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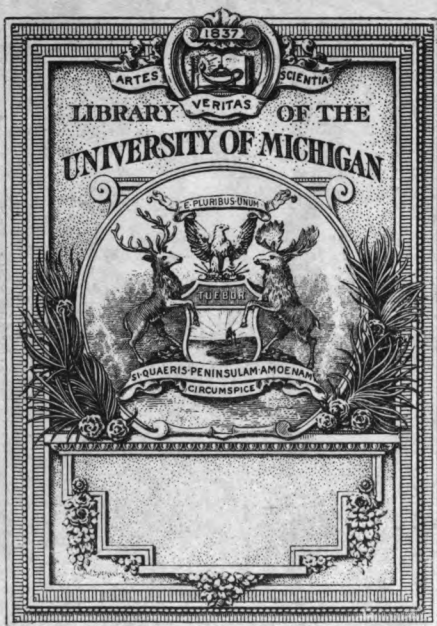
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A hand-book of homoeopathic practice

George M.
Oakford



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A HAND-BOOK
OF
HOMŒOPATHIC PRACTICE

BY

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PREFACE.

The main object in the compilation of this Hand-Book is to present in a concise form, practical descriptions of the principal diseases and their treatment. It is a series of notes, culled from the writings of foreign and American authorities, and is issued with the hope that it may prove useful to the student in Homœopathy, as well as to the busy practitioner to whom time is too valuable to ponder over the larger works of his library.

G. M. O.

Oct., 1882.

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A HAND-BOOK OF HOMŒOPATHIC PRACTICE.

CHAPTER I.

AFFECTIONS OF THE MIND.

It is well known that sudden emotions, such as grief, joy, anger, etc., produce both acute and chronic disorders and it is one of the glories of Homœopathy that its practitioners have remedies wherewith to combat these diseased conditions, the selection of which is based upon the causation. To study these affections, we will begin with the effects of fright and fear.

FRIGHT AND FEAR.

The consequences of sudden fright are best met with *Opium* if it can be given immediately, or later by *Aconite*. If patient is sad or grieved after the fright, *Ignatia* is applicable. Moreover, give

Aconite for pain in stomach; nausea and vomiting;

and if *Opium* fails to relieve headache and oppression of the chest—

Arsenicum.—Fear remains and patients imagine thieves are in the house.

Belladonna.—Red face, burning hot, nose dry; throat and neck sore to touch, sleeplessness; mental derangement; wants to run away.

Gelsemium.—Sudden depressing emotions always produce diarrhœa, the fear of any unusual ordeal is sufficient to excite it.

Ignatia.—Patient is sad; spasms of children; very pale face.

Lachesis.—Incessant talking; the throat very sensitive.

Mercurius.—Least motion causes trembling and rush of blood to the head; cannot sleep on account of frightful visions; cannot bear the heat of the bed; worse at night; quarrelsome and complaining.

Opium.—Rush of blood to the head; pain and heat in head, twitching about the mouth; weakness; trembling and twitching; fainting; oppression of the chest; diarrhœa; cold perspiration; external coldness with internal heat; sour vomiting; stupor; convulsions of children.

Platinum.—Indifference or haughtiness after fright; in females, increase of menstrual flow.

Pulsatilla.—Menstrual flow diminished or suppressed; coldness of limbs, with body hot.

Veratrum.—Cold perspiration; body cold; involuntary diarrhœa.

SUDDEN JOY

may produce great excitement, trembling, fainting, etc., which is usually relieved by *Coffea*, *Aconite*, *Crocus*, or *Gelsemium*.

CHAGRIN OR VEXATION

when attended with violent fits of anger and bad consequences ensue is usually benefitted by *Chamomilla*, and if this does not relieve give

Bryonia if patient is cold and chilly, and remains cross, with belching and vomiting or rising of bitter water; feels better when at rest.

Colocynth.—Pains in the bowels, especially after meals, or increased by taking food.

Ignatia.—If grief or shame is the consequence of vexation.

Nux vomica.—In persons addicted to the use of spirituous liquors and who are inclined to be violently angry.

Staphysagria.—The patient is extremely fretful and impatient; pushes away things on the table in an impatient manner.

If palpitation of the heart and asthmatic symptoms remain unrelieved by *Chamomilla*, *Arsenicum*, *Gels.* or *Veratrum alb.* will relieve.

ANGER.

For the consequences of anger give

Arnica.—Spitting of blood; coughing; violent beating of the heart; soreness of body as if bruised; bitter taste; foul breath; irritability or stupor, with an involuntary urination and stool.

Bryonia.—Face and cheeks red and burning; warm perspiration; aversion to movement.

Chamomilla.—Similar to *Bryonia*, except that patient is very restless; in children, convulsions after anger.

Nux vomica.—Adapted to persons of violent temper; patient alternately hot and cold, worse toward morning.

Staphysagria.—In persons inclined to reflection, or after a fit of indignation; soreness all over the body; sleepy during the day, but cannot sleep at night.

Tartar emetic.—Much phlegm in the throat causes loss of breath.

GRIEF AND SORROW.

The consequences of grief and sorrow are more lasting than those of other emotions. Medicines may relieve the immediate effects, long continued consequences need moral as well as medicinal treatment.

Ignatia will usually remove silent inward grief; something continually preying on the mind; also vomiting, pains in the stomach, and dizziness.

Phosphoric acid may be given if *Ignatia* fails, and

there is present, melancholy, sadness, colic or diarrhœa; exhaustion.

Sulphur relieves sleeplessness after depressing events, sorrows or losses of friends, when night after night passes without sleep.

Cocculus relieves headache and nervousness after loss of sleep and anxiety from watching at the sick bed.

Staphysagria.—As protracted effects of grief, the patient is cross, irritable, uneasy, fearful, anticipating danger and dreading the future; grieves and frets constantly; sleepy during the day, but sleepless at night; perspires day and night; loses the hair; voice weak.

HOME SICKNESS.

For the consequences of home sickness give

Capsicum.—Hot cheeks; burning in the throat; sleeplessness.

Drosera.—A short hacking cough comes on every morning.

Hyoscyamus.—Face hot and flushed; sleeplessness.

Mercurius.—Patient very weak, trembling, uneasy, particularly at night; chilly; easy perspiration.

Phosphoric acid.—Patient appears to be wasting away; does not wish to speak; perspires in the morning; is sleepy, dull, and will not eat; everything eaten oppresses the stomach.

DISAPPOINTED LOVE.

Disappointed love causes morbid conditions which are usually ameliorated by *Ignatia*, *Phosphoric acid*, *Hyoscyamus*, *Staphysagria*, *Aurum* or *Pulsatilla*, according to indications (see Grief, Vexation, etc.) If JEALOUSY has been an accompaniment, *Hyoscyamus*, *Lachesis* or *Pulsatilla* may be indicated.

CHAPTER II.

AFFECTIONS OF THE BRAIN AND NERVOUS SYSTEM.

INFLAMMATION OF THE BRAIN-MENINGITIS.

SYMPTOMS.—The diagnosis of meningitis from encephalitis is difficult. Both present intense headache; red face; injected eyes; dizziness; restlessness; roaring in the ears; wakefulness; wild delirium; vomiting; constipation. Other cases exhibit a comatose condition from the start, with dulness of the mind; dilated pupils; drowsiness; apathy; vomiting; prostration. Convulsions may occur with subsequent paralysis, rigidity of the muscles and coma. The symptoms vary according to the stage of the disease. The first stage is marked by hot skin; hard, rapid pulse; great sensitiveness to light and sound, while in the stage of effusion there is less fever, stupor, and a slow or irregular pulse. In cerebral disability, unconsciousness, convulsions, paralysis or rigidity of muscles and rapid, feeble pulse. *Chronic encephalitis* generally exhibits progressive loss of memory and intelligence.

Encephalitis following otitis is preceded by the symptoms of the local disease. It is insidious in its approach and after pain in the ear, purulent discharge, loss of hearing, etc., the symptoms of cerebral inflammation are developed. Cerebral abscesses may form,

giving rise to drowsiness and disturbance of the motor apparatus.

TREATMENT.—*Aconite*.—In first stage; hot, dry skin; full bounding pulse; violent thirst; red face; agonizing tossing about; great excitability; vertigo on rising.

Belladonna.—Flushed face; red eyes; photophobia; delirium; desire to escape; drowsiness with inability to sleep; starting and jumping while sleeping; violent throbbing of carotids; jugular veins swollen.

Apis mel.—Particularly after suppression of exanthem. Torpor delirium; swelling of lower eyelids; one-half body twitching; absence of thirst.

Arnica.—When caused by concussion.

Bryonia.—Livid red face; heat about head. Stitches through the brain; cold sweat on forehead; eyes very sore; every motion aggravates the suffering; constipation; chewing motion of jaws.

Cina.—In children with worm difficulties; vomiting with clean tongue; milky white urine.

Gelsemium.—Fever with rigors; excruciating headache with nausea, giddiness, and diplopia; the eyelids are heavy; pupils dilated.

Hyoscyamus.—Stupor; loss of consciousness; singing; muttering; grasping at flocks watery diarrhoea; staring look.

Lachnanthes.—Circumscribed redness of cheeks and brilliant eyes; wry neck; whining mood; sensation as if vertex were enlarged and driven upward.

Opium.—Lethargy; stertorous breathing with eyes half closed; vomiting; listlessness; dullness.

Veratrum viride.—Fullness; weight; distension of head; small, rapid pulse; fever with numbness.

Sulphur.—Heaviness of head sinking involuntary backwards; sour smell from mouth; burning hot distress on top of head. Cutting the hair very short or shaving the whole head will aid in giving relief. Pounded ice in a bladder of india-rubber bag, if not allowed to rest too long on one spot will be beneficial. A linen cloth *wet every few minutes* and laid over the head is better. Merely wetting the head now and then only produces reaction and good effect is lost. The extremities should be kept warm. Light, unstimulating diet should be used during the first stages. Later a more generous and nutritive diet will be necessary.

SCROFULOUS ENCEPHALITIS—TUBERCULAR MENINGITIS—ACUTE HYDROCEPHALUS.

This disease occurs mostly in children from two to fifteen years of age.

Scrofulous diathesis. *Premonitory symptoms*: Dullness, pettishness, languor, headache, loss of appetite, debility, vomiting. Restless sleep with grinding of teeth, or sudden starting with alarm. After four or five days, or longer, constant headache and anxiety of countenance sensitiveness to light, moaning or occasional screaming, heat of head, fever and drowsiness, nightly delirium. The head bent back and rolled from side to side; the pupils widen; squinting. The intellectual faculties are not generally disturbed during the first few days of the attack; the child is either

dull or irritable by turns. Shuns the light and is sharp of hearing. Convulsions or delirium do not usually appear until after the fifth or sixth day or even later. Trousseau refers to the "*tache meningitique*," a red line remaining upon the forehead or abdomen, after drawing the finger over it, as being diagnostic.

TREATMENT.—*Aconite* in first stage of irritation.

Apis mel.—Great restlessness at night, sharp, shrill, screams during sleep or when awake, especially during the latter part of the night. Urine either scanty or very profuse.

Apocynum can.—Sutures opened, forehead projecting, sight of one eye lost, urine suppressed.

Argentum nitric.—Recommended by Von Grauvogl in last stages. Convulsions with great restlessness between attacks, or every successive attack is marked by extreme restlessness.

Arsenicum.—Great prostration, emaciation. Thirst for small quantities, restlessness, pallor.

Belladonna.—With intense cerebral excitement, flushed face, red eyes.

Bryonia.—Bowels constipated, tongue dry, child desires to be kept still. Nausea and faintness on rising up.

Calcareo carb.—In children of leucophlegmatic temperament, large, open fontanelles. Profuse perspiration about the head. The child has spells of screaming without apparent cause.

Calcareo phosph.—Peevish and fretful children. Weakness, cannot hold head up, fontanelles open,

cold sweat on face, swollen under lip, children lose flesh, skull soft, thin.

Cuprum met. or Acet.—Dry mouth, colicky pains in bowels, green, bloody, painful stools, efforts to vomit, much throwing about of limbs, spasms preceded by vomiting of mucus, threatened paralysis of brain.

Helleborus niger.—Dilated pupils, drowsiness, stools white and jelly-like. Urine scanty and dark colored. Screaming.

Opium.—Drowsiness, coma, stertorous breathing, red face.

Silicea.—Profuse salivation, pulling at gums, fever in evening and towards night, sour perspiration about head, fetid foot sweat, scrofulous diathesis.

Sulphur.—Psoric or scrofulous diathesis. Frequent sinking spells, flashes of heat, hunger, child sleeps in short naps, redness of lips.

Zincum.—Constant motion of feet. On awaking child shows evidence of fear and rolls its head from side to side, cries out, starts and jumps during sleep.

HYDROCEPALUS.

This is an affection of early life and consists of water in the head or dropsy of the brain. It may be congenital.

SYMPTOMS.—Languor, strabismus; convulsions; loss of appetite; increase in size of head; the bones growing excessively large; dullness of mental faculties and emaciation; debility.

It is rare that such patients live beyond the age of

puberty. The remedies to be thought of are *Arsenicum*; *Calcarea carb.*; *Calcarea phos*; *Helleborus* and *Sulphur*.

Puncture and the aspirator have been recommended, but no positive data attest their usefulness.

SOFTENING OF THE BRAIN—ENCEPHALOMALACIA.

Pathologists recognize two varieties: Acute, red inflammatory softening, and slow white atrophic softening. Both receive the name of *Ramollissement*.

In the inflammatory variety the symptoms resemble those of cerebritis, but the appearance of imperfect coma, with rigidity of muscles of extremities, or partial paralysis without loss of consciousness, will suggest acute red softening.

White atrophic softening or degeneration may take place as the result of old age, from intense mental labor or excitement, from intemperance or from embolism. Neuralgic pains in limbs followed by numbness and paralysis, general debility and dulness of the senses, gradually increasing to blindness, deafness, are its symptoms.

Sclerosis is a term applied to an organic affection where cerebral substance becomes hardened. It develops slowly without any characteristic symptoms.

TREATMENT.—If inflammatory red softening can be diagnosticated at any early period, the same treatment employed in meningo-cerebritis may be employed. Chronic atrophy is not amenable to such

treatment. Mental repose and economy of the waning powers of the system might palliate the affection.

DELIRIUM TREMENS—MANIA A POTU.

SYMPTOMS.—Delirium associated with sleeplessness and trembling, occurring in persons addicted to intemperance. Sleeplessness is a cardinal point. The patient has fancies that hideous objects are pursuing him or that animals are crawling over the bed and wall keeping him in constant terror and horror. His hands are in constant movement; pulse frequent and soft; coated tongue and clammy skin.

TREATMENT.—*Arsenicum*.—Terrible anguish; cannot keep still; thirst; trembling; prostration.

Belladonna.—For mania with desire to escape; flashes of heat; illusions on closing the eyes.

Aconit.—Fear of death; sadness; great anxiety; fever.

Calcarea carb.—Visions or illusions of fire and rats, getting worse in evening.

Cimicifuga.—Trembling apparent to touch, but scarcely visible; frightened look.

Coffea.—Constant running about; imagines he is not at home; trembling of the hands; talkative; sleeplessness.

Hyoscyamus.—Spasms; aversion to light and company; involuntary stool and urine.

Nux vomica.—Nervous excitability and malicious vehemence; oversensitiveness; good deal of retching;

constipation; frightful visions; desire to go into the street.

Opium.—Dulness of the senses; occasionally stupor with loud snoring; face red and puffed; trembling of the hands and feet.

Ranunculus bulbosus.—In beginning of attacks; talkativeness; unusual exertions to escape from the bed.

Stramonium.—Visions of animals starting from the ground; shy; hides, and tries to escape; desires light; face bloated; eyes wild and staring.

Sulphur.—After *Nux vomica*, if retching continues.

The question of the use of stimulants has its advocates for and against. A milk diet is useful. If great prostration exists, brandy combined with milk or small quantities of ale or porter may be called for. Hop tea may be given and also beef tea or mutton broth, the two latter seasoned with red pepper.

ACUTE MANIA.

Acute mania is usually preceded by some singular change of manner or mode of thought, or it may develop suddenly from some violent shock to the nervous system, as grief, fright, etc. There is present little or no fever and an absence of headache. Strange illusions take possession of the patients' minds, and they seem endowed with supernatural strength enabling them to carry into execution their strange ideas. They may run about, laugh, cry, sing, or bite, or destroy whatever opposes them. Ideas of injury and

betrayal, or a religious melancholy, may take possession of them.

TREATMENT.—The treatment of the different forms of insanity cannot be given in a book of this character. We can only mention remedies that may be indicated.

Aconite.—Great apprehension of death.

Anacardium.—Irresistable desire to swear and use profane language. Hears voices of distant relatives.

Antimonium crudum.—Inclination to commit suicide by shooting.

Argentum nitric.—Imagines himself despised by his family.

Aurum met.—Disgust of life; constant praying.

Belladonna.—Desire to escape and hide.

Bryonia.—Very morose and depressed; despair of sufficient means of support.

Cannabis indica.—Hallucinations and illusions mostly of a pleasant character.

Cocculus.—Absorbed within himself; mind constantly dwells on unpleasant subjects.

Cuprum met.—Erroneous ideas follow each other rapidly.

Fluoric acid.—Aversion to his own family; ill-humored.

Hyoscyamus.—Restless; jumps out of bed.

Ignatia.—Cannot forget past insults.

Lachesis.—Talkative; jealous; suspicious.

Lilium tigrinum.—Despairs of her salvation; uterine complications.

Nux vomica.—Wants to commit suicide, but is afraid to die.

Platina.—Pride; everything looks small.

Psoricum.—Fixed ideas appear even in his dreams.

Pulsatilla.—Tearful; religious mania.

Rhus tox.—Fear of being poisoned.

Silicea.—Fixed ideas; conscience-stricken about trifles.

Stannum.—Cannot get rid of an idea once fixed in the mind.

Stramonium.—Shy; hides herself; says he converses with spirits; prays fervently; sermonizes; absurd ideas; dread of the dark.

Sulphur.—Even rags seem beautiful; everything possessed by the patient appears beautiful; religious and philosophical speculation; anxiety about her soul's salvation.

Veratrum alb.—Imagines he is distinguished and foolishly squanders his money.

In addition to remedies the cause must be removed and mode of living regulated (see remedies for effects of grief, fright, etc.)

APOPLEXY—CEREBRAL OR SPINAL.

Congestive, Hæmorrhagic or Serous.

Sudden coma without being caused by injury.

SYMPTOMS.—In the cerebral variety of the disease, the attack is usually ushered in by prodromic symptoms, as headache or constrictive feeling in the head, heat of the head; flushing or pallor of the face; ringing in the ears; nausea; weak memory; irritability; heaviness or stiffness of the limbs; irregularity of the

heart's action; tremor; neuralgic pains. After the premonitory stage, the attack is sudden, or the symptoms may develop slowly. In the congestive variety, stupor; slow full pulse; dark, swollen appearance of the face; slow and sometimes snoring respiration; total or temporary loss of perception; paralysis of the muscles for a short time after an attack. The *hæmorrhagic variety* is usually without prodromic symptoms; coma quickly develops; patient lies in deep sleep, breathing noisily and laboriously; snoring and flapping of the cheeks; pulse slow, full, and at times irregular; throbbing carotids; difficult swallowing; immovable pupils; eyes partially opened; limbs motionless, flaccid and when lifted fall passively. Occasionally the muscles are rigid. The coma may end in a short time or persist for several hours. The intellectual faculties resume their sway gradually. Paralysis of one side is apt to remain and may last for years.

Serous apoplexy is œdema of the brain. It may cause laceration of the brain and cause idiocy or senility with all the signs of mental and physical decrepitude. In cases developing suddenly, the patient loses consciousness, falls to the ground; muscles relax; sphincters become paralyzed; there is delirium, difficult respiration and deglutition, followed by coma and death in a few hours or days.

Spinal apoplexy is marked by sudden paralysis; if the extravasation is in the cervical region the upper limbs are affected and stiffness of the trunk and contractions of the thoracic muscles occur; that in the lower portions of the cord exhibits paraplegia or mo-

tion and sensation; with paralysis of the sphincters, cystitis, etc. The paralyzed portions are hot and rapidly become atrophied. In this disease there is absence of fever.

TREATMENT.—*Aconite*.—Head hot; throbbing carotids; hot, dry skin; full, hard, bounding pulse. After fright or shock. (During attack give Aconite at short intervals to allay cerebral congestion).

Arnica.—Head hot and rest of body cool; full and strong or intermittent and irregular pulse; loss of consciousness and stupefaction; sighing, muttering; involuntary urination and defecation.

Baryta carb.—In old people. Weak memory, childish, no clear sensorium.

Belladonna.—Premonitory symptoms of apoplexy. Sense of expansion of the brain, flushed face, throbbing headache, vertigo on stooping, loss of consciousness, red face, dilated pupils, loss of sight, smell and speech, difficult deglutition, involuntary urination, moaning.

Gelsemium.—Passive congestion, fever accompanied by rigors, heaviness of eyelids, nervous exhaustion.

Nux vomica.—Unconsciousness, snoring. Confused feeling in head, reeling vertigo, headache in morning or after eating, waking at 3 A. M. and falling into a dull sleep at day-break aggravating all ailments, drowsy during the day.

Opium.—Coma; stertorous breathing; open eyes, pupils dilated, dark red, bloated face, sinking of lower jaw, slow pulse, hot sweat on the head, great drowsiness.

Sepia.—Disposition to gout and hæmorrhoids, dizziness in walking, with staggering, forgetfulness, uses wrong words in writing, cold feet, intermittent pulse.

In addition to the employment of remedies in persons presenting an apoplectic habit, attention should be paid to hygienic and dietetic management.

SUN STROKE—THERMIC FEVER—COUP DE SOLEIL INSOLATION—HEAT STROKE.

This may occur in two forms. In one we have cerebral congestion from direct rays of the sun, and in the other excessive heat affects the whole system, impairing the nerve and muscle tissue and changing the blood.

SYMPTOMS.—The attack usually comes on suddenly. The patient falls to the ground. Complete insensibility is attained. Pulse frequent, skin harsh and warm, and sometimes very hot on the forehead, stertorous breathing, difficulty of swallowing, relaxation of the limbs. In severe cases convulsions are apt to precede death. In the second variety, the attack usually develops suddenly, but may be preceded by extreme weariness, sleeplessness, loss of appetite, and by deficient perspiration. There is no excessive heat of the head, pulse weak; unconsciousness less complete, and patient appears in a state of syncope or exhaustion.

