the doctrine of immortal Hahnemann has none the less advanced with rapid strides, sweeping away the stumbling-block of progress with the superiority of its law. It is no hyperbole or fiction to say that Homœopathy has widened its boundaries over the entire civilized world. America, Germany, Austria, Spain, London, and India possess

to-day their Homœopathic Schools or Colleges.

An erroneous impression reigns supreme that allopathy possesses an incontrovertible vantage-ground in the combating of acute diseases and in this respect it is far superior to homœopathy. But now-a-days this impression does not carry any weight and we cannot but laugh it away with disdain. It will be out of the place if I attempt to popularise the teachings of Hahnemann by exhibiting the unrivalled and almost magical power of homœopathy over acute diseases in this book. I, therefore, refrain from doing so. It is certainly very

difficult for a physician of ordinary intelligence to be a successful practitioner of homœopathy. The true difficulty stands not in the way of its theory but in the way of its practice. Homœopathy is no doubt, too esoteric. It is of paramount importance on the part of a homœopathic physician to hunt out nosological, etiological and symptomatological lesions if he wishes to earn the laurel wreaths of success. Generalization and individualization must not be lost sight of. Its field has lately been so vast and fathomless that its followers will meet with constant failure in the success of their treat-

ment if they do not try to grasp thoroughly its *Materia Medica* and if they do not apply their intellect to the careful espial of the diverse symptoms and syndromes that are exhibited in the patient.

“That adequate effects can only be got from massive doses” is the premise upon which allopathy rests. It recognises only the force of weight apart from that of atoms. Physics and Chemistry nevertheless afford ample and tangible evidence to enlighten us to arrive at clear distinction between these two effects of masses and of atoms. The whole science of Chemistry is built upon the foundation of the

qualities of atoms and particles. We are daily perceiving the great influence of miasma in generating pestilence which devastates the population of large cities and provinces. And what is this miasma? It consists of something prodigious effects of which are marked and yet it so small in mass that no scientific instruments are sensible enough to detect its unwelcome approach or injurious contact. It is nothing but a contagious or infectious poison, generated outside the living organism, contaminating the atmosphere and thereby acting upon the health of the majority of people as to excite one or another

form of zymotic derangements, such as ague, typhus and plague. Is it not therefore, easy to rely upon the efficacy of inficacy of infinitesimal and imponderable doses in relation to the human system ?

No body could and can hold in mean estimation the transcendental genius of Hahnemann who is regarded as the greatest medical explorer that world has ever been graced with. It was the lightning of Hahnemann's indomitable energy and matchless genius which dealt the deathblow to the evils. His great resolves were like furious earthquakes before which difficulties, prejudice and ignorance crum-

bled into dust. To lift up the minds of the people to a healthy atmosphere of medical science and to dispel the darkness which stretched like a network into every nook and corner of the country require, no doubt, the agency of a superhuman being and it was the immortal Hahnemann who performed that glorious task. The tenet of Hahnemann, like some snow-flakes on some distant mountain side, went on accumulating until the beauty and grandeur of the great truth were loosened and revealed and dropped down like an avalanche of the gazing world. The old school of medicine is very fond of

bleeding and salivation. It is only to the rapid dissemination of homœopathic principles that much distrust of blood-letting or salivation is fast gaining ground. Emboldened in our reliance upon the efficacy of the magical Hahnemannian remedies we take the bold attitude to lay bare the prominent fact that our bills of mortality, which are unfortunately swelling every day, may, in some cases, be attributed more to the deleterious influence of its cherished dogmas than to that of the malady itself. We are perfectly confident that this remark counter to the long-fostered dogmas of the old

school of medicine. The present generation boasts of its enlightenments, The days are gone by for paying the tributes of homage and admiration to any antiquated custom which does not rest upon the groundwork of reason and experience! The most reasonable and scientific followers of old profession have long learnt to place implicit reliance upon the law of similars and it is a matter of supreme gratification on our part to note that there has sprung up in the present generation an inexhaustible fountain of faith in the infallibility of homœopathic remedies.

I can take much pride to assert

that as the car of the progress of homœopathy rolls on, the extermination of incurable diseases will be happily accomplished and then a day of beauty grandeur and happiness will dawn upon us, illumining the atmosphere of medical science.

We think it to be a paramount duty on our part to inform the terror-stricken public that homœopathy has won brilliant results in the treatment of this formidable malady. What mind can comprehend the irreparable loss to mankind and the great misery entailed that the figures of the cholera statistics reveal? It is very diffi-

cult to grasp a more horrible state of things. What dashes to the earth so many hopes breaks the tie of so many promising alliances, demolishes the fabric of so many hopeful undertaking, as premature death? And these untimely deaths from cholera would not have, I can dare say, occurred had the cases been placed under homœopathic treatment. To cure the maladies which human flesh is heir to is and should be the only aim and ambition of a physician. Physics, Chemistry and mechanics are merely the auxiliary sciences. The true science of medicine lies above them and

consists in the art of healing scepticism in therapeutics should be regarded as a crime. I am strongly confident that the adoption of the homœopathic mode of treatment will clear away the darkness hanging in the horizon. I should be chary to over-estimate the value of our remedies. But I cannot but say that the allopathic treatment of cholera seems to be a despairing irredeemableness. For the cholera patients the word "Hope" appears to be struck out of the vocabulary of existence, before whom nothing seems to loom but a long vista of painful suffering. And it is to just these the despairing of life.

that homœopathy possesses the rare fortune of infusing the precious balm of relief and recovery. That homœopathy is gaining wonderful laurels in the treatment of this dreadful scourge can not be denied, even by the adherents of Pyrrhonism I have selected only those remedies which are closely allied to this malady which is pregnant with so many different symptoms and syndromes, If this disease has ascended the culminating point of its destructive inroad, and if death knocks at the very gate of life, it can still be asserted that homœopathy will bring about a happy amelioration of all the

principal agonising symptoms. With the extraordinary swiftness of the prophet's gourd the almost dying embers of vitality are sometimes re-kindled. The public are the best Judge of testing its merits and they may throw it off as unclean dress or may welcome it as the most benevolent guardian-angel of humanity, deserving the highest guerdon and the warmest admiration and gratitude of the people.







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