TREATMENT.—*Belladonna*.—Eyes fixed, half opened or turned upwards; face red; head and whole body

hot; pulse full and hard, bending body backwards; heavy sleep.

Glonoine.—Patients fall suddenly. Eyes fixed and glassy pupils contracted, pulse very rapid and scarcely perceptible, loss of speech; face pale, white or yellowish red; cold sweat, head hot, body cold. Apply cold or ice water to the head, applying it by means of wet cloths or by pouring it upon the head. Raise the head and shoulders. For the exhaustion following an attack give in addition to remedies previously mentioned

Bryonia.—Headache, irritability; pain in eyeballs; soreness of muscles; diarrhœa.

Carbo veg.—Heaviness, throbbing and pressure over the eyes; pains in the eyeballs aggravated by looking fixedly at anything.

Erythroxyton coca.—General nervous debility and excitability.

CATALEPSY.

This affection occurs generally in hysterical persons and is of an intermittent character.

SYMPTOMS.—It rarely begins suddenly, but comes on after nervous excitement, insomnia, headache, etc. The muscular system is affected with a sudden stiffness, as if petrified, the muscles remaining in the exact position they were in at the onset. After a certain period this stiffness gives way and a waxen flexibility ensues. Consciousness is suspended during an attack. The termination of an attack is always sud-

den, ending with sighing, yawning and stretching of the limbs.

TREATMENT.—*Gelsemium* or *Cannabis indica*, and remedies applicable to hysteria with which it appears to be connected. Also consult the cause.

EPILEPSY.

Periodical convulsions with unconsciousness during the attack.

SYMPTOMS.—Patient falls suddenly with a scream and is violently convulsed. There is foaming at the mouth, grinding of the teeth and biting of the tongue, face flushed, and eyeballs roll. After attack generally drowsiness or deep sleep follows, or headache, delirium, debility.

TREATMENT.—During the paroxysm, when habitual, little can be done. Loosen clothing about the neck so as to ensure free circulation, place the patient so he will not strike anything, place a cork or piece of wood between the teeth so as to prevent biting the tongue, and let him have fresh air.

Many remedies are recommended, among them the following:

Belladonna.—Convulsions commencing in arm, attended with congestion to head. During the intervals, peevish, full of anxiety, vertigo. Flushes of heat, jerking and starting in sleep.

Bufo.—After fright. Headache with cold feet and palpitation of heart.

Calcarea carb.—Attacks followed by headache, dizziness, great thirst, vomiting, diarrhœa. During intervals, stupid, peevish, headache before breakfast; pale, puffed face; perspires easily, especially about the head, abdomen swollen. Feet cold and damp.

Cuprum.—Attacks attended by nausea, retching and vomiting of phlegm, and followed by weeping, trembling and sleep. In intervals, tendency to be frightened; numbness of the arms. Worse after mental excitement.

Ignatia.—When traceable to suppressed grief or fright, especially adapted to children.

Hydrocyanic acid.—When muscles of back, face and jaws are principally affected. Bluish tint of body. General coldness of body.

Nux vomica.—In persons of an irritable disposition. Pressure upon a painful spot in region of solar plexus renews the attack.

Sulphur.—Chronic cases of psoric taint, or arising from suppressed itch.

Veratrum viride.—Artificial excitement. Convulsions followed by mania.

Zizea aurea.—White and puffy appearance of whole body; depression of spirits.

Bromide of Ammonia and *Bromide of Potassium* have been given with reported good results, but the general testimony is that the treatment of confirmed epilepsy is not flattering in its results. Any habit of the body such as onanism or excesses must be remedied in order to effect a cure.

CHOREA—ST. VITUS' DANCE.

SYMPTOMS.—Irregular clonic spasms of groups of voluntary muscles, over which the will has partial control. During sleep these motions cease. The pupil is frequently dilated. The urine is more dense.

TREATMENT.—Principal remedies:

Aconite.—After a fright or unusual fatigue. The child is unusually timid. Much trembling of extremities.

Agaricus muscar.—Spots like chilblains on skin. Perfect freedom from involuntary motions during sleep.

Belladonna.—Mcaning and starting during sleep. Flushed face. Throwing body backward.

Causiticum.—Twisting and jerking of limbs, preventing sleep and continuing at night.

Cimicifuga.—Especially when left side is affected. In addition to twitching there are nervous tremors, difficulty of swallowing.

Cuprum.—Attacks are painful. Attacks appear periodically.

Ignatia.—Sighing and throbbing.

Hyoscyamus.—Laughs at everything. Head falls from side to side. Don't care about being dressed.

Phosphorus.—During rapid growth tall and rather slender. Very weak.

Scutellaria lat.—General uneasiness, with twitching of muscles. Sticking pains in various parts of body.

Stramonium.—Motions violent and crosswise. Stammering speech. Dread of darkness.

TETANUS.

This disease may be *Traumatic*, following a wound or injury, (the most common form) and *Idiopathic*, rarely seen except in hot countries.

SYMPTOMS.—There is ordinarily first a stiffness about the muscles of the jaw and neck, or the respiratory muscles may be primarily affected. When the disease is fully developed most of the muscles are stiff and hard, the jaw cannot be opened (hence *Lock Jaw*.) In addition we find rigidity of muscles of abdomen and limbs, and distressing pain in pit of stomach, due to spasm of the diaphragm. Besides the permanent contraction of the voluntary fibres, periods of exacerbation take place in which the muscles become very hard, the paroxysms being accompanied by intense pain. When at its height, the body becomes curved, merely resting on head and heels, constituting *Opisthotonos*, the setting of the jaw is termed *Trismus*. The slightest touch or movement of the bed causes violent convulsions.

TREATMENT.—*Angustura*.—Opisthotonos after external injury; spasmodic breathing the lips are drawn back showing the teeth.

Belladonna.—Violent opisthotonos. Twitching of muscles of face; inability to swallow.

Cicuta.—Becoming suddenly stiff. Stiffness of whole body; spasms renewed from touch, opening the door or loud talking.

Hypericum.—Prevents lockjaw after wounds in feet or hands. Excruciating pain in lacerated nerves.

Nux vomica.—Intermitting paroxysms, renewed by slightest reflex-irritation, consciousness undisturbed.

Secale corn.—After abortus. Heaviness in head and tingling in legs; desire to uncover although body is cool. The application of Ether spray to the spine, the hot air-bath and anæsthetics have been used with success in some cases. Amputation of the injured portions has been recommended by some writers.

HYDROPHOBIA.

Much has been written *pro* and *con* about this disease, some writers denying its existence and calling it only *Tetanus*, but the majority acknowledge its existence, and that it manifests itself under the following

SYMPTOMS.—Irritation is felt in a part formerly bitten by a mad dog or other rabid animal, the wound having healed previously. Accompanying this is a degree of nervous restlessness, which increases to violent, angry delirium. Difficulty of swallowing occurs, from gasping taking place at the moment of deglutition. This gasping may be brought on by any sudden impression. Intense thirst, and no dread of water except from the distress it causes to attempt to swallow it. Insomnia. (The liability to the disease exists only in one in eleven according to some writers, and one in five according to others of those bitten, even where no precaution is taken.)

TREATMENT.—The only absolute safety in one who is bitten by a rabid animal is total excision of the part. Forceful suction may aid in removing the poison, and

a bandage above the wound may prevent its absorption. Next to excision, cauterization. The free application of lunar caustic, or a red hot wire are recommended.

Cantharides recommended by Drs. Hartlaub and Trinks as a preventive of hydrophobia. Dr. T. G. Comstock, of St. Louis reported a case permanently cured by the administration of *Rhus tox.*, *Belladonna*, *Hyoscyamus* and *Lachesis* which, with *Stramonium*, are generally indicated in such cases.

Cannabis indica in large doses is recommended as a palliative.

Moschus has also been used successfully in its treatment.

HYSTERIA.

This complex, perplexing disorder assumes so many forms and simulates such a variety of diseases, that a full description cannot be attempted. We have hysteric disturbances of the emotive and mental spheres, as well as apparent epilepsies, paralysis, apoplexy with sopor, and other paroxysms of the worst kind. But a hysteric fit or paroxysm may set in suddenly, under the influence of some violent emotion, but more generally it presents the following

SYMPTOMS.—There is constriction at pit of stomach, a sense of pressure, which feeling ascends to the throat and is likened by the patient to the rising of a ball, she becomes much agitated, sobs, laughs, cries, her muscles contract violently, or she lies motionless, ap-

parently without being able to move, until disturbed by something she disapproves of or fears. The heart palpitates; the breathing is irregular and heavy. After an attack terminates patient wakeful and depressed in spirits.

In the intervals we find an extreme susceptibility of the nervous system and local hysterical ailments, such as paralysis, aphonia, or pain in head or side.

There is a form of hystero-epilepsy difficult to distinguish from epilepsy, and which is associated in most cases with ovarian difficulties.

TREATMENT.—Should be moral and medical. Endeavor to educate and discipline the patients to have control of their wills. A good, generous diet in debilitated persons is an important adjunct. Mental and emotional excitement should be avoided, but quiet, even engrossing occupation is beneficial. Electricity and the sea-bath are also of great service.

Ignatia will modify that morbid impressionability existing in hysteria.

Moschus will shorten the paroxysm.

Populus trem. for the nervousness as well as *Cypripedium* and *Scutellaria*.

PARALYSIS.

We may have, 1. Cerebral palsy. 2. Spinal. 3. Reflex. 4. Toxæmic (*i. e.* lead palsy). It may be local, as Facial, Hemiplegia or Paraplegia, and may involve either the motor tract (acinesia) or sensory tract (anesthesia).

Properly speaking, paralysis is not a disease but a symptom, showing itself as a loss of the power of motion, or a loss of sensation in the muscular tissues, either of which condition may obtain separately or they may appear conjointly. The causes are lesions or morbid conditions of the brain or nervous system, reflex action, interference of the circulation, muscular atrophy, rheumatism, and the presence of poisons in the system.

HEMIPLEGIA, or one-sided palsy, may affect all the voluntary muscles of one side of the body, but generally only those of the face and limbs. The cheek hangs, mouth drawn to healthy side, the power of motion over arms and legs is lost. The tongue when protruded is ordinarily pushed towards the palsied side, articulation is imperfect. Its cause is almost always cerebral disease. It may occur suddenly with coma, as in apoplexy, or without coma as in softening of the brain, or gradually from chronic cerebral disorder, such as tumor or any affection compressing the nervous substance.

PARAPLEGIA occurs on both sides but is limited to the lower extremities. Generally comes on slowly. Intellect and nerves of special sense remain unaffected. Its causes are spinal. It may occur suddenly or gradually.

LOCAL PALSIES.—Whenever very limited in extent, the paralysis is termed local. The most frequent occurring of this variety is the *Facial* or *Bell's palsy*, so called from the researches into its cause made by Sir Charles Bell. Nearly all of the muscles of the face lose their faculty of motion, the eyelids are open and

fixed. The features are rigidly composed on one side of the face (for the disease is one-sided) and reflecting every change of feeling on the other, giving the countenance an extraordinary appearance. Rare cases of both sides being affected are reported.

Paralysis of the Radical Nerve may happen from rheumatism or compression, is frequently encountered.

Other local palsies, such as of the pharynx, œsophagus, larynx, and other portions of the body require too much space to fully describe. There is a loss of power in the wrists arising in overworked and poorly-fed shoemakers, or persons who are overworked without receiving proper nutriment, due to atrophy of the muscles of the overworked part. Another form is the *Glosso-laryngeal* paralysis, involving the tongue and parts concerned in digestion, to which the attention of the medical world was called by Trousseau. In this disease the voice becomes thick, food lodges between the teeth and cheek, and saliva is apt to dribble from the lips and corners of the mouth. As the disease progresses, speech is almost lost, deglutition becomes very difficult and the patient is tormented with hunger. The respiratory movements are unusually weak, and the patient is apt to die from stoppage of heart's action.

HYSTERICAL PARALYSIS occurs in hysterical patients. A history of the case will aid in diagnosis. Generally occurs in nervous constitutions. It is generally local and sudden in its development.

REFLEX PARALYSIS arises from worms, diarrhœa, uterine disorders, etc., but generally in cases of injuries at a distance from the affected part.

DIPHThERITIC PARALYSIS.—From two weeks from two months after an attack of diphtheria this affection sets in. It may be local, affecting the palate or pharynx, or general, affecting both lower and upper extremities. When extensive it is always ushered in by throat palsy. It may affect organs of special sense, and cause partial blindness, deafness or loss of taste.

SYPHILITIC PARALYSIS we find in persons afflicted with constitutional syphilis. Is usually associated with headache, sleeplessness, vertigo, etc.

LEAD PARALYSIS occurs from poisoning, occurs primarily in the extensor muscles of the arm, constituting the "wrist drop." Where it continues, the muscles waste away, a blue line is observed to form along the edge of the gums.

MERCURIAL PALSY occurs in workers in the metal or in those who have taken large doses. A predominant symptom is tremor.

PARALYSIS AGITANS is an involuntary agitation of the body, or of part of it. It depends upon a weakening of the muscular and nervous systems. Slight degrees of such tremor occur frequently and may arise from debility. Extreme cases point to a wreck of the cerebro-spinal system. In old people we have a shaking palsy due to cerebro-spinal sclerosis.

WASTING PALSY or progressive muscular atrophy. In this affection a few muscles of one limb or the voluntary muscles of the whole body may lose their power and waste away. The most striking symptom is an inability to perform certain movements, which increases and upon examining the muscles concerned they are found to have dwindled. The shoulder and

ball of the thumb are frequently points first affected.

GENERAL PARALYSIS OF THE INSANE OCCURS in some persons, in which cases, difficulty of speech and general tremor, followed by general loss of all mental, muscular and sensory power. Is generally incurable.

TREATMENT.—*Aconite*.—In acute attacks, with numbness, formication, fever, swollen feet.

Æsculus glabra.—Paralysis of lower extremities; general lameness and weakness of back.

Æsculus hipp.—Paralysis of upper extremities; weariness, lameness in back of neck.

Arnica.—After apoplexy or weakening diseases. Flesh feels bruised.

Arsenicum.—Associated with great prostration, restlessness feeling and thirst in brandy drinkers; paralysis of feet, of organs of deglutition, of bladder or after bodily exertions.

Alumina.—In lead palsy; loss of sensibility of feet.

Baryta carb.—General paralysis of old age with loss of memory and trembling. Paralysis of the tongue.

Belladonna.—After apoplexy. Facial paralysis; particularly right side; paralysis of one and spasm of other side of body, after spasms.

Caulophyllum.—After child-birth, retroversion and congestion of womb; anæmia; general debility.

Causticum.—General or partial paralysis. After suppressed eruptions, after getting wet, rheumatism, over exertion or poisoning by lead; drawing, lame feeling in affected part; hopelessness; inclined to look on dark side of everything. Frequent and sudden loss of sight.

Calcareæ.—After getting wet, anxious in evening. Feet feel cold and damp.

China.—After loss of blood or vital fluids.

Cocculus.—In nervous subjects inclined to fainting fits and palpitation of the heart. Paralysis of arms. Rheumatic lameness, or paralysis arising from small of the back, after taking cold, with cold feeling of extremities and œdema of feet.

Cuprum.—After apoplexy or spasms. The eyelids twitch, strong palpitation of the heart. Congestion to chest with sudden attacks of dyspnœa.

Dulcamara.—After taking cold. The paralyzed arm feels cold. Paralysis of upper and lower extremities, and the tongue. Inarticulate talking with loquacity.

Ferrum.—After rheumatism and after debilitating causes. Weakly persons with red face.

Gelsemium.—Loss of motion but not sensation. Heaviness of eyelids. Diphtheritic paralysis.

Graphites.—Rheumatic paralysis of face, either side. Unhealthy skin; every injury suppurates.

Hepar sulph.—After mercurial poisoning. Nightly pain in skull bones.

Lachesis.—Left side—stumbling gait. After suppressed eruptions, deglutition painful with regurgitation through the nose.

Lycopodium.—After suppressed eruptions or ulcers. Red sand in urine, constipation, sense of fullness in stomach after eating.

Mercurius.—Rigidity and immobility of limbs, although they can be moved by others. Cold, clammy sweat on thighs at night.

Nux vomica.—Incomplete paralysis of face, arms and legs, with vertigo. Constipation, especially in drunkards.

Oleander.—Painless stiffness and paralysis of limbs, trembling of the knees when standing and of the hands when writing. Preceded by long spells of vertigo, before paralysis develops itself. Paralysis of feet.

Opium.—Paralysis and insensibility after apoplexy in drunkards and old people, retention of urine and fæces, extreme drowsiness.

Phosphorus.—In consequence of spinal affections, sensation of weakness and emptiness in abdomen. Tingling and tearing pain in back down into the limbs.

Plumbum.—Wasting palsy, preceded by trembling.

Ruta grav.—After rheumatism, sprained feeling in wrist, vertigo, involuntary urination.

Rhus tox.—After getting wet, rheumatism, straining, over exertion, or typhoid processes. Painful stiffness, drawing, aching of whole body. Pains relieved by motion, aggravated by rest.

Secale corn.—After spasms and apoplexy, with rapid emaciation of affected parts. The limbs become cold, pale and shriveled, or cold and lead colored, losing all insensibility.

Sepia.—Paralysis of the arms, sensation of coldness between the shoulders, particularly sensitive to cold air, chills easily.

Silicea.—Paralysis of left hand with atrophy and numbness, want of vital warmth, even when exercising.

Strychnia.—In diphtheritic paralysis.

Sulphur.—As an intercurrent. Unsteady gait, tremor of hands, walks in bent posture.

Electricity used carefully may benefit, but it must be used with great caution in cerebral paralysis. *Passive*.

LOCOMOTOR ATAXY. CONSUMPTION OF THE SPINAL CORD. TABES DORSALIS.

Arises from venereal excesses, catching cold and bodily fatigue, and suppressed sweat of the feet. Men of mature age are most liable to the disease. It is occasionally hereditary. It is due to degeneration of the posterior column of the spinal cord, and is a progressive loss of co-ordination of motion, with paralysis and diminution of cutaneous and muscular sensibility.

SYMPTOMS.—The disease may be preceded by weariness of the lower extremities, or by attacks of severe pain, of a piercing, lightning-like character, in the lower half of the trunk and lower extremities, aggravated by pressure, and by cold and wet. Disturbances of vision (strabismus and dimness of vision) are apt to be early symptoms. Loss of sensibility of the skin especially in the feet; pinching and pricking the foot may scarcely be felt, yet all kinds of curious sensations are experienced. The intellect remains unimpaired. The gait, in walking, is unsteady and insecure, the limbs feel heavy and are easily fatigued. If the patient shuts his eyes, he is unable to stand erect with

his feet in juxtaposition, or to take a single step. In an advanced stage each step is made with a sort of jerk forwards. The difficulty in standing and walking increases, without corresponding loss of muscular power, being greatly aggravated by attempting to walk or turn around in the dark, with the eyes closed, or on looking upwards, and ameliorated by voluntary attention and direct vision. The disease progresses slowly and extends over a period varying from six months to thirty years.

TREATMENT.—The records are not flattering.

Alumina is recommended by von Bœnninghausen. It has peculiar numbness and formication in soles of feet, great weakness and heaviness in legs and hips.

Argentum nitricum is recommended by von Grauvogl. Paralytic heaviness and debility of the lower limbs, staggering gait in open air, extremely uncomfortable feeling in whole body, and unsteadiness of limbs.

Arsenicum.—Extreme prostration, loss of feeling in hands and feet.

Belladonna.—Recommended by Hughes.

Baptisia.—Dull, heavy aching in lumbar region, with flashes of heat. Aching in limbs.

Gelsemium.—Paroxysmal pain in lower extremities, heaviness of eyelids, dimness of sight.

Other remedies are *Nux mos.*, *Nux vom.*, *Phosphorus*, *Plumbum*, *Stramonium*, *Sulphur*. Of these *Phosphorus* has given good results, especially where the cases had their origin in sexual excesses.

Electricity produces negative results in many cases,

and relieves the pains in others. It must be used with great care.

Rest, proper attention to hygiene, climate, food and clothing will tend to prolong the life of patients who are incurable.

INFANTILE PARALYSIS.

Infantile paralysis occurs in the first three years of life, usually between the sixth and fourteenth months. The children appear to enjoy good health previously, but sometimes have a delicate constitution and a very irritable disposition. Nervous disorders and dissipation in the parents appear to predispose to the disease in children. Dentition appears to be an aggravating cause, each successive tooth taking from the nourishment of the limb.

SYMPTOMS.—The attacks come on suddenly, the attendant's noticing on lifting the child, that paralysis has come on during the night. The paralysis is usually partial, being confined to single muscles or groups of muscles; sensation in affected parts is usually normal or nearly so.

TREATMENT.—The principal remedies in this affection are *Calcarea carb.*, *Calcarea phos.*, *Nux vomica*, *Secale cor.*, *Silicea* and *Sulphur*.

The *Galvanic current* passed from the spine to the affected limbs is of great benefit, as are also friction and passive motion. The nourishment of the child should be sustaining and recuperating. Care is

necessary to prevent deformity, by having the position of the limbs and muscles of all parts of the body conformable during the paralytic state.

INFANTILE CONVULSIONS.—SPASMS.

Convulsions may be classified as Infantile, Epileptic, Parturient and Puerperal, Hysterical, and occasional convulsions.

Convulsions in infant and adult life may be *tonic*, where the muscles are permanently involuntarily contracted, as in *tetanus*, by which term such spasms are known; or *clonic*, when the contraction more or less rapidly alternates with relaxation.

INFANTILE CONVULSIONS.—The extreme delicacy of structure of the infant's brain and the predominance of excito motor life, renders even very young infants liable to convulsions. Any cause that might tend to delirium in an adult may produce them. The causation may be in the brain, or the spasms may be sympathetic with other disorders, as constipation, worms, (very young infants do not have worms) indigestion, teething, fright, etc. Sudden drying up of eruptions on the scalp may produce them. In nurslings, mental emotions of the mother or nurse. The exanthemata (scarlet fever, measles, etc.,) are frequently a source of spasms, the seizure being ushered in by convulsions. Many of the diseases of childhood end fatally in convulsions.

SYMPTOMS.—Significant premonitions precede the attack frequently. The children are fretful, perversc,

restless; sleep disturbed, and accompanied by grinding of the teeth; jerking of muscles, waking with a start. When a convulsion comes on the muscles of the face twitch; the body becomes at first rigid, then twitches; the head and neck thrown back; the limbs flexed and extended; the hands clenched, the thumb being drawn toward the palm of the hand; pupils dilated or contracted, and immovable; consciousness suspended during the fit. The duration of an attack is very variable; sometimes they terminate very quickly, sometimes they continue for days, with slight intermissions, during which time the patient remains excited or irritable. In other cases, consciousness never returns, and the child sinks into a comatose condition and death ensues.

TREATMENT.—Ascertain and remove cause if possible. Keep child free from excitement and disturbing influences. Placing the child in a hot bath during the attack may shorten it.

Aconite.—Great febrile excitement, hot dry skin, anxiety and anguish.

Arsenicum.—Child lies as if dead; pale but warm; is breathless for some time; a violent jerk appears to pass through the body, and respiration and consciousness gradually return.

Belladonna.—Red eyes and flushed face. Starting from sleep with wild look, dilated pupils, soporous after the spasm.

Bryonia.—When retrocession of measles is cause; chewing motion with mouth constantly.

Chamomilla.—One cheek red the other pale. Fret-

ful and peevish; jerking and twitching in sleep. The nurse may have had a fit of anger as cause.

Cina.—Wormy symptoms, constant attempts at swallowing. Child unamiable. Hacking cough.

Cuprum met.—Spasm preceded by vomiting of phlegm. After convulsion child turns and twists and screams until another. Spasms commence in extremities.

Helleborus.—Urine dark with sediment like coffee grounds; intolerable pain in head.

Ignatia.—Screaming and violent trembling all over, spasms return at same hour every day.

Mercurius sol.—Spasms from suppressed salivation.

Monotropa.—An efficient remedy in infantile convulsions.

Nux vomica.—Spasms from indigestion, renewed by touching the feet.

Sulphur.—In scrofulous children. From suppression of eruptions. The child has occasional sinking spells, and sleeps nearly all the time, but only in short naps.

Zincum.—The child cries out during sleep, and if awakened rolls its head anxiously from side to side, and seems afraid; frequent urination.

PUERPERAL CONVULSIONS.

About one in five hundred pregnant women have epileptiform convulsions either during gestation, while in labor or after delivery. Primipara are most liable to the affection. Albuminuria arising from the con-

gestion of the kidney, due to pressure of the gravid uterus upon the renal veins is among the most frequent causes. But all convulsions of pregnant women are not uræmic. There are several conditions possible. 1. Uræmia. 2. Reflex cerebro-spinal irritation. 3. Cerebro-spinal congestion consequent upon the bearing down effort itself, and according to some authorities cerebral œdema and consequent anæmia.

SYMPTOMS are premonitory and actual. The premonitory or predisposing are a fullness of head, vertigo, or severe pain in head, confusion of mind, ringing and other noises in the ears, vanishing of sight. These may exist before labor. During labor premonitory symptoms are excited state of circulation, headache, with rigors, trembling, nausea, and even vomiting, tumultuous action of the heart, restlessness and irritation. Persons with puffed hands and feet, and those who over-eat are most liable to the disease. (A persistent headache should cause us to test the urine for albumen.)

The seizure comes on like an epileptic fit, jerking of muscles; impeded respiration; foaming at the mouth; purple face; livid appearance; then follows relaxation with quietude and heavy breathing. After an interval of half hour, more or less, there is a recurrence of the fits. Some patients fall into a fatal sleep. Stertorous breathing between the fits a bad omen. In uræmic eclampsia there is profuse hæmorrhage either before or after the convulsions.

TREATMENT.—Attend to diet and regimen of patients during gestation. Endeavor to relieve plethora if it

exists. Watch the action of the kidneys, frequently testing the urine. If the convulsion is due to an overloaded stomach, give emetic if necessary. If constipation is the exciting cause of the attack, relieve the rectum and colon of the impacted fæces. During an attack, loosen the clothing around the neck; keep the patient quiet. Sometimes sprinkling with water will cut short an attack. During labor if os is dilated or dilatable, and convulsions increase, hasten delivery.

Aconite.—Restlessness; hot, dry skin; cerebral engorgement; throbbing carotids; anxiety; fear of death.

Belladonna.—Flushed or pale face; fixed gaze of the eyes; dilated pupils; sudden startings; stunned appearance; semi-consciousness and loss of speech; renewal of fits at every pain.

Cicuta.—Bluish, puffed face; eyes staringly fixed upon some object; shocks like electrical shocks; frequent interruption of breathing for a few minutes.

Cuprum.—Easily frightened; sour smelling perspiration; soreness of abdomen; vomiting of phlegm; spasms begin as cramps in fingers or toes or all extremities.

Gelsemium.—Fever accompanied by rigors; pains in abdomen from before backwards or upwards; head feels large with heaviness of eyelids; os uteri rigid.

Helleborus.—Irregular convulsions as if brought on by an electric shock; shocks through the brain.

Hydrocyanic acid.—Bluish appearance of body; insensibility with half-open eyes; dilated immovable pupils; coldness of body; prostration.

Hyoscyamus.—Constant delirium; bluish face;

twitching of muscles; sonorous respiration; desire to be naked.

Ignatia.—Deep sighing and sobbing; strange, compressed feeling in brain; trembling; groaning and stretching after convulsions.

Opium.—Sopor, with stertorous respiration; face blue and puffed; pupils contracted, very sleepy; pains suppressed.

Pulsatilla.—Cold, clammy face; stertorous breathing; irregular, inefficient pains; patient wants fresh air.

Stramonium.—Every new thing presented frightens the patient; frantic motions; puffed, red face; stammering speech; frightened appearance; cries; visions; desires to escape.

Veratrum viride.—Acute febrile symptoms; violent beating of carotids; pulse rapid and wiry; mania after the convulsions.

OCCASIONAL CONVULSIONS.

Certain poisons produce spasms of a dangerous character. Among these poisons prominently are lead, among the metallic, prussic acid, cicuta, etc., among the vegetable, and carbonic acid and carburretted hydrogen among the inspirable gases. Convulsions sometimes occur in typhoid and in severe intermittent fevers. Diseases and conditions affecting the flow of arterial blood to the brain or affecting the great nerve centers are prone to produce convulsions.

For the treatment of these various forms of spasms,

reference must be had to the cause and regulated thereby. Consult remedies given under other headings.

SALAAM CONVULSIONS is a disorder allied to chorea, and consists in repeated bobbings of the head lasting several minutes at a time, and being very violent in character. Children are more often afflicted with this affection than adults. Like epilepsy they lead frequently to impairment of the intellect.

TREATMENT.—See remedies for other nervous affections.

INFLAMMATION OF THE SPINAL CORD.

This is not a common affection, but the membranes of the spine are liable to inflammation, constituting *SPINAL meningitis*. This may result from the action of intense cold or from an injury, or from caries, fractures or dislocations of the vertebræ. The spinal marrow may take on an inflammatory condition, constituting *Myelitis*. The two diseases are often associated with each other.

SYMPTOMS.—Pain in the back; painfulness and soreness of the muscles of the extremities, aggravated by touch and motion; stiffness of muscles; paralysis, fever, constipation, and retention of urine; periodical neuralgic pains in the limbs. In cases in which the brain is affected, loss of consciousness, gastric derangements; tympanitis; etc. Paralysis of motion and sensation are more marked in myelitis proper, and pain may be entirely absent.

The acute form of these diseases may assume a chronic nature. In *chronic spinal meningitis* the symptoms are less marked. *Chronic Myelitis* develops in a slow and insidious manner. There is no pain on pressure at any part of the spine. The pain in inflammation of the spinal meninges is aggravated by touch and motion.

TREATMENT.—*Aconite*.—Fever; crawling in spine, as of beetles. Numbness of small of back; numbness, icy coldness and insensibility of hands and feet; anxiety and fear of death.

Belladonna.—Drawing, burning, throbbing pain in the spine; sleepy but cannot go to sleep; flushes of heat; sudden startings as from electric shocks through the body.

Bryonia.—Stitches upon the slightest movement. Patient desires to lie perfectly quiet.

Baptisia tinctoria.—Back and hips are stiff and ache severely. Face dark red. Head feels too heavy, with numbness; wandering of the mind when the eyes are closed.

Calcarea carb. or *phos.*—When associated with disease of the bony structure.

Cocculus.—Paralytic weakness in small of back; the legs cannot be lifted in walking; pain in lumbar region.

Hyperricum.—After a fall; slightest motion of arms or neck extort cries; the cervical vertebræ are sensitive to touch; asthmatic spells.

Mercurius.—Paralysis of lower extremities, of the bladder, or of the rectum, with occasional jerks in

paralyzed parts; violent pain in spine, worse from motion; restlessness and sleeplessness; pains worse at night.

Nux vomica.—Pain in lumbar region, worse when trying to move while lying on back, and worse in the morning; very irritable; wants to be alone.

Phosphorus.—Burning pain in spine; numbness and insensibility of extremities; sensation of weakness and emptiness in abdomen; after sexual excesses.

Plumbum.—Chronic cases with emaciation and contraction of paralyzed parts.

Secale cor.—Violent pain in sacral region; paralysis and anæsthesia of limbs; convulsive jerks; desire to be uncovered, with cold perspiration; worse from heat.

Silicea.—When bony structure is involved.

Sulphur.—Burning and tensive aching between the scapulæ; psoric diathesis. As an intercurrent remedy.

Rhus tox.—From getting wet; high fever; restlessness; tingling in limbs; paralysis of extremities.

Veratrum.—Painful paralytic weakness, can scarcely drag his limbs; unquestionable thirst for cold drinks.

Where there is great heat, the application of cold water or of ether spray will be beneficial, and in injuries, *Hypericum* tincture applied locally is advisable.

SOFTENING OF THE SPINAL MARROW.—MYELOMALACIA.

May follow as a result of *myelitis* or *spinal arachnitis*, or result from a CHRONIC ATROPHIC degeneration.

SYMPTOMS.—Numbness in extremities with sense of coldness; pain in portion of the back with tenderness on pressure; impaired mobility; loss of sensation in the limbs, or in one limb if only one side of cord be affected. If anterior columns only are softened, motor paralysis prevails; if posterior columns, sensibility is affected or destroyed. Difficulty in walking, especially on first rising in morning, is an early symptom.

TREATMENT.—(See remedies under Myelitis.) Passive exercise, salt bathing and friction of the surface of the body may be beneficial, and at same time a good nutritious diet.

SPINAL IRRITATION.

Although this name is discarded by many writers, it still “fits” a diseased condition without any decided or progressive lesion of the cord, and marked by the following, among other

SYMPTOMS.—Pain, tenderness, weakness of back; flying pains in chest and sides; tenderness of spine on pressure; some cases are RHEUMATOID, (chronic non-febrile rheumatic) affections of sheaths of spinal nerves; others are MYALGIA; that is, muscular pains from weakness and exhaustion of muscles.

TRUE SPINAL IRRITABILITY, (*i. e.*, of the cord) is generally an affection of the anæmic and weak.

TREATMENT.—*Aconite*.—Boring pain in back, attended by feverishness, anxiety and great nervousness.

Arnica.—Caused by over exertion; sore, aching

pain in muscles of back; pain in chest with anxiety.

Arsenicum.—Burning pain in back aggravated by pressure, or by lying down. Very weak and prostrate; extreme restlessness and thirst.

Bryonia.—Stitches in small of back, worse from touch and motion. Constipation with hard stools as if burnt.

Belladonna.—Pains of a throbbing character worse from touch and motion. Drowsiness with inability to sleep.

Caulophyllum.—Dull pain in lumbar regions, paraplegia from uterine trouble.

Calcarea carb.—Pains in small of back, running down to limbs. Menses too early and too profuse. Feet cold and damp.

Nux vomica.—Drawing and bearing pains in back. Constipation. Dizziness on turning in bed. Wakes 3 A. M., and falls asleep again in a disturbed sleep, waking unrefreshed in morning.

Sepia.—Rigidity of back and nape of neck; tearing pains in back; sensation of coldness between shoulders; very sad and fearful about her health.

Phosphorus.—Burning pain in back, relieved by lying upon something hard. Especially in tall, fair complexioned women.

NEURALGIA.

It may be defined as pain without inflammation or other disorder, except that of the nerve or nerve centre involved. It is usually darting, sharp, lancin-

ating, acute in character, aggravated by slight pressure, but frequently relieved by hard pressure. There is no inflammation, heat or swelling or throbbing in the blood-vessels in pure neuralgia. Cases occur in which inflammation and neuralgia exist together, and inflammation of the minute fibres of the tubular sheath (neurilemma) may be the immediate cause of the neuralgic pain.

According to its location, it receives different names, as *Facial*, affecting the face; *Hemicrania*, affecting one side of the head; *Sciatica*, affecting the hips; *Gastrodynia*, of the stomach; *Pleurodynia*, in the side; *Intercostal*, affecting dorsal nerves; *Lumbo-abdominal*, of the lumbar nerves; *Mastodynia*, of the mammæ, etc., etc. The more important of these forms are **MIGRANA**, *Hemicrania*, *Nervous Sick Headache*.

This is periodic in character. Sometimes attacks one side or passes from one side to other; or is confined to top of the head, to the forehead, to the occiput or to one eye. It is associated with nausea and frequently ends in gagging and vomiting of bitter, greenish or slimy masses.

TREATMENT.—The remedies most frequently indicated are:

Apis mel.—In and over left eye or whole left side of head, with redness and puffiness of left cheek; nausea and vomiting; pain commences at 10 or 11 A. M., and continues till night; yawning and uneasiness; worse in warm room; amelioration by pressure with hands.

Argentum nitr.—Pressive pain in forehead on waking in morning, with sensation as if bones of the skull

expanded with increase of temperature; sensation as if body, especially head and face, expanded; trembling of the whole body, with nausea and faintness; unusual lassitude; feels better after eating good dinner; headache caused by emotions or change of temperature.

Belladonna or *Atropine*.—Right side; throbbing, beating, attended with vertigo, flushed face and red eyes; great sensitiveness to light.

Calcarea phos.—Headaches of boys and young students; particularly after mental exertions and studies in schools.

Colocynthis.—Violent tearing, digging pain through the whole brain; increased by moving upper eyelid. Urinous smelling perspiration; restlessness and anguish.

Eupatorium perfol.—Dull hammering, beating, stitching or boring pain in left side of head, sensation of internal soreness; headache and nausea every other morning on awaking; worse in open air; ameliorated by conversation.

Gelsemium.—Pressing, shooting pains through temples and frontal sinuses, or pain commencing in spine and spreading over whole head; heaviness of eyelids; rigors; dimness of vision; headache every seventh day.

Iris versicolor.—Headache through left eye, with vomiting of sweetish mucus; or on either side, but only on one side at a time; worse afternoon and evening; pains acute, boring, hammering or shooting.

Natrum mur.—Headache as if a thousand little hammers were beating in the brain, or as if bursting;

heat in head; commences in morning, and gets worse from reading, writing and talking; is frequently indicated in headaches of school girls.

Paullinia sorb.—As a palliative during an attack, given in good doses.

Sepia.—Headache every week; hemicrania on right side or in one temple; stitching, boring, hammering pains so severe as to extort screams; photophobia and heaviness of upper eyelid. Aggravation from motion; relieved by sleep.

Sanguinaria.—Band-like constriction across forehead, pain commencing in occiput and spreading over whole head and settling over right eye, with nausea and vomiting; patient has to be in the dark and perfectly still.

Sulphur.—Headache every seventh or eighth day; pain in forehead or top of head; heat on top of head; rush of blood to head; flying heat in face; cold feet.

FACIAL NEURALGIA—NEURALGIA OF THE TRIGEMINUS—PROSOPALGIA—NEURALGIA
FACIALIS—TIC DOULOUREUX.

Attacks one or the other branch of trigeminus, sometimes the n. supraorbital or infraorbital, n. facialis or n. inframaxillaris. Is always confined to one side, pain is indescribable; comes on in paroxysms; may be associated with jerking of muscles of face, spasmodic closing of eye, or trembling of whole body. The appearance of the affected side may be changed, and become shiny, glistening, greasy, sometimes appearing puffed and at other times emaciated.

TREATMENT.—*Aconite*.—Face red and hot; anguish; patient wild with pain; screams or rolls about bed or floor.

Belladonna.—Right side generally. Pains burning, flashing, throbbing, aching, tearing or tingling; attended with vertigo, profuse lachrymation; photophobia; muscles of face twitch; swelled face; flashes of heat; worse in afternoon and at night.

Causticum.—Tearing pains in right side of face; worse at night; chilliness; peevish and irritable.

Cedron.—Intermittent neuralgia, either side.

Chamomilla.—One cheek red, the other pale; pains worse at night; hot perspiration about the head; patient fretful; worse left side.

China.—Boring, digging, tearing pains, worse at night, aggravated by contact; very weak after paroxysm.

Colocynthis.—Left side; burning, tearing, or stinging pains; heat and swelling of face; motion and contact aggravate; external warmth alleviates.

Gelsemium.—Orbital neuralgia, great nervousness; chilliness; diplopia.

Kalmia lat.—Either side, principally the right. All sorts of pains; vertigo on stooping; stitches in eyes; worse from motion and in open air. (*One of our best remedies.*)

Melilotus.—Neuralgic pains generally.

Nux vomica.—Pain on left side; worse in morning; redness and watering of eye; nervous and excited.

Phosphorus.—Boring, digging pains; worse from eating or talking; swelling of face; tearing on top of head; vertigo; after taking cold over a wash tub.

Platina.—Pains crampy or boring, digging; on right side; painful feeling of numbness in cheek bones; worse at night; weeping; anxiety.

Pulsatilla.—Pains of boring or beating character; worse at night or in warm room; lachrymation; in persons of mild, yielding disposition; after getting feet wet.

Spigelia.—Burning, flashing or jerking pains; worse from eating or from contact; face swollen; lachrymation and discharge from nose; extreme restlessness; rheumatic pains through body; worse in morning and in damp weather; returns every day at same hour.

Staphysagria.—Burning, aching or tearing pains; head hot; worse from light touch, but relieved by heavy pressure; teeth bad; gums swollen; swelling and cold sweat of face; cold hands.

Veratrum.—Drawing, tearing pains, extending over cheeks, temples and eyes; coldness of extremities; heat and redness of face, or cold sweat on forehead; exhaustion.

SCIATICA.

Neuralgia ischiadica, *Ischias postica*, *Malum coturni*, may affect one or both limbs, and extend from hip to knee or follow the course of the ischiadic nerve down the outer portion of limb, to the external ankle, heel and external portion of foot.

TREATMENT.—*Arsenicum*.—Pain attended with great restlessness; is worse from 11 P. M. till 2 A. M., brought

on by staying in cold, damp cellars; hot applications give temporary relief.

Colocynthis.—Cramp-like, tearing pains in hip and following course of ischiadic nerve; worse from slight touch; great restlessness; pains increase gradually.

Mercurius.—Drawing, tearing pains, worse at night; profuse perspiration without relief; cold, clammy sweat on the thighs at night; thirsty, with moist tongue.

Pulsatilla.—Pains wandering; worse on getting warm in bed and at night; constant chilliness, with sense of weight in affected limb; feels better in open air; very tearful; bad taste in mouth in the morning; nothing tastes good; after wet feet.

Rhus tox.—Lameness and stiffness, and pain on first moving after rest, or on getting up in the morning; compelled to change position frequently, especially after midnight; continued motion ameliorates.

Senecio.—Debility of the system, with nervous excitability and sleeplessness; lassitude and gastric derangements and loss of appetite. In females, with suppression of menses.

In severe cases of neuralgia, it is sometimes advisable to use palliative treatment in the form of external applications. One of the best is a liniment composed of one part Belladonna tinct. one part Aconite tinct. two parts Chloroform, and four parts alcohol. Saturate flannel with this and apply over seat of pain. Electricity should be used with care. Galvanism is generally preferable to the faradic current. A copper wire worn around the body has been found beneficial. In cases dependent upon debility or anæmia, generous

diet, change of air, sea bathing, and everything tending towards recuperation will assist in *effecting a cure*.

PLEURODYNIA is usually relieved by *Arnica*, or if this fails *Bryonia*, *Nux vom.* or *Pulsatilla*.

INTERCOSTAL NEURALGIA is generally relieved with *Arnica*, *Bryonia*, *China*, *Cimicifuga*, *Kalmia*, *Mercurius*, *Spigelia* or *Sulphur*.

MASTODYNIA.—The remedies are, *Calc carb.*, *Cimicifuga*, *Conium*, *Iodine*, *Murex purp.* or *Rhus tox.*

LUMBO-ABDOMINAL NEURALGIA is more frequently cured by either *Belladonna*, *China*, *Nux vomica*, *Mitchella repens*, *Pulsatilla*, *Rhus tox.*, or *Sulphur*.

(For other forms of neuralgia, see under affections of different organs of body.)

VERTIGO—DIZZINESS

Is rarely symptomatic of brain disease, but is generally associated with disorders of the stomach or liver (cholæmia.) Sometimes it is dependant on general debility.

TREATMENT.—*Aconite*.—Vertigo with nausea, eructations and vomiting; cloudiness of vision and loss of consciousness; attacks come on when rising from bed or upon stooping.

Antimonium crude.—Nausea and vomiting; disgust for food; belching with taste of food.

Arnica.—Vertigo arising during dinner or after a hearty meal; dimness of vision; flushed face; head hot and rest of body cool.

Belladonna.—Vertigo on stooping; sparkling be-

fore the eyes when moving or stooping, disposition to fall backward.

Apis mel.—Comes on while at rest; when shutting the eyes; it becomes dark before the eyes, with headache, nausea and sneezing.

Chamomilla.—Vertigo on rising, attended by fainting; perspiration about the head.

China.—Vertigo on moving, better from lying down; debility with weakness of head.

Cocculus.—Vertigo from sitting upright in bed, or from riding in a carriage; with nausea; always feels worse for a while after eating.

Hepar sulph.—Dizziness with fainting, or after riding.

Mercurius.—Vertigo appearing only in the evening with dimness of sight.

Nux vomica.—Vertigo from use of coffee or liquor; worse when turning in bed; vertigo after a full meal; head feels immensely large.

Phosphorus.—Attacks of sudden blindness; vertigo, with loss of hearing and cold extremities; in old people threatened with apoplexy.

Pulsatilla.—Vertigo from looking upwards or when sitting; nausea and bad taste in mouth; retchings after greasy food; sour eructations.

Rhus tox.—Tendency to fall forward; dizziness with partial loss of consciousness; patient is afraid he will die; worse on lying down.

Silicea.—Vertigo ascending from back or nape of neck; falls forward after stooping, riding or looking up; nausea; want of vital warmth.

Sulphur.—Vertigo, with nose bleed; rush of blood

to the head, with roaring in the ears and burning creeping in the face; in old people with cerebral anæmia.

CEPHALALGIA—HEADACHE.

Although headache is not of itself a disease, but is merely a symptom of other disorders, depending upon derangements of other organs of the body, yet there are forms of this affection which we may designate as *Catarrhal*, *Rheumatic*, and *Congestive*, that may be treated of separately from diseases of which pain in the head may be a prominent symptom.

CATARRHAL HEADACHE.—This form of headache depends upon, or attends after a suppressed coryza.

TREATMENT.—*Aconite*.—Maddening headache, fever; restlessness; anxiety.

Belladonna.—Feeling as if skull would fly to pieces; flashes of heat; tickling cough.

Baptisia.—Headache; oppressed breathing; sneezing; lachrymation; pain in back or loins; fever with chilly sensations.

Bryonia.—Discharge of thick mucus from nose; stitching pains in supra-palpebral region and in malar bones; headache worse from moving the eyes; eyeballs sore.

Cimicifuga.—Sensation as if top of head would fly off; intense aching soreness of eyeballs; cough from tickling sensation in larynx; very restless in afternoon.

China.—Scalp sensitive to touch; headache aggra-

vated by least breath of air or current of wind, and worse from closing eyes.

Nux vomica.—Heavy aching pains in forehead, nose stuffed up; feeling as if eyes would be pressed out.

RHEUMATIC HEADACHE.—In this form of headache the pain is more superficial in character, the pains generally shifting from place to place.

TREATMENT.—*Bryonia*.—Tearing, stitching pains, extending to face and temples, or to nape of neck; belching of wind; vertigo on rising from a recumbent position; irritable disposition.

Chamomilla.—Tearing, drawing pains, that shift about frequently; warm perspiration about head; pain becomes so bad at night as to drive him out of bed; very impatient, fretful.

Cimicifuga.—Pains in every portion of head, more especially in vertex and occiput; pains press from within outwards; intolerable aching and soreness of eyeballs.

Colocynthis.—Tearing, screwing-together-like pains with great restlessness, moaning and anxiety.

Ignatia.—Pain worse over nose, or digging, piercing pains deep in head, relieved by lying down or stooping.

Ipecacuanha.—Headache as if the brain was bruised through all the bones of the head, and down into root of the tongue; relieved by vomiting and warmth.

Mercurius.—Pains worse at night and while in bed; perspiration without relief; moist tongue with great thirst; damp and cold weather aggravate pains.

Nux vomica.—Headache is relieved by vomiting;

head feels as if it would split open; feels large; very irritable, wants to be alone.

Pulsatilla.—In women with scanty menses and tendency to leucorrhœa; pains wander from one point to another; worse in close, hot room, better in open air.

Thuja.—Pains in face and malar bone; worse in morning or 3 or 4 P. M.; patient extremely scrofulous.

CONGESTIVE HEADACHE arises from various causes.

TREATMENT.—*Aconite*.—Face flushed; head feels full; veins of head and neck swollen; eyes red; severe pain; delirious.

Belladonna.—Severe throbbing, jerking pains on one side of head, or violent pressure in forehead at every step or motion, increased by stooping, noise or light.

Bryonia.—Palid face; irritable temper; stitching pains, greatly aggravated by shaking the head or motion.

Gelsemium.—Especially in children during dentition. Intense congestion of brain; confusion of mind; weight of eyelids; double vision.

Glonoïne.—Violent throbbing headache, comes on suddenly; feels as if brain was expanding, or as if temples and top of head would burst open; vertigo; faintness.

Nux vom.—If arising from suppression of hæmorrhoids or abdominal plethora, headache early in morning or after eating.

Rhus tox.—Pallid countenance; headache relieved by moving about.

WEAKNESS OF MEMORY.

Although not generally regarded as a disease, but merely as a symptom or accompaniment of some other affection, yet we are frequently called upon to prescribe for this trouble. The most effectual remedies are:

Anacardium.—Sadness; anxiety; weakness of mind and of memory; disposition to contradict and to swear; forgetfulness.

Belladonna.—Suspicious; distrustful; stupidity; can't think; very weak memory.

Conium.—Forgetful; vertigo when lying in bed; intermittent urination.

Natrum mur.—Tendency to make mistakes in speaking and writing; very forgetful; easily provoked; inclined to weep upon being consoled.

Nux moschata.—Want of ideas, as if from absence of mind; in cold chilly people who easily take cold and dread the open air; drowsiness.

Petroleum.—Loss of memory; disposition to be insulting; unhealthy skin; repugnance to open air and shivering when exposed to it.

Silicea.—Head feels fatigued by reading, writing or reflecting; anxiety and agitation; lack of vital warmth.

Veratrum album.—Great propensity to silence; absence of ideas; busy restlessness; cold clammy sweat about the head; coldness of whole body; weakness.

INSOMNIA—SLEEPLESSNESS.

Apart from pain, or severe acute disease affecting the brain, morbid wakefulness may be brought on by prolonged mental labor or emotional excitement; excessive use of strong tea or coffee; or the use of certain drugs may also produce it.

TREATMENT.—In the first place, endeavor to ascertain and remove the cause. The over worked brain of the literary, professional or business man must be relieved of its employment. If dependant upon debility, a good generous diet and recuperative treatment will benefit. If the circulatory system is at fault, moderate exercise, especially the use of the "Health-lift" will be of great service. If the stomach be empty, a little digestible food, even late at night, will promote sleep. Give also:

Aconite.—After fright, fear or alarming events.

Ambra grisea.—Sleepiness in day time with restlessness and wakefulness at night; sleep full of anxious dreams and crowded thoughts.

Cimicifuga.—Great wakefulness; imagines strange objects are in the room.

Coffea.—After joy or pleasant surprises; or after long watching, sleeplessness in children.

Gelsemium.—Cannot sleep at night on account of thinking that cannot be controlled; in sensitive people.

Ignatia.—After grief, care or depressing emotions.

Moschus.—Sleeplessness from nervous excitement, without any other ailment.

Nux vomica.—After close thinking or reading late at night.

Pulsatilla.—Sleeplessness from overfeeding.

Sticta pulmonaria.—Sleeplessness, feeling of lightness of body without any sensation of resting on the bed.

In children, *Aconite*, *Coffea*, *Belladonna*, *Chamomilla* or *Rheum* are generally required.

CHAPTER III.

AFFECTIONS OF THE EYES, EARS AND NOSE.

INFLAMMATION OF THE EYE.

Diseases of the eye constitute a special department, yet every one who practices medicine frequently meets with this class of diseases, and a brief mention of some of the principal acute disorders may not be out of place.

CONJUNCTIVITIS—OPHTHALMIA.

This may be either *Simple*, *Pustular*, *Purulent* (Egyptian, Military), *Gonorrhæal*, *Scrofulous*, or *Neonatorum* (affecting infants). The general term *Ophthalmia* is applied to either form.

SYMPTOMS.—In simple conjunctivitis, there is itching and feeling as if sand were in the eye, with slight redness. In catarrhal conjunctivitis the superficial blood vessels are congested in irregular blotches, lids swollen; and a secretion of clouded mucus, or of a muco-purulent character; photophobia; pain; lachrymation.

TREATMENT.—In the first stage, when eye is hot and inflamed, compresses wrung out of cold or ice water

applied externally, and *Aconite* internally will frequently affect a cure. If not, give

Arsenicum.—Great burning; acrid tears; restlessness.

Euphrasia.—Profuse secretion of acrid mucus; chemosis.

Hepar sulph.—Little pimples surround the eye; eyes sore to the touch; lachrymation.

Hydrastis.—Thick mucous discharge; profuse lachrymation; opacity of the cornea.

Macrotin.—Intense pain in the eyeballs; worse from moving the head or eyes, and in the evening.

Mercurius.—Profuse lachrymation; muco-purulent, thin acrid discharge; burning, tearing pains in and around the eyes; worse at night; pimples on the cheeks.

Sulphur.—Lids swollen, burn and smart, with itching; aggravation from bathing the eyes; agglutination of the lids at night.

Always protect the eyes from bright light when sensitive; properly protected let your patient avail himself of the benefits of a pure out-door air.

IN PUSTULAR CONJUNCTIVITIS small vesicular elevations appear upon the conjunctiva. In other respects it resembles the catarrhal variety. REMEDIES, *Merc.*, *Hepar*. *Hydras*. *Zincum*.

PURULENT CONJUNCTIVITIS is distinguished from catarrhal by the greater abundance of the secretion; its character is more severe; the lids are more swollen; granulations upon the conjunctiva; increased vascularity, and serous infiltration are its diagnostic marks.

TREATMENT.—During inflammatory stage, ice water compresses should be used persistently. Give *Aconite*. If one eye only is affected, bandage the well eye, keep the patient quiet. After inflammation is subdued, and swelling of the lids is down, and conjunctiva is pale, red and relaxed, a cautious use of stimulating collyria is indicated (Nitrate of Silver, two to five grains to the ounce of water). If the cornea is involved do not let it come in contact with it.

Egyptian or *Military* is a variety of purulent conjunctivitis which prevailed as an epidemic among troops stationed in Egypt. It spread so that after the Napoleonic wars, England alone having had upwards of five thousand blind invalided soldiers to care for. Uncleanliness and bad ventilation are conditions favorable for contagious purulent ophthalmia to spread. The principal remedies are *Zincum*, *Argentum nitricum*, *Mercurius* and *Hepar sulph.*

CONJUNCTIVITIS NEONATORUM (*ophthalmia*) is purulent in character; comes on a day or two after birth. Its causes may be exposure to cold or damp or a gonorrhœal or leucorrhœal discharge in the mother.

TREATMENT.—In mild cases, where the discharge is whitish, cold compresses, removal of discharge frequently with sponge and tepid water; and administration of *Aconite*, and later *Pulsatilla*, *Mercurius* or *Hepar* will generally suffice. In severe cases a solution of Nitrate of Silver, one grain to an ounce of water, should be dropped into the eye after careful cleansing twice a day, and if discharge still continues with slight

haze upon the cornea, lose no time in consulting an oculist.

GONORRŔHEAL CONJUNCTIVITIS is dependent upon a specific poison, and may arise from direct contact with a urethral discharge, or through sympathy or extension of the virus through the whole system. In the latter case both eyes are affected; in the former it commences in one eye. It is very destructive in its severe form.

TREATMENT.—In mild cases the same as in purulent conjunctivitis.

In the severe form, cauterization may be necessary. Its severe and destructive character demands the most skilfull treatment.

CONJUNCTIVITIS DIPHTHERITICA is a rare disease, and accompanies the affection of the throat.

TREATMENT.—Ice water compresses and *Aconite* until the discharge assumes the character of pus; then application of *Chamomile tea* or *Nitrate of Silver* to lids with internal administration of *Argen. nitr.* or *Mercur. cyanide*.

GRANULAR OPHTHALMIA is a troublesome disease; has frequent relapses; generally arises from defective hygienic measures. In treatment attend to restoring the general health. Individualize each case.

SCROFULOUS OPHTHALMIA is a conjunctivitis marked by severe photophobia, and attended by ciliary neuralgic pains. The dread of light is very marked, so that children shun the light even with closed eyes.

TREATMENT.—Must be hygenic and constitutional.

The principal remedies are *Sulphur*, *Mercurius*, *Hepar*, *Calcareo carb.* and in cases attended with swelling of the lymphatic and cervical glands *Baryta iodide* is a most important remedy.

KERATITIS (corneitis.) In this disease, a zone of blood vessels is visible in the sclerotic immediately surrounding the cornea, with haziness or opacity of the cornea; great dread of light; any exposure to light causes a profuse flow of tears.

TREATMENT.—*Arsenicum* is the most serviceable remedy. *Tartar emetic* if great photophobia continues. *Spigelia* for irritation and redness. Other remedies such as *Mercurius*, *Hepar*, *Belladonna*, *Conium*, *Macrotin* or *Gelsemium* may be required. Apply a bandage to affected eye to prevent its moving. Let patient get fresh air and sunshine having eyes properly protected. Never shut patients having keratitis up in a dark room.

IRITIS.—Diffused redness of eyeball with enlargement of arterics converging to the cornea; contraction and sluggishness of pupil; dread of light; pain in eyeball, around the orbit and in the temple.

TREATMENT.—Enlarge the pupil by the use of *Atropine* (four grains to ounce of water) dropped into eye at intervals of five minutes for three or four times, morning, noon, and night if necessary. In mild cases a drop or two once a day will sometimes suffice. For internal medication, *Aconite* at commencement, alternately with *Bryonia* if in rheumatic subjects. *Belladonna* if severe photophobia is present; severe pain is often relieved by warm fomentations and administra-

tion of either *Spigelia*, *Chamomilla*, *Macrotin*, *Gelsemium* or *Mercurius*.

RETINITIS is an obscure disease and its diagnosis only can be confirmed by the ophthalmoscope.

GLIOMA RETINÆ is a tumor originating in and affecting the connective tissue of the retina, brain or nerves. It occurs mostly in children and in the commencement the only symptom is dilated pupil. Examination with ophthalmoscope will reveal tumor.

INFLAMMATION OF EAR—OTITIS.

This is most common in children. Scrofulous inflammation of the external meatus with chronic discharge is frequently met with; or it may arise from catarrhal inflammation of the middle ear. It frequently follows scarlet fever. Sometimes the subsequent ulceration causes destruction of the *membrana tympani* and even the bones of the ear, causing deafness.

TREATMENT.—*Pulsatilla* is usually specific for the inflammation, or *Belladonna* if violent cerebral agitation accompanies it. Protection of ear with cotton is beneficial.

Bovista.—Ulcers in the ears; discharge of fetid pus; humid eruption around the ears.

Calcarea carb.—In scrofulous, pot-bellied children; purulent discharge from ears; hardness of hearing.

Mercur. sol.—Discharge of pus from ears; discharge bloody, offensive; sensation of coldness in ears; blisters in mouth and on tongue.

Pulsatilla.—Ear hot and red; scabs about the af-

fectured ear; discharge of yellowish matter; pain, especially after measles.

Silicea.—Much perspiration about the head; thin, purulent discharge.

Sulphur.—Purulent discharge in scrofulous children with red lips.

If the discharge is tedious a mild solution of borax is of use, and if very fetid a mild solution of Carbolic acid or Bichromate of Potassa is often of service. Great care is necessary in syringing the ear so as not to injure the delicate structure. Too much syringing is hurtful, and in some cases, the dry application of Salicylic acid or Boracic acid may be of service.

EARACHE.

Otalgia without inflammation is probably of a neuralgic character. Pain is its chief symptom.

TREATMENT.—*Belladonna*.—Pain comes in paroxysms; boring pains involving head and eyes.

Calcarea.—Throbbing pains, very severe; worse on right side; worse after midnight.

Chamomilla.—Stitches in ear with tearing pains down to lobules; patient very peevish; after suppression of perspiration; ear dry.

Mercurius.—Boring or tearing pains; ear burns externally, but feels cold internally; perspiration without relief; worse at night.

Pulsatilla.—Pains darting from ear through face; pains press from within outwards; ear red, hot and swollen.

Rhus tox..—After getting wet, pains worse after midnight.

A sponge wrung out of hot water may give relief or a hot fomentation of hops and alcohol is very beneficial. Heat the hops in an oven, and pour on alcohol, then steam affected ear with this. Be extremely careful not to burn the ear, and put nothing into the ear.

DEAFNESS—COPHOSIS.

This may result from: 1. Accumulation of wax in the ear. 2. Inflammatory thickening of the membrana tympani. 3. Obstruction of the eustachian tube. 4. Perforation of tympanum. 5. Destruction of the ossicula of the ear. 6. Paralysis of the auditory nerve. The first two are frequently met with but are temporary in duration, the third, fourth and fifth are generally associated with catarrh. The most efficient remedies are:

Calcarea..—Deafness as if ears were closed; constant dryness or otorrhœa.

Causticum..—Loud reverberation of sounds and of one's own words in the ears, especially at night.

Carbo veg..—Dryness of ears; deficiency of wax; after measles.

Graphites..—Catarrh of eustachian tube; dryness of the ears; hard hearing, sometime ceasing while riding in a carriage.

Lach-sis..—Dry ears with pale and hard, or white and pappy cerumen; drumming in ears.

Mercurius.—Stoppage of ears, discontinuing when swallowing; after measles; bloody discharge.

Phosphorus.—Difficulty of hearing the human voice; words reverberate.

Pulsatilla.—Otorrhœa; after measles.

Silicea.—Ears feel stopped; worse at full moon; stoppage goes off with report, or when blowing the nose.

Give also:

Conium.—For abnormal accumulation of ear-wax.

Calcarea.—Deficiency.

Carbo veg.—Deficiency, or foul smelling cerumen. Buzzing in ears.

Causticum.—Bad smelling wax; in rheumatic people. Buzzing in ears.

China.—Fine ringing in debilitated individuals.

CATARRH—CORYZA INFLUENZA.

This is an inflammatory affection of the mucous membrane lining the nasal cavities; it generally commences with sneezing and a snuffy condition of nose, followed by cough and profuse discharge of either mucus or a bland watery discharge.

In *influenza* we have a more aggravated complaint, and which sometimes occurs as an epidemic zymotic disease.

TREATMENT.—*Ammonium carb*.—Oppression of chest with fullness of nose. The moment he falls asleep, he is aroused for want of breath.

Arsenicum.—Burning, excoriating discharge. Restlessness, thirst and great prostration.

Cepa.—Bland watery discharge from eyes; excoriating discharge from nose; painful laryngeal cough.

Euphrasia.—Profuse discharge of mild white mucus; eyes full of tears.

Kali bichrom.—Tight pressure at root of the nose; discharge of tough stringy mucus.

Mercur. iod. cum. Kali iod.—Profuse discharge from eyes, nose; nose swollen, red, sore; sweat without relief.

Nux vomica.—At commencement when nose is stuffed up and dry, or in second stage when nose becomes all clogged up, or the catarrh is fluent in the day, but dry at night.

Pulsatilla.—Thick yellow, greenish discharge, loss of taste and smell; chilliness; feels better in open air.

CHRONIC CATARRH is more difficult to treat and requires other remedies, the most effectual of which are, among others, the following:

Ailanthus gland.—Chronic catarrh, discharge of fetid yellowish or greenish matter; dropping into posterior nares at night.

Anacardium.—Dropping of thick, sticky, glary mucus into posterior nares, the effort to dislodge causing gagging and retching.

Berberis vulg.—Left side; pain in highmorian cavity; purulent discharge.

Calcarea carb.—In children of scrofulous tendencies; great liability to catarrhs; swollen abdomen.

Cyclamen.—Loss of smell and taste; long and frequent spells of sneezing.

Iodine.—Nose swollen and painful; secretion of tough, hard mucus; scrofulous habit.

Kali bich.—Nostrils filled with hard, elastic plugs; loss of smell, fetid discharge from nose.

Nitric acid.—Dropping of watery discharge from nose in open cold air; discharge of stiff ropy mucus, or greenish, or flesh colored purulent discharge.

Psoricum.—Dropping of mucus and yellowish lumps into posterior nares; constant hawking.

Phytolacca.—One side stopped up, and the other fluent; total obstruction of nose when riding.

Sticta pul.—Dropping of yellowish matter into posterior nares; nose dry with constant ineffectual desire to blow it.

Sulphur.—Nose sore; thick yellowish discharge; in persons of scrofulous diathesis.

OZÆNA.

Ozæna is a chronic ulceration of the mucous membranes of the nasal cavities and frontal sinuses.

TREATMENT.—Compare remedies under chronic catarrh and also *Aurum*, *Mercurius*, *Silicea*, *Baptisia* and *Sanguinaria*.

SNUFFLES—STUFFED HEAD OF INFANTS.

This is a common affection of children, and interferes with nursing and sleeping.

TREATMENT.—*Aconite*.—If feverish *Ammonium carb.* Dry coryza, with stoppage of the nose, especially at night.

Aurum triph.—Burning, ichorous discharge, making nostrils and lips sore.

Kali bich.—Tough and stringy discharge sometimes extending to the throat and causing choking.

Nux vomica.—Catarrh worse at night; nose is very dry at night, especially towards morning.

Sambucus.—Constant snuffling, nose completely dry and obstructed.

EPISTAXIS—NOSE-BLEED.

Occurs from various causes. Its symptoms are well known.

TREATMENT.—Principal remedies are:

Bryonia.—Especially if setting in after rising in the morning.

Carbo veg.—Profuse and long continuing; pale face, intermittent pulse.

China.—Debility and fainting.

Hamamelis.—If combined with hæmoptysis.

Lycopus virg.—Cough with hæmoptysis.

In severe cases, applying cold water to the face, nose, back of the neck or roof of the mouth will generally stop it; a plug of dry cotton or wet with strong alum water; powder of Tannin or solution of Persulphate of Iron will be effective. Should these fail, plug the posterior nares (see works on surgery for method). Raising the arms high above the head is a popular remedy.

POLYPI OF THE NOSE.

Principal remedies: 1. *Pulsatilla*. 2. *Calcarea carb.* 3. *Sanguinaria*. Other remedies, *Natr. mur.*, *Phosphorus*, *Turcium*, *Thuja*.

CHAPTER IV.

AFFECTIONS OF THE RESPIRATORY ORGANS.

INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS.

Three varieties of the disease are now recognized:

1. **CROUPOUS PNEUMONIA**, in which a croupous exudation results from the inflammation.

2. **CATARRHAL PNEUMONIA**, in which the exudation does not coagulate.

3. **INTERSTITIAL PNEUMONIA**, in which the tissue of the lung becomes indurated. This constitutes **CHRONIC PNEUMONIA**. It occurs as a sequel of croupous or catarrhal inflammation of the lungs, as a result of collapse of the lung; from the deposit of tubercles, and as a complication of chronic bronchitis.

The disease is *lobular* when confined to or affecting the lobules; *single*, when one lung only is affected, and *double*, when both lungs are involved. *Secondary* or *Latent Pneumonia* occurs as a complication of fevers, etc.

SYMPTOMS.—Acute croupous pneumonia is ushered in by a violent chill, followed by fever; the pulse is hard, full, rapid; the respiration oppressed; cough short and accompanied generally with dull pain in the chest; the face is of a purplish red, especially on the affected side. There are also present delirium; pains in the back and limbs; the temperature reaches 103°

to 105° Fahr. even on the first day; the sputum are red, rusty, brick-red or reddish-brown; the lips become blue and later, covered with fever blisters; headache is generally present. In children, vomiting is a frequent symptom. The crisis of the disease may be reached on the third day, or may be postponed until the seventh day. The symptoms increase in urgency until this takes place, when the temperature and pulse sink rapidly, the dyspnoea abates and the patient feels easier; the patient eats and sleeps and merely complains of extreme debility. From this time, the recovery progresses steadily in many cases. In other cases, the remission is but slight, after which the disease grows worse again, the fever assumes a typhoid type, with extreme exhaustion; the pulse grows soft and extremely frequent, and the patient is either delirious, or lies in a stupor. Then again, the stage of hepatization may pass into that of purulent infiltration, when the fever increases, and the expectoration becomes more abundant and purulent. Death seldom occurs before the sixth day and may occur as late as the twentieth.

The stages of the disease are: 1. Congestion and beginning of exudation. 2. Exudation and red hepatization. 3. Resolution, gray hepatization, softening or purulent infiltration.

PHYSICAL SIGNS.—In the first stage. Moderate dullness of resonance over affected lung; and after a day or two, fine crepitant rale.

In the second stage. Decided dullness on percussion, absence of rale; bronchial respiration, bronchophony; increased vocal fremitus.

In third stage. When resolution takes place after second stage, fine crepitation and gradual disappearance of the dullness on percussion. In gray hepatization or purulent infiltration, dullness on percussion and coarse crepitant or mucus rales.

COMPLICATIONS with *pleurisy*, constituting *Pleuro-pneumonia*; with gastric or intestinal catarrh; and with disturbance of the liver, constituting *Bilious pneumonia*.

CATARRHAL PNEUMŒNIA OR BRONCHO-PNEUMONIA occurs as a complication of measles or whooping cough, and as a sequelæ of acute bronchitis. It attacks children by preference. Its invasion may be known by the cough becoming short, harsh and painful and an increase of temperature. In simple bronchitis, the temperature rarely reaches 105.2° F. while in catarrhal pneumonia it may reach to 105° Fahr. or even higher. The disease may run an acute course, and prove fatal in a few days, in which case, the lips become bluish; the face pale and livid; the eyes dull and lustreless, and apathy takes the place of the previous restlessness. Resolution does not take place as rapidly as in croupous pneumonia, but the disease is apt to take on a sub-acute or chronic form, the resultant consolidation remaining persistent for many weeks, the child becoming greatly emaciated, until finally death ensues.

Other sequelæ of pneumonia than chronic pneumonia are tubercular infiltration, abscesses, gangrene of the lungs and sometimes acute phthisis.

TREATMENT.—*Aconite*.—In first stage; high fever; full bounding pulse; soreness in chest; short painful cough; cannot lie on the right side; anxiety.

Arsenicum.—Great anxiety, extreme restlessness; prostration; thirst for small quantities and short intervals; burning and heat in chest; pale face; cold extremities prostration.

Asclepias tuberosa.—In first stage; oppression of chest; fever; pleuritic complications; hot perspiration.

Belladonna.—Congestion to brain; delirium; starting in sleep.

Bryonia.—Wants to lie perfectly still; bruised feeling in chest; all pains aggravated by slightest motion.

Carbo veg.—In third stage; cough by spells; brown expectoration; rattling in chest; pulse small, weak; sopor, delirium; bluish face and lips.

Chelidonium.—Right side; bilious symptoms; pain under right shoulder blade; great and quite irregular palpitation of heart.

Gelsemium.—In congestive stage, especially if caused by cold air acting on the skin.

Iodine.—In the beginning where disease localizes itself; in croupous pneumonia; anxiety and oppression of chest; feeling of resistance when breathing; blood streaked expectoration.

Lachesis.—Cough after every sleep; badly smelling stools; great dyspnoea worse in afternoon and after sleep.

Lycopodium.—Fan like motion of nostrils; circumscribed redness of face; crossness after getting awake.

Mercurius sol.—Right side; bilious; diarrhoea; profuse expectoration of viscid, bloody mucus.

Nitric acid.—Protracted cases; sudden abatement

of pain, and increase of pulse in smallness and quickness.

Phosphorus.—Acute pain in lower part of left lung, aggravated by lying on left side; tightness across the chest; tight dry cough, or with rusty sputa; tearing irritating cough with trembling of whole body after coughing, (especially in catarrhal pneumonia.)

Sanguinaria.—In second and third stages; tough, rusty colored sputa; extreme dyspnœa; circumscribed redness of cheeks in afternoon; patient lies on his back; pulse small and quick.

Sulphur.—Expectoration of greenish masses of sweetish taste, in hepatization stage with tendency to suppuration.

Tartar emetic.—Great rattling of mucus; much coughing with copious expectoration or also no expectoration; paralysis of lungs with dyspnœa and fits of suffocation; perspiration about face and forehead. (Especially in pleuro-pneumonia.)

Veratrum viride.—Commencement. Pulse hard, strong and quick; sensation of numbness in extremities; nausea and vomiting; sinking, faint feeling in pit of stomach; regularly intermitting pulse.

In addition to these remedies where there is high temperature of the body, clothes wrung out in cold or even ice water may be placed over the chest, renewing them frequently, as they become warm and discontinuing them if they cause the least chilly sensation.

PLEURISY—PLEURITIS—INFLAMMATION OF
THE PLEURA.

May attack either side or both sides at once, may be idiopathic, traumatic, or secondary, as in tuberculosis and cancer.

CHRONIC PLEURISY may result from an acute attack.

SYMPTOMS.—Repeated chills; sharp, lacerating pains in the side, impeded and accelerated respiration; short, sharp cough; fever; pain is greatly aggravated by taking a long breath, coughing, pressure or lying on the affected side. When effusion takes place, the pain lessens, the cough becomes looser, with sputa of a catarrhal nature; or the dyspnoea may increase from the quantity of secretion, when patient is easiest when lying on the affected side, so as to allow free breathing by the other lung. In cases of recovery, this fluid is gradually absorbed. At first this fluid is serous, constituting one form of HYDROTHORAX. It may become purulent causing EMPYEMA or PYOTHORAX. The term *false empyema* is applied when the rupture of an abscess in the lung causes a similar condition.

PHYSICAL SIGNS.—In first stage. Friction sound; impaired movement of the chest. In second stage (exudation.) Local dullness on percussion; enlarged thorax; absence of respiratory murmur or bronchial breathing. In cases where the effusion is very copious, the intercostal spaces are widened and their depressions defaced, while no sound is heard while patient coughs, breathes or speaks. In moderate effusion, there is a moderate ill-defined respiration, and the voice may be heard with tolerable distinctness. The signs of

empyema do not differ from those of hydrothorax, but the presence of an irritative fever may indicate the presence of pus.

TERMINATIONS.—Pleurisy may be ended in the first stage. Effusion may take place, varying in amount from an ounce or two to several quarts, which may be absorbed gradually altogether, or slowly and incompletely leaving a collapsed lung. Double pleurisy may cause death by asphyxia resulting from quantity of fluid. Other terminations are empyema which may cause a fatal result, and adhesions.

Complications.—Pneumonia, tubercular deposit, hepatitis.

TREATMENT.—*Aconite*.—Chill; fever; hot, dry, skin; quick pulse; restlessness; thirst; anxiety; stitching pains; cannot lie on right side; hacking cough.

Arnica.—After mechanical injuries.

Asclepias tuberosa.—Stitches and shooting pains, relieved by bending forward; aggravated by long breath or moving the arms; fretful and peevish.

Bryonia.—Stitching pain, worse from slightest motion; wants to lie perfectly still; great thirst; tongue coated white.

Kali carb.—Fine stitching pains like needles being thrust in; if Bryonia does not relieve stitching pain, particularly if worse on left side with violent palpitation of the heart.

Mercurius sol.—Especially right side; stitching pain running through to the back when sneezing and coughing; mouth sticky and full of saliva.

Ranunculus bulbosus.—Stitches in right side of

chest; soreness as from sub-cutaneous ulceration after pneumonia; adhesions after inflammation.

Rhus tox.—After getting wet, or from straining or lifting; very restless; tip of tongue red; fever blisters around mouth.

Sulphur.—After Bryonia or Rhus, if patient is very sensitive to cold; lips bright red; steady pain running from lower portion of left side through the shoulder blade.

Tartar emetic.—If complicated with pneumonia (pleuro-pneumonia.)

Where the pain is very severe, the application of mustard, externally, will sometimes ameliorate, and strapping the side with wide strips of adhesive plaster to prevent motion is recommended by some writers. If the case goes on to effusion, and the secretion is extensive so as to occasion great dyspnoea, the use of pneumatic aspirator may be required to relieve it. In cases of empyema where pus is present in large quantities, "drainage" may be resorted to. The strength of the patient needs to be kept up by a good generous diet in all cases of empyema.

PNEUMOTHORAX.

This consists of a collection of air in the pleural sac. It may be in combination with *pus* (pyo-pneumothorax), blood, (hæmo-pneumothorax) or serum (hydro-pneumothorax).

SYMPTOMS.—Enormous enlargement of the diseased side of the chest; the intercostal spaces bulge out;

absence of respiratory motion; total absence of vocal fremitus; tympanitic sound unless greatly distended, when it becomes non-tympanitic or full-lung sound respiratory murmur lost; where air and fluids co-exist we can hear a splashing sound when patient moves, like water in a half filled bottle if it be shaken.

TREATMENT is unsatisfactory. *Arsenicum* may relieve the dyspnœa, or *Aconite*, *Arnica*, or *Staphysagria* if caused by external injuries.

HYDROTHORAX—DROPSY OF THE CHEST.

This is a collection of serum in the pleural sac, without any inflammatory process in that locality; it originates mostly in consequence of lung or heart diseases obstructing the venous circulation within the lungs; or in consequence of Bright's disease, in certain liver and spleen affections, in anæmia and in malarial cachexia.

SYMPTOMS.—These vary with cause; dyspnœa, worse on lying down and relieved by sitting up is always prominent; in large effusions the patient seems to suffocate whenever he turns in bed; enlarged thorax, generally both sides; dull sound as far as the fluid reaches, and changing location with change of position of patients.

TREATMENT.—*Apis mel.*—Great oppression; inability to lie down; absence of thirst; urine dark, like coffee; puffiness of face. After scarlet fever.

Apocynum cann.—Inability to speak; catching of breath; urine very scanty and dark colored; stomach

very irritable, rejects even a swallow of water; pulse weak and intermittent.

Arsenicum.—Waxy paleness; thirst for small quantities and very frequent; sense of suffocation on lying down or when turning in bed; very restless, particularly about midnight.

Helleborus.—The urine is scanty and deposits a dark sediment resembling coffee grounds; pale face; slimy, jelly-like diarrhoea.

Kali carb.—Sacculated appearance of upper eyelids; face enlarged, pale, bloated; dryness of the skin; worse about 3 A. M.

Lycopodium.—Urine deposits red sand, while urine itself is clear; rolling and rumbling in abdomen; worse from 4 to 8 P. M.

Mercurius.—After scarlet fever; sweating without improvement; dry, hard cough.

Squilla.—Great desire to urinate, with copious emissions of clear, watery urine; itching of the eyelids; cough, with profuse mucous expectoration.

Sulphur.—Sudden arrest of breathing when turning in bed at night; red lips; faintness about 11 A. M.

Tartar emetic.—Much coarse rattling in the chest; drowsiness; blueness of face.

HEMOTHORAX.

Is a collection of blood within the pleural cavity, caused by external injuries to the chest, as wounds, fractures or contusions, or from internal rupture of blood vessels, carcinoma or tubercles.



SYMPTOMS.—Sudden dyspnœa, with or without cough; face turns pale; fainting; ringing in the ears; flickering of sight; coldness of skin. (Physical signs same as hydrothorax.)

TREATMENT.—Must vary according to cause. When from external injuries compare *Aconite*, *Arnica*, *Calendula*, *Hamamelis*, etc. When from internal causes, study cause and also remedies applicable to hemoptysis.

ABSCESS OF THE LUNG.

In rare instances inflammation of the lungs may terminate in abscess. Before rupture, dyspnœa, proportionate to the size of the abscess; dullness on percussion and bronchial respiration are present. If an opening occurs and the matter escapes into the bronchial tubes, we have sudden commencement of purulent expectoration, and percussion and auscultation, give physical signs of a cavity. It may open externally as in empyema. In small abscesses however all physical signs are wanting and they may discharge and heal.

TREATMENT should be good generous diet, and remedies such as *Lycopodium*, *Silicea*, *Sulphur*. (See abscess.)

PULMONARY GANGRENE—GANGRÆNA PULMONUM.

In a process of mortification of the lung tissue, which may occur in pneumonia from character of the inflam-

mation, or from depressed state of the system; also from pyæmia, cancer, etc. Unless very limited it is nearly always fatal. When the diseased portion becomes encysted, shut off by surrounding healthy tissue, the disease cannot be diagnosed, but its general signs and manifestations are putrid smell of decay of the exhaled air; coarse, mucous rales, taking place of vesicular murmur in lower portion of lung; with copious brownish and very offensive, fetid expectoration; dyspnœa and great prostration.

TREATMENT.—Compare *Arsenicum*, *Carbo veg.*, *Lycopodium*, *Secale cor.* and *Carbolic acid*.

EMPHYSEMA OF THE LUNGS—EMPHYSEMA PULMONUM.

Is an enlargement or dilatation of the pulmonary air-cells of one or both lungs. It may accompany prolonged asthma, or may follow chronic bronchitis.

SYMPTOMS.—Dyspnœa; thorax becomes arched, barrel-shaped; fluctuation of the right jugular vein; blueness of the lips; cyanosis; sometimes, wheezing respiration; feeble inspiratory murmur with prolonged expiratory sound.

The disease is of a chronic nature and slow progress, but its course may be aggravated by attacks of sub-acute bronchitis.

TREATMENT.—*Arsenicum*.—The dyspnœa is very severe, threatening suffocation; anxiety and great restlessness face cyanotic and covered with cold per-

spiration; air passages seem constricted; must bend forward.

Belladonna.—Short, hurried, anxious breathing; dizziness; headache.

Bromine.—After pneumonia or asthma; pressure in the stomach; must sit up in bed at night.

Carbo veg.—Often after *Arsen.*; great dyspnoea; cough in violent spells; great anxiety; profuse, watery expectoration; much belching of wind or eructations.

Chininum arsenico.—In tuberculosis; regularly return of spells of suffocation, occurring at 9 A. M.; limbs icy cold; clammy sweat; must sit up, bent forward, if possible at an open window; dropsy; venous hyperæmia; cyanosis.

Cuprum.—Asthmatic attacks from walking against the wind.

Digitalis.—Complication with heart disease; quiet in a horizontal position relieves.

Ipecacuanha.—Dry, spasmodic cough of old people; difficult expectoration giving temporary relief; nausea.

Lachesis.—Covering neck and chest unendurable; worse after sleeping; cough with difficult expectoration of frothy tenacious, glairy mucus; worse after sleeping.

Lobelia infl.—Violent racking cough, with profuse expectoration of ropy mucus; oppression of the chest.

Opium.—Inhalation short without noise; expiration with whizzing and rattling; worse at night.

Senega.—Chest feels too narrow.

Sulphur.—Worse after sleep; wakes suddenly with asthmatic oppression.

Compare remedies under asthma.

COLLAPSE OF THE LUNG (*Atelectasis*).

The walls of the air cells come together in contact during foetal life. If this condition continues in portions of the lung after birth it is termed *Congenital Atelectasis*. It is found most frequently in feeble children, particularly those who have been born prematurely, or in a state of apparent death. In other cases, in consequence of acute or chronic bronchial catarrh the air is absorbed from a number of vesicles, which then collapse. This is termed *Acquired atelectasis* or *Collapse of the Lung*. In other cases, the air is expelled by external pressure. This is called *Compression of the Lung*.

SYMPTOMS.—In congenital atelectasis, the child breathes softly and very quickly; is drowsy; does not cry naturally, but whines and whimpers, and cannot suck freely, and usually perishes in the first few days after birth.

Collapse of the lung and compression are associated with diseases causing them and in many instances it is difficult to state which it is that causes the imperfect respiration. Severe cases of compression of the lung usually result in dropsy.

TREATMENT.—See that newly-born children are made to cry properly, and remove all mucus from their mouths; do not let them sleep too long; if unable to nurse, see that nourishment is given from the spoon.

If the child is inclined to be cold, let it sleep in the nurse's arms rather than in a cradle.

The treatment of acquired atelectasis is similar to that of capillary bronchitis.

Compression of the lung requires treatment according to the cause of the injury.

REMEDIES.—*Aconite*, *Arnica*, *Belladonna*, *Bryonia*, *Cuprum*, *Phosphorus*, *Spongia*, *Tartar emetic*, *Veratrum alb.*, etc., according to indications.

ŒDEMA OF THE LUNGS—ŒDEMA PULMONUM.

This affection consists of a serous exudation into the air cells and finest bronchial tubes of the lung. It is usually associated with hyperæmia of the lungs. It is either acute or chronic. Acute œdema is also termed *Hypostatic* or SEROUS PNEUMONIA.

The acute form develops in consequence of congestion during catarrhal affections or in measles, scarlet fever, small-pox and typhus. It also occurs as a complication of croupous pneumonia, pleurisy, pneumothorax and emphysema.

The chronic form arises from heart disease, tuberculosis, Bright's disease or accompanies ascites or hydrothorax.

SYMPTOMS.—Dyspnœa; spasmodic cough; frothy, serous expectoration; cyanosis; asphyxia. Decrease in the respiratory motion of the chest; despite the greatest efforts to draw in the air the thoracic walls do not inflate; auscultation reveals all sorts of rattling and bubbling noises.

TREATMENT.—*Ammon. carb.*—The moment he falls asleep he is aroused for want of breath; somnolence.

Arsenicum.—Worse about midnight; has to jump out of bed on account of the dyspnœa; restlessness; anxiety; must sit up as soon as cough comes on.

Carbo veg.—Collapsed condition; patient wants to be fanned constantly; loud, rattling breathing.

Ipecacuanha.—Nausea; fine rattling noises in the chest; suffocative evening cough; sweat on the forehead.

Lachesis.—Always worse after sleeping; fits of suffocation; gagging, persistent cough.

Phosphorus—Worse before midnight; tightness of the chest; chest feels full and heavy.

Squilla.—Oppression of the chest; mucous-rattling in the chest; fatiguing, loose morning cough.

Sulphur.—Sensation of a heavy lump in the chest; nightly suffocative fits; wants doors and windows open; rattling in trachea; rattling in chest is worse after expectorating.

Tartar emet.—Large bubbling rattling in the chest; dyspnœa relieved by cough and expectoration; chest seems full of phlegm without the ability to expectorate; chest feels full and constricted.

HÆMORRHAGE FROM THE LUNGS— HÆMOPTYSIS—HÆMOPTÆ.

The term hæmoptysis or spitting of blood is usually applied to hæmorrhage from the lungs, bronchial tubes, trachea and larynx. The term *pneumorrhagia* is sometimes applied to hæmorrhage due to bursting

of large blood vessels in consequence of tubercular cavities or abscess, in which case the blood gushes out in streams.

Ulceration of the larynx, trachea or bronchi may produce hæmoptysis, or it may be due to traumatic causes. The most frequent source of the blood is however the lungs, and in the majority of cases is a symptom of phthisis.

Cases occur, however, in persons from eighteen to thirty years of age, who are disposed to passive congestions of the chest, of more or less active pulmonary hæmorrhage, whose subsequent history disproves any tuberculous origin.

Diseases of the heart or suppression of habitual discharges may also act as causes.

SYMPTOMS.—When the blood is from the lungs; dyspnœa; the blood expectorated or coughed up is florid or frothy and mixed with sputa.

TREATMENT.—*Aconite*.—Feverishness; fear of death; blood comes up with great ease, by hœmning and hawking; of a bright red color and in large quantities; expectoration of bloody mucus with cough; tingling sensation in chest after coughing.

Arnica.—After mechanical injuries. Soreness of flesh.

Arsenicum.—After venesection or loss of blood; great weakness, restlessness; burning in chest and stomach.

China.—After great loss of blood or vital fluids; very debilitating morning and night sweats.

Erigeron canadense.—Incipient stages of phthisis with bloody expectoration.

Ferrum acet.—Profuse expectoration of blood and bloody mucus; face red; anxiety.

Hamamelis.—Flow of venous blood, coming from chest like a warm current into the mouth without any effort; sometimes taste of sulphur in mouth.

Lycopus virg.—Cough with spitting of blood, and feeble, quick, irregular action of the heart.

Millefolium.—In tuberculosis.

Myrtus com.—Dryness in throat, pains in throat and chest; sharp pains through upper part of left lung; expectoration of blood.

Nux vom.—After high living, or suppression of hæmorrhoids.

Phosphorus.—Profuse hæmorrhages; pouring out freely, then ceasing for a time; sense of weakness and emptiness in the abdomen.

Rhus tox.—After lifting or straining, or after work and mental excitement which renews it; after blowing wind instruments; blood bright red; pain in lower part of chest.

Sulphuric acid.—Hæmorrhage of black blood; especially during climacteric.

Senecio.—When complicated with suppressed menstruation.

Stannum.—In phthisis; hæmorrhage, with profuse expectoration chest so weak he cannot talk.

Tartar emetic.—Bloody, slimy expectoration following attacks of hæmoptysis.

The patient should be placed in bed with head and shoulders high. If the hæmorrhage is persistent, temporary relief may be obtained by slowly swallowing ice, salt or alum. Absolute rest is essential.

BRONCHITIS.

This is a catarrh of the bronchial tubes, due to an inflammatory condition of the mucous lining. It may be *Acute* or *Chronic*, general and capillary; plastic, rheumatic or syphilitic.

SYMPTOMS.—Repeated chills, followed by fever; tickling in the throat; hoarseness; soreness behind the sternum; slight oppression in breathing; the cough is at first dry and tight, then a frothy, clear expectoration appears, which later changes from a transparent fluid to a yellow or green sputa. The expectoration is frequently streaked with blood, and varies in quantity.

Capillary Bronchitis attacks the aged and children. It is characterized by greater dyspnoea and tendency to early depression and prostration. Fine whistling, followed by very fine, moist rales are discoverable by auscultation.

Plastic or fibrinous bronchitis is more frequent in children than in adults.

Chronic Bronchitis is often free from febrile symptoms; cough and expectoration with slight dyspnoea characterizing it. The cough is not always constant. It may almost disappear, and then reappear with more than its previous severity. This may go on for years, undue exposure and change of season aggravating the disorder. In its diagnosis it is important to ascertain the manner in which it arises, whether as a primary affection, or sequelæ or complication of other maladies.

Most cases of bronchitis terminate favorably. Death

may occur in acute bronchitis from asphyxia. It is dangerous in children and old people. The capillary form of the disease is the most serious. Chronic bronchitis is rarely fatal, even by exhaustion, but it may last for years. Bright's disease, rheumatism, gout, psoriasis or eczema may be complications of chronic bronchitis.

TREATMENT.—*Aconite* in the commencement; hot, dry skin; short, dry, teasing cough with constant irritation, breathing, coughing and talking causes painful sensitiveness of the affected parts.

Arsenicum.—Cough excited by smoky sensation or as of vapors of Sulphur in larynx, or by constant titillation in larynx. Stitching pain in sternum from below up, when coughing. Burning in the chest.

Belladonna.—Flushed face; inclination to perspire; spasmodic cough, which does not allow one to breathe hardly; child cries before coughing.

Bryonia.—Cough on entering a warm room; pain in pit of stomach when coughing; yellowish expectoration; asthmatic wheezing in chest.

Cactus grand.—Rattling of mucus; oppression of breathing, with spasmodic cough and expectoration of mucus.

Chamomilla.—Constant titillation in larynx and chest, worse when talking, or at night even during sleep; particularly in children who are peevish and want to be carried about.

Carbo veg.—Hoarseness in evening; burning under sternum; coldness of skin; rattling of large bubbles; cold knees in bed; dyspnœa.

Cimicifuga.—Catarrhal cough of children, particularly at night; hoarseness.

Eupatorium perfoliatum.—Rough, scraping cough; violent cough with soreness in chest; patient grasps his chest for support; dyspnoea obliging patient to lie with head and shoulders high.

Hydrastis can.—In old people; debility; loss of appetite; cough rough, harsh and rattling; profuse expectoration, which is stringy, thick, yellowish and very tenacious.

Hypophosphite of Potash.—Chronic bronchitis, with thick, fetid expectoration; great muscular debility.

Ipecacuanha.—Rattling of large bubbles; convulsive cough with throwing up of phlegm; nausea; vomiting; face pale or bluish.

Kali carb.—Chronic cases; fine stitches through body; swelling of upper eyelids; worse about 3 o'clock, A. M.

Mercurius.—Catarrh of whole mucous membrane from nose down; chilliness and heat alternating; hoarseness and roughness of throat; moist tongue with thirst for ice-water, which aggravates the cough; worse at night.

Mitchella repens.—Dry, hacking cough, with excess of mucus in the bronchia; hurried breathing.

Nux vomica.—Fever, with chilliness from slight motion; nose stopped up; rough, dry and deep cough; worse in the morning.

Pulsatilla.—Hoarseness; loss of taste; chilliness; thirstlessness; loose cough; worse on getting warm in bed; greenish or yellowish expectoration.

Rhus tox.—Cough excited by tickling under middle

of sternum; worse from laughing or loud talking; pain in bones worse when lying down or sitting still; restlessness.

Rumex crispus.—Cough in long paroxysms brought on by pressure upon throat pit; worse in evening and at night; patient covers head all over, because slightest draught of cold air brings on cough.

Sticta pul.—Incessant cough at night; cannot sleep or lie down; comparative freedom from cough during the day; painful dryness of nasal mucous membrane.

Sulphur.—Cough worse in evening when going to bed; mostly loose; constant rattling in chest; copious expectoration of whitish or yellowish thick mucus.

Tartar emet.—Rattling in the chest; drowsiness; delirium; coma, sweat about head when coughing, with hot, moist hands; pale, puffed face.

Veratrum.—Much rattling of mucus in chest, with inability to free chest from it; constant tickling deep in the chest; prostration; frequent, irregular pulse; in old people.

In chronic bronchitis, the general health and hygienic surroundings of the patient must receive attention. If a chronic bronchitis is the result of a severe climate, a change of abode during the cold months of the year may be of material benefit. A good nourishing diet and plenty of fresh air should be prescribed, as patients suffering from chronic bronchial catarrh do not do as well when closely confined in-doors.

ASTHMA.

Essential or nervous asthma is due to a contraction of the muscular fibres of the medium and smaller bronchial tubes, or in other words to spasm of the bronchi.

Its causes are obscure. It frequently arises from reflex irritation due to diseases of other organs, and sometimes is associated with acute catarrhal affections.

Most cases of persistent asthma are *symptomatic* of organic changes in the organs of respiration.

SYMPTOMS.—The attacks may come on at regular or irregular intervals. They may be preceded by a bronchial catarrh or by great drowsiness, or wakefulness; headache; flatulence; feeling of suffocation, or the attacks may come on suddenly. The characteristic symptoms then become great distress in breathing with wheezing, the countenance is anxious, with pallor, coldness, and in severe cases lividness of face and hands. Perspiration is often copious. After some time, varying from a few minutes to several hours, or with some intermissions, days or weeks, the paroxysm ceases either suddenly, or the relief is gradually attended by belching, and expectoration of mucus, usually thick and in pellets.

PHYSICAL SIGNS.—Decreased motion of the chest; unusual elevation of the ribs and shoulders; on auscultation we may detect an absence of the vesicular murmur, and hear only loud wheezing or sonorous, or sibilant rales. With the ending of the paroxysm, these symptoms disappear.

TERMINATIONS.—The relief of a paroxysm lies in the disease itself. As soon as the suffocation produces signs of carbonic acid poisoning, the spasmodically contracted bronchial muscles are relaxed. Frequent attacks may result in dilatation of the pulmonary air cells, and hypertrophy of the heart and thus impair and break down the health.

TREATMENT.—During the attack our aim is to give relief, by relaxing the spasm. Between the attacks endeavor should be made to rectify errors in the digestive tract and to build up the nervous system.

Arsenicum.—Worse in the night; after bodily exertion; great restlessness; inability to lie down; pale, cold face covered with cold perspiration; thirst for small quantities at frequent intervals; great prostration.

Asclepias tuberosa.—Dyspnœa often very great, particularly after eating or smoking.

Belladonna.—Oppression of chest, loss of breath; constriction of larynx, with danger of suffocation on touching the larynx; red face.

Bryonia.—Asthma aggravated by motion or talking; relieved in open air and by drinking cold water.

Carbo veg.—In old people; weakness; debility; bloatedness; full of wind, with inability to get rid of it. Complicated with bronchitis.

China.—In debilitated persons inclined to flatulency and diarrhœa, wheezing inspiration; sudden prostration.

Chamomilla.—Uneasiness; swelling of pit of stomach; accumulation of flatus; peevish.

Ipecacuanha.—Chest seems full of phlegm; constant cough; stiffness of body; cold extremities and cold perspiration; nausea; vomiting gives relief.

Kali carb.—Aversion to being alone and to open air; dry, hard cough, especially aggravated about 3 A. M.

Lachesis.—Worse after sleep and after eating; cannot bear anything to touch his throat, or anything tight around his body.

Lobelia inflata.—Worse from disordered stomach and from exertion; feeling of weakness at pit of stomach; hawking up copious quantities of mucus.

Moschus.—Spasmodic constriction of the larynx and chest when getting cold; in hysterical and anæmic persons when paroxysms come on in afternoon.

Nux vomica.—In high livers; very irritable; full feeling at pit of stomach; relief from eructations; constipation.

Pulmo vulpis.—Recommended by von Grauvogl, in asthma humidum of old people when all other remedies fail.

Pulsatilla.—Paroxysms in the evening; chilliness; dizziness on rising from a seat; arrest of breathing as from vapors of Sulphur; palpitation of the heart.

Silphium laciniatum.—Asthma; hurried breathing; catarrhal condition of mucous membranes.

Tartar emet.—Especially suitable to old people or to children; oppression of chest and suffocative fits; desire to sit erect.

Veratrum alb.—Attacks occur in cold, damp weather; early in the morning; suffocative fits; cold sweat

on forehead; vomiting; relief from throwing head back.

In preventing an attack of asthma, the idiosyncrasy of each individual must be taken into account, and he must be governed by his own peculiar case, as it is known that opposite causes produce and ameliorate asthma in different persons. Certain portions of the United States, notably Colorado and the high lands of North Carolina, are said to exert a favorable effect upon the disease.

HAY-FEVER.

This term has been applied to a curious form of asthma, which annually attacks certain individuals. Other names, such as *Rose Cold*, *Summer Catarrh*, *Autumnal Catarrh* and *Asthmatic Bronchitis* have been applied to the disease, but Hay Fever has found its way into the literature of the day and superceded all others. The latest researches would place the disease among those of nervous origin. Periodicity is the great feature of the disease, cases returning on the same day and hour each year, and running exactly the same course as before.

TREATMENT.—*Arum maculatum* has given good results in the catarrhal type. Also, *Arsenicum*, *Euphorbium*, *Euphrasia*, *Cepa*, *Rhus tox.*, *Natrum sulph.*, *Sulphur*.

The asthmatic type usually requires either *Ipecacuanha*, *Arsenicum*, *Belladonna*, *Grindelia*, *Sulphur*, *Hepar sulph.*, *Aralia racemosa*.

Arsenicum iodidum has been reported as being prophylactic, and reports of its use are highly encouraging.

Fennel water applied locally to the eyes is sometimes very grateful and comforting.

Climate exerts a wonderful influence in this disease. Northern Michigan, Mount Washington, the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the Adirondack Mountains, Fire Island and other points give exemption to persons afflicted with the disorder while remaining in the favored locality.

BRONCHIAL DILITATION.

Bronchiectasia occurs in chronic bronchitis. The tubes enlarge in width and the mucous membrane becomes hypertrophied. The enlargement may be *tubular* or *sacculated*.

SYMPTOMS.—Percussion may discover slight dullness; sonorous rhonchus and coarse mucous rales, especially in the sacculated form. Cough very frequent and attended by copious mucous or slight purulent expectoration.

TREATMENT.—This must take into consideration general condition of the patient. Compare remedies under Bronchitis, Emphysema and affections of respiratory organs.

LARYNGISMUS STRIDULUS.

This disease has been variously known as Asthma of Millar, Thymic Asthma of Kopp, Child Crowing, Spasm of the Glottis. It is an infantile affection and consists of a spasmodic closure of the glottis, causing a shrill, whistling or stridulus respiration. It is most apt to occur in anæmic children and during irritation of dentition. It is not a very common affection.

SYMPTOMS.—Sudden attacks of breathlessness, followed by sonorous respiration; the child struggles for its breath; the face is bluish or livid; eyes staring; the fit goes off with coughing or crying.

TREATMENT.—*Arsenicum* —Accompanied by thirst and restlessness.

Belladonna.—Head is hot, and face flushed or very pale.

Cuprum.—Breathing seems to be interrupted in the throat; short, panting; paroxysm ends suddenly.

Gelsemium.—Darkly, flushed face; sudden and severe attacks, with crowing noise and profuse perspiration.

Ipecacuanha.—Nausea; strangling as if from the presence of mucus.

Lachesis.—The child appears to sleep into an attack; coming on after sound sleep.

Sambucus.—The child suddenly awakens nearly suffocated, sits up in bed and turns blue; the child gasps for breath; finally the paroxysm passes off to be followed by another sooner or later.

Stramonium.—The child wakes up delirious; does not know where it is.

ACUTE LARYNGITIS.

Catarrhal inflammation of the larynx in its mild form is frequently met with; its symptoms are hoarseness; irritation in or near the larynx; cough and constant inclination to clear the throat; sometimes soreness of the throat during deglutition. Such cases usually end in resolution. More severe cases of acute laryngitis occur in which the congestion is severe, and œdema of the glottis ensues. This form of the disease frequently ends in death or passes into a chronic œdematous condition.

CHRONIC LARYNGITIS may be the result of an acute attack, it may be an extension of a naso-pharyngeal catarrh, or it may be due to tuberculosis or syphilis. A slight tickling with hoarseness and cough are the principal symptoms.

TREATMENT.—*Aconite*.—In early stages, especially in children after exposure to cold winds; also after straining the voice in singing.

Belladonna.—Short, dry, barking cough; pain on swallowing; pain in the larynx; headache; fever.

Bromine.—Rattling of mucus in the larynx during inspiration; rough, barking cough from tickling in the throat.

Carbo veg.—Hoarseness worse in evening; cough in spells; greenish expectoration; spasmodic, hollow cough from tingling in larynx. In old chronic cases.

Capsicum.—Excessive tickling in larynx after lying down; aching in ears when coughing; hoarseness.

Cimicifuga.—Hoarseness; constant inclination to

cough from tickling in larynx; aggravated by speaking, and at night; chronic, harrassing cough, depending on nervous debility.

Dulcamara.—Exposure to cold, damp weather, and changes from warm to cold aggravate and renew the disorder.

Gelsemium.—Hoarseness with dryness of throat; burning in the larynx extending into the trachea; cough from tickling and dryness of fauces.

Hepar sulph.—Cough worse in morning; mucous rattling in larynx; hoarseness; sensation of lump in larynx, with stitches or pains from ear to ear when swallowing.

Iodium.—Hoarseness, and dry morning cough with insupportable tickling and tingling in larynx; discharge of hardened mucus.

Kali bichrom.—Chronic laryngitis; sputa tough; difficult to detach, and very stringy; cough when undressing or on getting warm in bed.

Lachesis.—Soreness and rawness of the larynx; dry cough caused by tickling in larynx, provoked by deep inspiration, speaking and pressure; external throat sore and painful to touch, which induces coughing; cough also worse after sleeping; after eating; when rising from a recumbent position and from tobacco smoke.

Lycopodium.—Chronic cases; cough and hoarseness; purulent, foul smelling expectoration; worse from 4 to 8 o'clock P. M.

Manganum.—Roughness and constriction of larynx; cough and hoarseness; constant dry cough in evening and at night, relieved by lying down; easy expector-

ation, even without coughing, of yellowish lumps of mucus.

Mercurius.—Catarrh in the head; disposition to perspire, without relief; chilliness; hoarseness; burning and tickling in larynx; worse at night.

Nitric acid.—Hoarseness, especially when talking for a long time; violent, shaking, barking cough, caused by tickling in larynx or pit of stomach, with clotty expectoration during the day of yellow pus, tasting bitter, sour or salt, and of offensive smell.

Nux vomica.—Chilliness; headache; stoppage of nose; cough, with expectoration during the day, and dry at night.

Phosphorus.—Constant tickling cough from the larynx; hoarseness; trembling of the whole body when coughing; cough worse when coming from a warm room into open air.

Pulsatilla.—Thirstlessness; chilliness; cough better in open air; worse when getting warm in bed; expectoration of yellow, bitter mucus; retching, and desire to vomit from coughing.

Rhus tox.—Cough from getting wet when perspiring; restlessness; pain in all the bones; relieved by moving about.

Rumex crispus.—Violent, incessant, fatiguing cough with no expectoration; hawking of mucus; tickling in throat pit causes cough; aggravated by inhaling colder air than usual, or any pressure upon the trachea in the pit of the throat.

Sanguinaria.—Dryness in throat; sensation of swelling in the larynx, with expectoration of thick mucus; tickling in throat in evening, with cough and headache.

Senega.—Dry, shaking cough from tickling in the larynx, especially in the open air; copious expectoration of tough mucus resembling the white of an egg.

Sepia.—Roughness and soreness of trachea and larynx; hoarseness with coryza, and dry cough from titillation in the throat; expectoration purulent, whitish green, tasting salt.

Spongia tosta.—Sensitiveness of larynx to touch or when turning the neck; cough wheezing, dry, relieved by eating and drinking; aggravated by getting into very warm room.

Sticta pulmonaria.—Cough from tickling in larynx, with oppression of lungs; excessive painful dryness of mucous membrane of nasal passages; freedom from cough during the day, but almost incessant at night.

Sulphur.—Chronic cases; cough in evening before and when going to bed; when coughing pain in head and abdomen; deep rough voice.

Thuja occidentalis.—Sensation of skin in the larynx; expectoration tastes like old cheese: cough as soon as one eats; cough after lying down, relieved by turning from right to left side.

Tartar emet.—Rattling of mucus when coughing or breathing; pulse trembling; sticky perspiration; absence of thirst; peevishness; drowsiness.

Veratrum alb.—Every coughing spell is followed by great exhaustion, with cold sweat on forehead; worse from 4 to 5 A. M., and when entering a warm room; suffocative attacks from constriction of larynx or chest; expectoration yellow, tough, bitter.

ŒDEMA GLOTTIDIS—ŒDEMA OF THE GLOTTIS.

This is a dropsical infiltration into the sub-mucous cellular tissue of the glottis and surrounding parts; it occurs as collateral of laryngeal inflammation or may occur in connection with external œdema in Bright's disease, etc.

SYMPTOMS.—Difficulty of breathing. Inhalation slow, whistling difficult; expiration easier and without noise. To make a certain diagnosis, it is necessary to examine the parts. The patient should, while a strong light is directed into his mouth, put his tongue out as far as possible; then be made to gag by pressing the tongue tightly with a spatula, near its root. At this moment, the larynx rises, and we are enabled to see the existing swelling at and around its aperture.

TREATMENT.—*Apis mel.*—Rapid, painful, spasmodic respiration; aggravated by lying down; burning pains in throat, like bee stings.

China.—Difficult inspiration; short easy expiration; greatly depressed in spirits; weakness; debility.

Stramonium.—Disposed to talk continually; desires light and company; inspiration difficult with easy expiration.

Compare also *Arsenicum*, *Arum tri.*, *Ignatia*, *Lachesis*, *Staphysagria*. The inhalation of steam of boiling water, repeated frequently has been of service in some cases. If the dyspnœa becomes serious, and asphyxia is threatened, other means failing, tracheotomy should be performed.

APHONIA—HOARSENESS—RAUCEDO.

This affection may be transient or permanent; and either structural or functional in its origin. Many cases are as much constitutional as local.

TREATMENT.—If associated with catarrh, bronchitis or other disease compare remedies there given. Other remedies are:

Antimonium crude.—Loss of voice on becoming warm; cough from irritation in the abdomen; thick white coated tongue.

Arum triph.—Voice uncertain, changing continually; “clergyman’s sore throat.”

Belladonna.—Fine shrill voice, or hollow voice; dry hard tearing cough; after croup.

Carbo veg.—Hoarseness worse at night; voice rough and hoarse; worse after talking.

Causticum.—Catarrhal aphonia; hoarseness worse in the morning; hissing voice.

Chamomilla.—In children with catarrh; tough mucus in the throat; peevishness; after measles.

Drosera.—Hoarseness with hollow and deep seated cough; voice gives out when talking.

Hepar sulph.—After croup; loss of voice; cough worse before midnight or towards morning.

Manganum.—Obstinate hoarseness and roughness, especially in the morning and in the open air, as if caused by chronic inflammation of the larynx.

Mercurius.—Continued hoarseness and loss of voice; nasal voice; hoarse cough or dry racking cough especially at night.

Nux moschata.—Hoarseness when walking against the wind; drowsiness.

Phosphorus.—After croup. Hoarseness with loss of voice, worse in the evening; cannot talk on account of pain in the larynx; voice rough and hoarse.

Spongia.—The voice gives out when talking or singing; great dryness of the larynx with dry, wheezing cough; monotonous sound of voice.

Sulphur.—Deep bass voice chest feels weak, especially in the evening, hoarseness aggravated by the return of cold, damp, weather.

CROUP—ANGINA MEMBRANACEA—LARYNGITIS
CROUPOSA—MEMBRANOUS CROUP.

Membranous croup is one of the most formidable diseases of children. It is often preceded by slight fever and catarrh; the child is fretful and hoarse; soon a suspicious croupy cough makes its appearance; or the disease may make its appearance suddenly and unexpectedly; generally, in the evening or night, the child awakes with a harsh, inaudible voice; the cough has a ringing sound, but later it becomes harsh and hoarse, and finally loses all sound; we see the child cough but hear no sound. The breathing is very laborious, protracted and tedious, with a wheezing, sawing sound; during inspiration, the epigastrium is strongly depressed. The voice is changed, becoming hoarse and whispering, and in some cases becoming totally suppressed. This condition may continue for several days. The fever and dyspnoea increase and although there may be marked remissions, the croupal

sound is never entirely absent, until the disease abates. The child is restless; with its head thrown back; it clutches at its throat; pulls at its tongue, and the face is distorted and bedewed with sweat. Occasionally solid masses of membrane are coughed up, but this is not common. In fatal cases, the child dies from suffocation or in a comatose condition.

The exciting cause of the disease is frequently cold, dry, winds, but many cases do not admit of an explanation. Children, the off-spring of tuberculous parents, with pale skin and prominent veins as well as the robust are liable to the disease. It has been observed that croup frequently makes its appearance soon after the abatement of a moist eruption on the head or face.

FALSE CROUP OR SPASMODIC CROUP is one of the most common affections of childhood. After exposure, the child having a slight catarrh and hoarseness, without feeling ill, wakes up in the night with labored breathing and a hoarse, barking cough. In a few hours the attacks subside, but are often repeated for several successive nights, a slight cough only existing in the day time.

Aconite.—First stages; after first sleep; child in agony, tossing about, every expiration ending with a hoarse cough.

Belladonna.—Feverishness with a tendency to perspiration; face flushed; cough painful, so that child cries before cough comes on.

Bryonia.—Voice rough and hoarse; cough dry and hacking; child lies quietly.

Hepar sulphur.—After Aconite or Spongia, when

hoarseness remains; cough deep, rough, barking; slight suffocating spasms; some rattling of mucus; cough worse before midnight.

Iodine.—Membranous croup, with wheezing and sawing respiration; dry, barking cough; child grasps the throat with the hand.

Ipecacuanha.—Nausea and vomiting accompanies the attack; cough suffocative and continuous; sweat on the forehead; fine rattling of mucus in the chest.

Kali bichrom.—Membranous or diphtheritic croup; voice hoarse, uncertain; cough hoarse and metallic; expectoration of tough, stringy mucus; wheezing rattling in sleep; coryza during the day.

Lachesis.—Chest stuffed; short cough with scanty expectoration; awakes suffocating, and grasps the throat; seems to sleep into a croupy spell.

Lycopodium.—Hoarseness and loose cough remaining after croup, with suffocating spells at night.

Phosphorus.—Aphonia; cold sweat; sunken face; rattling breathing. Also against a tendency to relapse.

Spongia.—A most important remedy. If Aconite fails to relieve after a few doses and the cough remains dry, barking, hollow; voice hoarse or faint; whistling respiration; choking sensation.

Tartar emetic.—Child suffocated and oppressed; chest full of phlegm; must sit up to get air; after coughing and expectorating, amelioration.

Of all these remedies given, the most reliable in ordinary attacks of croup are: *Aconite*, *Hepar sulph.*, *Kali bichrom.* and *Spongia*. In cases of a marked catarrhal character, *Bryonia*, *Ipecacuanha* and *Tartar*

emetic are frequently useful. If there are complications of a scarlatinal character, *Belladonna* and *Iodine* may be required instead of *Aconite* and *Spongia*. The medicines should be given at frequent intervals (say ten or fifteen minutes) during an attack, lengthening as improvement progresses, giving the remedies steadily, even if it requires that the child be awakened out of sleep to do so. In inflammatory cases, a piece of salt pork or bacon sewed upon a piece of flannel and applied from the chin to the middle of the sternum is of good service; and, in addition, when patches of membrane become visible in the fauces, a gargle of hot water and alcohol, equal parts, to be used once in three hours. In very young infants instead of a gargle a teaspoonful of alcohol may be put into a tablespoonful of hot water, and this be fed to the child. The patient should be kept in bed in a warm room during an attack and the diet not too stimulating

CONSUMPTION OF THE LUNGS—PHTHISIS PULMONALIS.

Pulmonary consumption arises from caseous infiltration and chronic tuberculosis of the lungs. The disease is a chronic catarrhal pneumonia with a tendency to caseous degeneration. Tuberculosis, or the deposition of tubercle occurs in a large number of cases, occasionally being present from the onset, but more often appearing as a complication at a later stage of the disease, the tuberculosis being almost always preceded by an inflammatory process, which by a caseous

degeneration of its products prepares the soil for the growth of tubercle.

The disposition to the disease is in many cases congenital, and in some cases hereditary. An acquired predisposition may arise from insufficient or improper food, from a lack of fresh air; long continued nursing; venereal excesses, immoderate study, sedentary employment, inconsolable grief, tertiary syphilis, chlorosis, diabetes, malformations of the chest, goitres, heart disease, emphysema of the lungs, diseases of the stomach, and any diseased condition interfering with and preventing the proper assimilation of the food. The disease may be preceded by chronic laryngitis, bronchitis or pneumonia, or it may be developed after some severe bodily or mental fatigue, or be traceable to some neglected cold. Persons of feeble and delicate constitutions are the most predisposed to the disease. The "consumptive habit," a peculiar build of the body, is often present in persons affected by phthisis; their bones are slender; their skin thin; their cheeks have a delicate redness; the fingers have a clubbed appearance, and the nails are curved, slightly cracked and bluish; the chest is flatter, narrower and longer than in robust muscular persons; the muscles are ill-developed.

Three varieties of the chronic form of the disease are now recognized.

1. That which remains pneumonia from beginning to end of the disease.
2. That in which tuberculosis occurs as a complication at a later stage of the disease.
3. That which is tuberculous from the onset.

SYMPTOMS.—These vary according to the type of the disease. In all cases there is present quickened respiration, and in some, marked dyspnœa; pain in the chest and shoulders is frequently present; fever is a constant symptom; the invasion of pulmonary consumption is always marked by an increased temperature of the body; a variation of one and a half to two degrees may exist between morning and evening, and this variation is more marked in the pneumonic type of the disease than in tuberculosis. When tuberculosis is present from the onset, fever, pallor and emaciation occur before profuse expectoration; the marked constitutional disorder is apparent while the sputa are still viscid or of pure mucus; the cough is hoarse or inaudible; the frequency of respiration and increased dyspnœa progresses unfavorably without increased dullness on percussion or further destruction of lung tissue. On the other hand the pneumonic variety may be preceded by a laryngeal or bronchial catarrh of longer or shorter duration. It may have existed for months or years without materially affecting the health; there may have been slight hoarseness with uncasiness and pain in the larynx until gradually the disease has advanced through the trachea and bronchi to the air vesicles and lit up phthisis. The sputa may undergo changes, becoming muco-purulent, with well defined streaks of bright yellow as the finer bronchi are invaded, and exhibiting the yellowish red sputum as the pneumonic process becomes established. Hæmorrhage may mark its onset. Once seated, the disease usually progresses slowly; the cough becomes more harassing; the appetite is impaired and digestion

disordered; the debility and emaciation steadily increase; night sweats; hectic fever marked by the bright flush on the cheek; the eye becomes brighter; the patient is buoyed up by a singular hopefulness; there are terms of apparent improvement, but they are only temporary. In females, the menses cease. Colliquative diarrhoea, and, occasionally, delirium mark the last stages. As the disease progresses, the sputa become thick, of a greenish yellow color, and, when cavities have formed in the lungs, rounded, nummular masses are observed floating in a thin serum, and irregularly rounded opaque lumps sink to the bottom of the spit-cup. Finally the sputa are decidedly purulent in character.

PHYSICAL SIGNS.—The earliest indications may be on auscultation, the moist catarrhal rales in the apex of the lung; or there may be dullness over the apex of the lung, upon percussion, with blowing or bronchial respiration or an interrupted jerking respiratory murmur, with increased vocal resonance, and vibration; after coughing there may be present moist rales and peculiar crackling sounds; these sounds may be present only immediately after coughing. As the tissues break down, the moist crackling and gurgling become more distinct; the formation of cavities is shown by cavernous respiration and bronchophony or pectoriloquy; the sound over a cavity on percussion reaches a higher pitch as the patient's mouth is open, becoming less distinct as the mouth is closed. The percussion-resonance becomes tympanic as large cavities occur and pneumothorax ensues. Hydro-pneumo-thorax sometimes occurs, when we have tym-

panic resonance, above and dullness below, and a metallic tinkling on auscultation.

TERMINATIONS.—Death is the most frequent termination of all forms of consumption. Tuberculosis invariably terminates fatally. In those cases which are dependent upon pneumonia an improvement and approximate recovery may occur. But persons who have had consumption, but in whom all evidences of the disease have disappeared and who are completely well of the malady are still in greater danger of dying of a fresh attack of the pneumonic process or tuberculosis than other persons.

The duration of pulmonary consumption varies, being least as a rule in the youngest subjects. Eighteen months to two years may be stated as the usual period, but in some cases, life is prolonged for a much longer period. In forming our prognosis of any case the state of the general health is of primary importance. If patients gain strength and weight, and the fever becomes more intermittent and disappears, there is hope temporarily at least. Bad signs are rapid emaciation, chills, diarrhœa, continued fever, swelling of the feet, and a marked increase in the local pulmonary difficulty.

ACUTE PHTHISIS or galloping consumption runs a more rapid course, and may end life from two weeks to three months. It occurs at the close of other diseases, or it may be due to toil, exposure or anxiety. The symptoms are more intense than in chronic pulmonary consumption. Some cases are of a decided typhoid tendency, while others exhibit the symptoms of a severe capillary bronchitis. The formation of cav-

ities does not always occur, death occurring from asphyxia, due to the extensive caseous infiltration of the lungs.

TREATMENT.—This must be hygienic as well a therapeutical. Prophylaxis against consumption requires that when an individual shows signs of defective nutrition and a consumptive tendency, every effort should be made to invigorate the constitution. The diet should be regulated and of a good nourishing character. Fresh air, and plenty of it is necessary; breathing an atmosphere charged with smoke and dust should be avoided. The clothing should be such as to equalize and retain the heat of the body; chilling the skin is to be rigidly guarded against. Avoidance of exposure and close illy-ventilated rooms should be the rule. Out-door employment, cleanliness, rubbing and washing to keep up the activity of the skin are requisite. Every effort should be made to protect an inflamed lung from anything of an innate nature.

Select the remedy carefully, and do not repeat the dose too often. Consult the following:

Arsenicum.—Utter prostration; dyspnœa; aphthæ; diarrhœa.

Balsamum peruvianum.—Purulent, fœtid expectoration; vomica in the lungs.

Calcarea carb.—Cough worse in the morning; damp, cold feet; dizziness on stooping, on rising or going up stairs; easily fatigued; inclined to easy perspiration; emaciation.

Carbo veg.—Hard spells of coughing; not ceasing until masses of green or yellow, or purulent and offensive sputa are discharged; prostration; cold knees in

bed; hoarseness worse in evening; cold skin; flatulence.

China.—After debilitating losses; faintness; night sweats; diarrhœa; intermittent fever.

Cimicifuga.—In inter-current congestions and inflammations from exposure, with a dry, harassing cough; night sweats.

Ferrum acet.—For the hæmorrhages.

Ferrum met.—Flying pains in the chest; spitting of blood; feeling of fulness at pit of stomach; vomiting of ingesta; painless diarrhœa; any little excitement or emotion causes flushed face, nose bleed, cough or palpitation of the heart.

Gelsemium.—Night sweats; sudden attacks of dyspnoea; darkly flushed face.

Hepar sulph.—Paleness after exertion; perspiration easily excited; afterwards burning redness of the face and dry heat in the palms of the hands.

Hypophosphate of Lime.—Coldness of the extremities; dry cough; loss of appetite; depression of spirits.

Iodium —Constant inclination to cough, from tickling under the sternum; expectoration, mucus sometimes blood-streaked; hunger after a meal; good appetite and yet loss of flesh, or the total loss of appetite; morning sweats.

Kali carb.—Fine stitches, as from a needle, in different parts of the body; swelling of upper eyelids; easily frightened; a slight touch of the feet causes the patient to jerk them up in affright; cough worse at 3 o'clock in the morning.

Lachesis.—Cough worse after sleep, only during

the day, or during sleep without wakening; expectoration difficult; feeling as if phlegm was in the throat that would not go up or down; after a good deal of coughing, hawking and spitting, a little tough phlegm is expectorated; badly smelling stools; unrefreshing sleep.

Lycopodium.—Cough day and night; expectoration of pus; hectic fever; circumscribed redness of cheeks; worse from 4 to 8 P. M.; night sweats.

Mercurius.—Perspiration from least exertion; dry, racking cough, especially at night; foetid breath; moist tongue with great thirst.

Myrtus communis.—Sticking pain in left shoulder, running from upper portion of chest through to shoulder blade; aggravated by coughing, yawning and breathing.

Moschus.—Suffocative constriction of the chest; palpitation of heart from nervous excitement.

Nitric acid.—Habitual looseness of the bowels; thirst early in the morning; very offensive urine.

Phosphorus.—Cough dry and tight before midnight, worse also from talking and when in cold air; expectoration in the morning; trembling of body while coughing; soreness of the chest; diarrhoea; sweat at night during sleep; puffiness around the eyes; cold feet and legs.

Pulsatilla.—Cough loose; worse towards evening; thirstlessness; chilliness; delayed menses; she is sad and despondent; easily moved to tears.

Petroleum.—A particularly valuable remedy. Has given good results from being applied locally and also as an internal remedy. It will repay a careful study.

Sambucus niger.—Profuse debilitating night sweats; nose stopped up with thick mucus.

Sanguinaria canad.—Breath and sputa smell badly, even to the patient; circumscribed redness of the cheeks in the afternoon; belching of wind before and after coughing; diarrhoea; night sweats.

Silicea.—Pale, wax-like appearance of the skin; profuse discharge of fetid pus; cavities in the lungs; debilitating night sweats.

Spongia.—Cough worse from evening until midnight, from cold air, singing, talking or moving; ameliorated by eating and drinking; awakens in affright, and feels as if suffocating.

Stannum.—Feeling of great weakness in the chest; can scarcely talk for want of breath; profuse, greenish expectoration, mostly of a sweetish taste; great debility and lassitude; hands and legs feel heavy; pressure and bloatedness of the stomach after eating; constant chilliness; profuse morning and night sweats.

Sulphur.—Dryness and burning in the throat; the breath appears hot to the patient; cough dry, with occasional profuse discharge of purulent matter, which relieves for a while; patient is always too hot; feels suffocated; wants the doors and windows open; congestion to head and chest, with palpitation of the heart; drowsiness in the day time, and wakefulness at night; profuse sweat at night; morning diarrhoea.

The inhalation of oxygen or very dilute nitrous oxide gas may give temporary relief. Change of climate is often proposed for the benefit of the consumptive. In the early, or middle, or even stationary advanced stage of the pneumonic variety it may be of

important advantage. The rate of progress more than the period of the case should be taken into account in deciding when to forbid and when to advise change of climate. Unless the patient has sufficient strength to travel, or if too dependent upon home comfort, he may be made worse instead of better. A uniform, sheltered, mild climate with a mean temperature about 60°, and a range of not more than ten or fifteen degrees is the best. Dryness of the soil is of great importance, even more than warmth, except in the latter stages of the disease. The climate best adapted to consumptives is that which allows the patient the greatest number of days out of doors. The parts of the country said to be most beneficial are the Lake Superior region, Southern California, Colorado, portions of Florida and Cuba, Southern Europe, especially the south of France and Italy is a resort for consumptives, and the winter's climate of the upper Nile in Egypt cannot be excelled. Sea voyages in the early stage are sometimes advantageous.

CHAPTER V.

DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY ORGANS.

PERICARDITIS—INFLAMMATION OF THE PERICARDIUM.

Inflammation of the covering membrane of the heart may be simple or idiopathic, or rheumatic. The latter is the most common. But it may result also from pleurisy, pneumonia, or ulcerative process of the ribs, vertebra, œsophagus, stomach, liver, etc. It varies in intensity, from the mildest, almost latent cases, to those attended by rapid effusion and prostration.

SYMPTOMS.—Fever, sometimes commencing with chills, and followed by heat and great acceleration of the pulse; pain (occasionally absent) of stitch-like character, at and radiating from the heart; tenderness on pressure over the cardiac region; anxiety of delirium; dyspnœa, sometimes so severe as to prevent patient from lying down. Nausea and vomiting in some cases; short, hacking cough; towards the end, coldness and pallor or lividity, œdema of the face and extremities, loss of pulse.

STAGES.—First, inflammation; second, adhesion; third, effusion.

PHYSICAL SIGNS.—In first stage, before adhesion or effusion, usually increased action of the heart; then follows the *friction sound*, the vibration accompany-

ing which may sometimes be felt by the hand and feel like the purring of a cat. After effusion, dullness on percussion with muffling of heart sound on auscultation. The friction sounds disappear during the period, sometimes to return as the effusion is absorbed.

Secondary pericarditis developes itself differently. It is merely a symptom of some other existing disease, and its first onset is hidden by it. But when once developed, it presents the same physical signs.

DIAGNOSIS.—This disease is very apt to be confounded with endo-carditis and so we append the difference in their symptoms.

PERICARDITIS.	ENDOCARDITIS.
Friction sound ; excited action of the heart.	Blowing sound ; excited action of the heart.
In effusion, marked and extended dullness.	Slight, if any increase of percussion dullness.
Impulse wavy and feeble.	Impulse strong.
Sounds feeble and muffled ; no blowing sounds.	Sounds normal, or more distinct, except at point where murmur is heard.

PROGNOSIS.—There is great danger to life in pericarditis. Death may occur in less than thirty hours, the heart being paralyzed by an enormous effusion. In other cases resolution takes place promptly ; or an acute attack may last several days or even weeks ; and more often the heart is left clogged with effusion for a considerable time. Adhesion of the pericardial surface may also be a result, which is sometimes shown by a sinking in, with each beat of the heart, of the intercostal spaces above and below it.

TREATMENT.—*Aconite*.—Chill followed by fever ;

stitches in region of the heart; restlessness; inability to lie on right side; frequent sighing; dyspnoea; fainting; anxiety.

Arsenicum.—In consequence of suppressed exanthem; inexpressible anguish and restlessness; worse about midnight; patient finds no ease in any position; face flushed; tingling in fingers; upper extremities feel paralyzed; cold perspiration; drinks little and often.

Belladonna.—Delirium; face flushed; eyes red; sudden darts of pain of throbbing character; worse in afternoon.

Bryonia.—Stitching pain in region of heart, preventing motion and even breathing; wants to lie perfectly quiet.

Cactus grand.—Sensation as if heart were grasped by iron hand, preventing its normal movement; debility and nervous excitability; difficulty of breathing; attacks of suffocation, with fainting; palpitation when walking, and when lying on the left side; great melancholy.

Colchicum.—Tearing pains that appear to move about; urine dark and scanty, with whitish sediment.

Digitalis.—Copious serous effusion; irregular, intermitting pulse; red sediment in urine.

Kali carb.—Fine stitching pains in region of heart; swelling between eyebrows and upper lids; easily frightened; great aversion to being alone; worse at 3 A. M.

Lachesis.—Restless and trembling; loquacious; hasty talking; great oppression; irregularity of heart's action; patient feels worse after sleeping.

Pulsatilla.—Patient weeps easily; thirstlessness; restlessness; chilliness; wandering rheumatic pains; loose, rattling cough; diarrhœa.

Rumex crispus.—Burning, stinging pain near the heart, when taking a deep inspiration, when lying down in bed at night; rheumatism.

Spigelia.—After Aconite, if fever continues and friction sound commences; stitching pain in the chest from slightest motion.

Tartar emet.—In complication with pleuro-pneumonia.

Veratrum viride.—Frequent, small, wiry pulse; faintness after rising from recumbent position; syncope when walking; relieved only when lying down.

HYDROPERICARDIUM—DROPSY OF THE PERICARDIUM.

This consists of a collection of *serum without fibrin*. It is altogether a disease of a secondary nature, and its symptoms do not become prominent unless a considerable quantity of fluid collects within the pericardium. Then we have dyspnœa; the patients have to sit up day and night with their bodies bent forward; the jugular veins swell, and dropsical affections appear on other parts of the body. The physical signs are: no friction sound; impulse of heart either absent or weak; weak sounds of the heart; dull percussion sound over greater extent of surface than the heart alone would cause.

TREATMENT.—Compare what is said under Hydrothorax.

ENDOCARDITIS—INFLAMMATION OF THE ENDOCARDIUM.

Inflammation of the lining membrane of the heart is almost always a secondary affection. Primarily (in consequence of taking cold, or from traumatic causes) it is of very rare occurrence. It is most often of rheumatic origin; but may be connected with a vitiated condition of the blood, as in pyæmia or in Bright's disease. When of a secondary nature, its invasion generally takes place unnoticed, but when once established we observe the following:

SYMPTOMS.—Palpitation of the heart; pulse small, soft and easily compressible; dyspnœa; and in higher degrees frequently icterus.

PHYSICAL SIGNS.—Sounds of heart are stronger, and audible over larger space than natural, in beginning of the disease; in other respects symptoms agree with pericarditis, except that there is no dullness on percussion, nor are the heart-sounds muffled at any stage of the disease. Valvular murmurs follow endocarditis, and not pericarditis. Valvular derangement and its signs are of interest to endocarditis. The left side of the heart is most frequently affected. The commonest and most simple form of this is a blowing sound heard on auscultation; but a bellows sound may occur from other causes, and all the symptoms of the case as well as the previous history of the patient must be taken into consideration in forming our diagnosis.

Clots sometime form in the heart, in endocarditis, (as well as in some other diseases), obstructing the

circulation even to a fatal extent. Where firm fibrinous masses occlude the valves it produces blueness and coldness of the skin, indistinctness of the heart sounds, feebleness and irregularity of the pulse, fainting, nausea and vomiting, and anxiety of expression.

Embolism frequently results from endocarditis, in which cases vegetations or fibrinous deposits of exudation on the valves of the heart are carried in fragments into the arteries, until arrested, and becoming an obstruction in some of the smaller vessels. Old valvular vegetations may also give rise to emboli, as well as coagulation in a vein, or *thrombosis*.

Endocarditis produces diseases of the valves; generally of the *mitral* valve in the young, and more commonly in the aortic valve in the old. The form of this trouble consists of either a constriction or an insufficiency of the valves. Hypertrophy and dilatation of the heart are common consequences of endocarditis with valvular lesion.

TREATMENT.—Compare what has been stated in pericarditis. In addition,

Spigelia.—The most important remedy; waving palpitation, not synchronous with the pulse; pulsating and trembling carotids; purring feeling over the heart; rheumatism.

Aurum.—Rheumatic pains, previously wandering from joint to joint, become fixed in region of the heart and cause great anxiety; the patient cannot lie down; palpitation; irregular pulse; sensation as if heart stopped beating for a while and then one hard thump; lowness of spirits.

Iodine.—According to Kafka, if *Spigelia* has failed

to act favorably during twenty-four to thirty-six hours.

Kali carb.—In place of first tick, a blowing noise, and a louder second tick of the pulmonary artery is heard (Kafka); where there already exists stagnation in the pulmonary circulation.

Naja trip.—Irritating cough; tumultuous action of the heart; violent, sudden throbbing, with endocardial murmur; depression of spirits.

VALVULAR DISEASES.

The valves of the heart may be impaired either by inflammation or degeneration. The latter occurs gradually and mostly late in life. Changes may also occur by simple thickening or by fibroid, fatty or calcareous deposits, or by atrophy, contraction, adhesion or ulceration of the valves, or gouty deposits of urates and carbonate of soda and lime.

To find the sounds of the heart normal is to know that no disease of the valves exist. When they are disordered, the mischief manifests itself generally by a flowing sound, and when therefore a murmur of any permanence is met with in the heart, especially if associated with the signs of hypertrophy or dilatation, the inference that valvular disease exists will in the majority of cases be correct. A great many pathological conditions may exist in organic diseases of the heart, while the number of cases in which an exact unequivocal diagnosis can be made is comparatively small.

There are only three conditions that can generally be diagnosticated with certainty, viz:

1. Uncomplicated disease of the mitral valve.
2. Disease of the aortic valves with permanent openness.
3. Diseases of the aortic valves without permanent openness.

Signs of the first are: a permanent murmur with the first sound, loudest towards the apex and left side, and not heard over the aorta; the second sound natural; the heart's action natural and impulse not excited.

In the second (disease of the aortic valves with permanent openness) there is no murmur with the first sound; the second sound is replaced by a double murmur, loudest at the base of the heart and heard along the aorta. In an advanced stage of this condition, the arteries give an impression of bounding pulsation; with a jerking, or abruptly ending pulse at the wrist.

In disease of the aortic valves without permanent openness, the action of the heart is slow and feeble, generally regular, or only occasionally intermitting. A murmur is heard with the first sound, the second sound being healthy; but a murmur may be heard with the second sound in the aorta and carotids.

We must not forget that we may have anæmic and functional murmurs, even extending into the arteries. The concomitant symptoms and history of the case must be taken into account in distinguishing these from organic disease of the heart.

Advanced mitral and aortic disease is usually accompanied by derangement of the lungs, liver or other

organs; anasarca cyanosis, hæmoptysis, irregularity of the pulse, syncope, etc.

The sphygmograph is a valuable aid in the diagnosis of heart disease, and its uses should be studied by everyone who pays special attention to such affections, or who would become an able diagnostician.

TREATMENT.—In valvular affections, all the symptoms of each individual case should be taken into account and a remedy chosen that corresponds with the entire manifestation of the morbid process. Among the most important remedies the following are selected:

Arsenicum.—Palpitation at night when lying down; waxy appearance of skin; restlessness; intermittent pulse.

Cactus grand.—Violent palpitation with suffocative spells when lying—compression of the chest.

Digitalis.—Slow pulse; excessive weakness and faintness; frequent nocturnal urination; vertigo.

Kali carb.—Dyspnœa with violent and irregular beating of the heart; pulsation all over the body.

Kalmia lat.—Palpitation, dyspnœa; thickening of the valves.

Lachesis.—Very distressed after sleeping; wants to loosen clothing about the neck, it seems to impede the circulation.

Naja trip.—Tumultuous action of the heart; violent sudden throbbing; endocardial murmur; increased size of the heart.

Natrum mur.—Frequent palpitation on moving; flickering before the eyes; tingling in the whole body, commencing at the feet, feeling as if asleep; violent

pressure below the heart in the evening when in bed; feeling of weakness, heaviness.

Sepia.—Dropsy in consequence of valvular insufficiency.

Spigelia.—Thickening or ossification of any part of the heart; wave-like motion of the heart; suffocative spells from the least motion; rheumatic complications with stitch pain.

Spongia.—Starting from sleep at night in affright, with fear of suffocation; loud cough; violent gasping respiration; pain in heart.

A strict attention to hygienic and dietetic rules is of great advantage in all diseases of the heart.

MYOCARDITIS — CARDITIS — INFLAMMATION OF THE HEART MUSCLE.

This affection can hardly be said to have more than a nominal existence. When it does exist it is in connection with peri- or endocarditis, and presents no characteristic signs.

Gangrene of the heart is said to have been proved in one or two instances.

HYPERTROPHY AND DILATATION OF THE HEART.

Dilatation of the heart is generally complicated. First, it may depend upon a debilitated condition of the cardiac muscle. Second, on valvular disease.

Third, on obstruction beginning in organs remote from the heart.

Upon physical exploration in enlargement of the heart, we have extended impulse of the heart, and dullness on percussion beyond the usual limits. If TRUE HYPERTROPHY or muscular thickening be present, the impulse is very forcible as well as extended. In dilatation, where the muscles have become attenuated, the heart sounds are apt to be clear, but not loud; and rather loud but dull toned, in enlargement with thickening of the walls.

TREATMENT.—Compare what is said of the other affections of the heart. Hypertrophy is generally a consequence of one or another of these and hence the remedies for the one are adapted to the other condition. Compare especially *Arsenicum*, *Kalmia*, *Lycopodium*, *Plumb acet.*, *Naja*, *Spigelia*.

FATTY DEGENERATION OF THE HEART.

This disease consists of either a deposition of fat all around the heart muscle, or a substitution of fatty substance for the muscular tissue of the heart, to such an extent as to interfere with its normal action.

SYMPTOMS AND COURSE.—Although this disease is conceded to be gradual in its development, yet it scarcely ever affords any characteristic symptoms until it is far advanced, and frequently not until the hour of death. Its symptoms are, usually, feebleness and irregularity of the pulse and heart's impulse, with exhaustion and dyspnoea on exertion; the pulse is

slow when at rest, sometimes only thirty or forty beats in a minute, although the heart beats fifty or sixty at the same time. Attacks of apoplectic syncope may also occur; at first being more like syncope, and after repetition becoming more apoplectic.

PHYSICAL SIGNS.—Fatty degeneration is often complicated by the presence of other structural changes of the heart. Of itself, physical exploration gives but difficult diagnostic marks.

PROGNOSIS is always bad. Recovery is not to be expected in cases of fatty degeneration, although life may be prolonged to old age.

TREATMENT.—This can only be conservative rather than curative. A good nourishing diet, good air avoidance of anxiety and exertion may do much to retard the progress of the degenerative changes. Tranquil occupation should be selected and all violent exertion avoided. Violent effort or great excitement might prove fatal. Remedies should be adapted to the general condition of the patient. Exercise in the open air and an avoidance of malt liquors in persons inclined to grow fat are of benefit.

EXOPHTHALMIC GOITRE—BASEDOW'S DISEASE —GRAVE'S DISEASE.

This is a thyro-cardiac affection and manifests itself by an enlargement of the thyroid gland in the neck; over action of the heart, and prominence of the eyeballs. Various theories have been advanced as to the

origin of the affection, but it is generally agreed that it is a neurosis affecting either the cervical sympathetic or vaso-motor tract. The disease may be remittent or entirely disappear. In other cases, dilatation and hypertrophy of the heart, valvular lesions, and dilatation of the jugular veins may ensue, and an aneurismal condition of the thyroid gland may finally result from it.

TREATMENT.—*Arsenicum*, *Belladonna*, *Cimicifuga*, *Iodine*, *Lycopus virginicus*, *Lachesis*, *Spongia*, and remedies adapted to complicating disorder are applicable. *Electricity* is also of great benefit.

ANGINA PECTORIS—STENOCARDIA.

Persons affected with organic heart disease are subject to this irregularly paroxysmal affection. It is a nervous disorder of the heart. The attack comes on suddenly, the patient experiencing beneath the sternum a feeling of strangulation and pain, a feeling as if the heart were being firmly grasped by an invisible hand; the sufferer imagines he cannot breathe, but if forced to do so, succeeds in making a deep inspiration; the hands are cool; the countenance pale and the patient anxious and afraid of immediate dissolution. After a short interval, the paroxysm passes off gradually, nearly always with eructations of gas. Mental emotion is one of the most frequent exciting causes of the attack. Men are more liable to the disease than women.

PROGNOSIS should be guarded. Such attacks are

always dangerous. The heart may stop beating during a paroxysm, and yet patients with angina pectoris frequently reach old age.

TREATMENT.—During the interval between attacks, endeavor to remove the predisposing cause as far as possible. The remedies likely to prove useful are:

Agaricus mus.—Pressure under the sternum and in the epigastrium; dyspnœa; (*gastralgie* form—Kafka).

Aurum mur.—According to Kafka, where there is hyperæmia in consequence of stagnation of blood in the heart.

Arsenicum.—Great anguish and restlessness; constriction of chest aggravated by motion.

Belladonna.—Pains come suddenly and leave suddenly; face red and congested.

Cactus grand.—Feeling as if heart were grasped by an iron hand.

Gelsemium.—In fatty degeneration of the heart, is palliative.

Naja trp.—During paroxysm.

Spongia.—Severe oppression and pain in region of the heart; all symptoms aggravated by lying with the head low; inability to lie down at night; anxiousness.

Veratrum alb.—Cold sweat upon the forehead; fear of death; anguish; cold, collapsed face; pinched up, bluish nose.

PALPITATION OF THE HEART.

All excessive or consciously disturbed action of the heart is thus designated. Over action may be: 1.

Nervous, or hysterical. 2. Dyspeptic. 3. Rheumatic or gouty. 4. Hypertrophic.

Nervous palpitation occurs in anæmic persons, especially hysterical females, and in chlorotic individuals, in women during the climacteric period, and during time of puberty. Alcoholic intemperance, strong coffee, tobacco, sexual excesses or debility from other causes may produce it.

Dyspeptic palpitation is sympathetic with gastric disturbance. Usually in such a case it is worse after meals.

Gouty and *rheumatic* palpitations occur in persons exhibiting other signs of the controlling diathesis.

The above forms are all merely functional disturbances, especially the purely *nervous*. They may be known from the *hypertrophic* overaction, and from the impulse of dilatation of the heart, by the fact that they are not increased by moderate exercise. When the heart is enlarged, especially with valvular change, movement causes dyspnoea and distress, with great acceleration of the cardiac action. The affection usually occurs in paroxysms, and is frequently accompanied by headache, dizziness, trembling, fainting, fits, choking sensation in the throat, etc.

TREATMENT must vary according to exciting cause. If nervous in its origin, consult following remedies:

Aconite.—From fright; or after wine.

Arsenicum.—At night; anxiety; prostration; after suppression of eruptions.

Belladonna.—With congestion of the head; face flushed.

Cactus grand.—Palpitation worse when walking; continues day and night; constriction of chest.

Cocculus.—Dizziness and faintness; palpitation from quick motion and mental emotion.

Ferrum.—Anæmic condition; throbbing in all the blood vessels.

Gelsemium.—Nervous chills; palpitation; shivering without sensation of coldness.

Hydrocyanic acid.—Palpitation associated with, or arising from gastric derangement.

Ignatia.—Palpitation at night and in the morning, in bed. Especially after excessive grief.

Lachesis.—Cannot bear any pressure about the throat or chest; must sit up or lie on the right side.

Moschus.—Palpitation after mental exertion, anxiety or sexual excess; especially in hysterical individuals.

Natrum mur.—Chlorotic condition; torpid skin; despondency; morning headache; pulsations of the heart shake the body.

Phosphorus.—Palpitation from every emotion; rush of blood to the chest; especially in rapidly growing youth.

Sulphur.—Palpitation from going up stairs or when climbing a hill.

Veratrum.—Palpitation with fainting; amelioration from lying down and rest; in anæmic persons.

IRRITABILITY OF THE HEART.

This affection has been termed *cardiac exhaustion* and *irritable heart*, and constitutes one form of nervous exhaustion. Its essential features are a variety of heart symptoms without signs of organic disease. The principal symptoms being; increased frequency of the heart's action; palpitation and pain referred to the lower portion of the præcordial region; exercise usually increases the palpitation; associated with the palpitation are headache and vertigo; pain may be dull, sharp or paroxysmal. The impulse of the heart is not forcible, but rather abrupt and jerky, the first sound being short, resembling the second, the distinctness of the latter being increased. Sensibility of the skin is of frequent occurrence with irritable heart.

TREATMENT.—As the disease frequently arises from excessive labor, rest becomes an important element in effecting a cure. Also study the following remedies:

Arsenicum, *Arnica*, *Bryonia*, *Cactus grand*, *Calcare carb.*, *Cannabis ind.*, *Digitalis*, *Lachesis*, *Natrum mur.*, *Rhus tox.*, *Spigelia*, *Veratrum alb.*

THORACIC ANEURISM.

Aneurism of the thoracic aorta is more apt to occur in persons whose occupations require great bodily exertion. When the enlargement is small, the diagnosis is difficult, but a bulging of the chest, with pulsation not identical with that of the heart, and over which there is dullness on percussion may be an

aneurismal tumor. If a thrill is perceptible in it, with or without a murmur on auscultation we may be more confident of our diagnosis. But the most important sign is the existence of two points of pulsation in the chest,—two hearts apparently, each with its own distinct beat, its own distinct sounds. The signs of pressure are chiefly: pain, cough, dyspnœa, aphonia, difficulty of swallowing, and if there is pressure on the carotid, pain in the head, dullness of mind, occasional vertigo, and flashes of light before the eyes.

Cancerous and other tumors may produce these signs, but they do not pulsate. In *empyema* we may find a *single* cardiac impulse. Cases of thoracic aneurism may exist without being known by any distinct sign.

ABDOMINAL AORTIC ANEURISM is marked by deep-seated severe pain in the back and abdomen, increased by certain movements, unattended by fever; later, muscular spasms of the lower limbs, displacements of the liver, and the manifestations of a pulsating tumor, over which there is dullness on percussion. The higher up the aneurism the more severe the pain.

PROGNOSIS.—In aneurism of the aorta this is always bad. Its course is generally gradual, often lasting for years. Death occurs from sudden rupture, and copious hæmorrhage; from slow leakage; or from slow exhaustion consequent upon pressure interfering with respiration, swallowing, etc.

TREATMENT is generally null. Still sometimes much may be done. Exertion and excitement must be prohibited; the diet must be nourishing and easily digested; and if the tumor is in position favorable to

it, moderate pressure should be had recourse to. Remedies to control the action of the heart may benefit. Study especially *Carbo veg.*, *Lachesis*, *Lycopodium*, *Guaiac*, *Pulsatilla* and *Sulphur*.

CHRONIC AORTISIS.

Chronic aortitis, or inflammation of the walls of the aorta may arise from any of the causes that tend to produce organic heart disease. It occurs principally in persons of a gouty or hæmorrhoidal tendency, and generally between the ages of forty and fifty years.

SYMPTOMS.—Dyspnœa is the first indication of the disease. At first it is slight, but it soon becomes paroxysmal, the aggravating cause being exercise or emotion, and occurring more frequently after eating. The dyspnœa in its worst forms may be attended with complete syncope and loss of consciousness. Expiration is convulsive during paroxysm; face pale; skin cold and bathed in perspiration. Appetite may remain good during first stages, but the loss of strength is rapid, and there is constantly increasing anæmia. The patient usually feels better when the stomach is empty, and often is afraid to eat, for fear of exciting the dyspnœa; sleep is disturbed by troublesome dreams; the urine becomes albuminous as the disease progresses; œdema appears; the sleeplessness amounts to complete insomnia; the appetite becomes diminished and lost; and finally death ensue from coma or asphyxia. Physical signs of this disease are frequently difficulty of swallowing; pain beneath the sternum; dullness on

percussion over the aorta; the aortic sounds become duller; pulse generally small and feeble, and sometimes irregular.

COMPLICATIONS.—Endocarditis, Bright's disease, Uræmia.

TREATMENT.—The disease usually reaches a fatal termination, but much can be done to alleviate the sufferings. Principal remedies are: *Aconite*, *Antimonium arsenicosum*, *Cactus grand.*, *Carbo veg.*, *Cuprum*, *Digitalis*, *Ipecacuanha*, *Lachesis*, and *Spigelia*. Compare also remedies for diseases of the heart, dropsy, asthma, etc.

CHAPTER VI.

DISEASES OF THE ORGANS OF DIGESTION.

STOMATITIS.

Inflammatory diseases of the mouth may be either:

1. Catarrh. 2. Aphthæ, or croupous stomatitis. 3. Thrush, or muguet. 4. Cancrum oris. 5. Gangrene of the mouth. 6. Nursing sore mouth. 7. Mercurial sore mouth. 8. Scorbutic disease of the mouth.

CATARRH OF THE MOUTH is marked by soreness, redness, swelling and heat of the tongue, gums and lining membrane of the cheeks, palate and fauces. Slight superficial ulcers and thickly coated tongue with an increased flow of saliva is common.

APHTHÆ is often preceded for several days by fever, restlessness and the symptoms of oral catarrh. On the mucous membrane of the mouth we find small white spots, surrounded by a red border, which look like flat vesicles, but which is an exudation on the mucous membrane. This exudation clears off leaving an excoriation which heals without a cicatrix. The secretion of saliva is increased and a fetid odor proceeds from the mouth. Gastric and intestinal disturbance are apt to be present.

THRUSH.—This is a parasitic disease, arising from the thrush fungus which causes a whitish curd-like exudation or coating which covers the gums, and the

inside of the cheeks and lips. It commences with a number of small white points which coalesce and form patches. In bad cases this coating may become brownish, and it may fall off and be renewed. If forcibly removed it discloses a raw or red surface. It is associated with gastro-intestinal disorder. The mouth is hot and dry, there is diarrhœa, colicky pains with some fever.

CANCERUM ORIS, or canker of the mouth, begins with pains in the gums, which soon redden, swell and bleed easily. They are covered with a soft grayish exudation, beneath which are grayish or yellowish-white ulcers, with inflamed border and surroundings; the cheek may swell from it, externally, the breath is very offensive; fever is frequently present. It may last for weeks, or even months.

GANGRÆNA ORIS, may result from extreme ulceration or inflammation, or may arise unconnected with any severe inflammation. At first there is an ash-colored ulcer, generally on the gums or inside of the cheek, and if on the cheeks it is accompanied by swelling. The ulceration spreads rapidly, having a dark gray tint around it; the breath grows fetid; an acrid discharge from the mouth of blood or pus mixed with profuse salivation. The bones become bare and affected; the teeth fall out. Penetrating the cheek, mortification may proceed rapidly, even reaching at times the ethmoid bone. Associated with this, there is low fever, and, if not checked, colliquative perspiration and death.

NURSING SORE MOUTH is an affection of pregnant and nursing females. It may commence with small,

hard, painful swellings on the tongue or cheeks, which ulcerate; it may be aphthous in character, and frequently the mucous membrane is raw and denuded. The local symptoms are severe, and sometimes there is considerable constitutional disturbance. Weaning the infant gives relief.

MERCURIAL SORE MOUTH, from the abuse of Mercury shows itself by a "coppery" taste, soreness of the gums, tenderness of the teeth when pressed together, with redness and swelling of the gums and a broad white line just beyond their edge. The tongue may swell. The flow of saliva greatly increases, and the breath is offensive. In some cases the cheeks and throat become sore. Ulceration of the gums and falling out of the teeth takes place in severe cases. Even sloughing may follow, producing a state of things similar to gangrene of the mouth. There may be great difficulty in swallowing, and some fever.

(*Scorbutic Stomatitis* is connected with scurvy, which see for description.)

TREATMENT.—The great variety of forms of stomatitis must necessarily require a great many different remedies, and the whole condition of the patient must be taken into account in prescribing for the local affection. Compare the following remedies:

Arsenicum.—Livid or bluish appearance of the aphthæ; great burning in mouth; diarrhœa; prostration.

Arum triphyllum.—Burning and biting sensation in mouth; swelling of the lips and mucous membrane of the mouth; profuse salivation.

Baptisia.—Gums bleed; the gums loose, flabby,

dark red or purple; fetid breath; profuse salivation; offensive stools.

Borax.—Great heat and dryness of the mouth; the child in nursing frequently lets go the nipple.

Bryonia.—Mouth very dry with thirst; lips dry, rough and cracked; the child does not like to take hold of the breast, but when mouth is moistened, it nurses well.

Carbo veg.—Mouth hot; escape of bloody saliva; tongue almost immovable; teeth loose; fetid smell of the ulcers.

Ceanothus americ.—Nursing sore mouth; aphthæ after fevers.

Eupatorium aromat.—Nursing sore mouth, with nervousness.

Helleborus.—Canker-sores, flat, yellowish, with raised edges upon an inflamed base; pytalism, fetid smell from the mouth; glands swollen on the neck and under jaw.

Hydrastis canad.—Sticky mouth; excessive secretion of tenacious mucus; dryness of tongue with sensation as if burnt; dark red appearance of the mouth and tongue, with raised papillæ; very sore ulcers on inside of the cheek.

Iris versicolor.—Burning in mouth and fauces, ulcers on mucous membrane of the cheeks.

Kali chlor.—In cancrum oris and gangrene of the mouth. May be used internally and locally.

Lachesis.—Sores on tip of the tongue.

Lycopodium.—Canker under the tongue.

Mercurius sol.—Much salivation; bad smell from the mouth; inflammation of the whole of the buccal

cavity; canker-sores following thrush; ulcers upon the gums; feverishness.

Nitric acid.—Canker-sores; saliva fetid and acrid, causing new sores on lips, chin, and cheeks; bleeding, white and swollen gums, pustules with a red circumference on different parts of the body.

Phytolacca.—Mercurial salivation; tenderness and heat in the roof of the mouth and on the tongue, tongue feels rough with blisters on both sides and a red tip; teeth feel too long and very sore.

Staphysagria.—Thrush which changes into canker-sores, with a bluish red or yellowish bottom; the aphthous patches bleed easily; spongy gums; bad smell from mouth.

Sulphur.—After mercurius; bloody saliva; swollen gums; the child does not take its usual long sleep. General appearance indicates sulphur.

Sulphuric acid.—Mouth very painful; swollen, ulcerated and readily bleeding gums; profuse ptyalism; great weakness; ecchymosed spots form on the skin.

Local applications are frequently beneficial, among which may be cited: one drachm Hydrastis tincture in four ounces of water, to be used as a wash; Eupatorium aromaticum and Baptisia may be used in the same manner. A solution of Borax (one drachm to four ounces) in rose water and glycerine, or powdered borax with twice its amount of sugar; and in cases of gangrene a solution of Carbolic acid may be called for.

INFLAMMATION OF THE TONGUE—GLOSSITIS.

This is generally confined to the superficial parts of the tongue, but may involve the whole substance of the organ. Its signs are those of inflammation, heat, redness and swelling. In severe cases the tongue protrudes from the mouth and is sometimes so swollen as to threaten suffocation.

Principal remedies are *Apis*, *Belladonna*, *Arnica*, *Arsenicum*, *Aconite*, *Lachesis*, *Mercurius*, *Dulcamara*.
(Compare *Stomatitis*).

CANCER OF THE TONGUE.

Cancer of the tongue commences as a small hard sore, with raised edges and uneven bottom, generally situated at the edge, near the tip of the tongue. From this point the cancer spreads, the tongue becoming swollen, until the tongue becomes a thick short immovable lump, and the patient dies, under excruciating suffering, from starvation and exhaustion. It generally runs a course of from one to three years.

TREATMENT (?) — Compare *Arsenicum*, *Baptisia*, *Carbo veg.*, *Carbolic acid*, *Lachesis*, *Salicylic acid*.

RANULA—FROG.

This is a swelling, which grows slowly on the floor of the mouth and under the tongue, and what is generally considered a widening of Wharton's duct.

TREATMENT. — *Mercurius*. — Excessive secretion of

saliva; soreness of gums; disposition to perspire, worse at night.

Calcareo carb.—Burning in the mouth, difficult speech in scrofulous children.

Thuja.—Tumor transparent; jelly-like; blue, red or gray; soreness of whole palate; swelling of salivary glands.

TONSILLITIS—CYNANCHE TONSILLARIS.

When this disease is severe, it is generally known as *quinsy*. Soreness of the throat in swallowing, with redness and swelling of the tonsils and surrounding tissues on one or both sides, and fever are the main symptoms of this disease. Unless relieved in a day or two, the pain becomes severe, being of a throbbing nature; deglutition is extremely difficult.

TREATMENT.—*Apis mel.*—Stinging pains in throat; dryness in mouth and throat; redness of tonsils.

Belladonna.—Soft palate and tonsils swollen; neck painful to touch externally. Headache, especially if confined to *right* side.

Hepar sulph.—Feeling as if a fish bone was in the throat; tendency to suffocation.

Lachesis.—Especially the *left* side. Fluids return through the nose, when drinking; worse after sleep; cannot bear anything to touch the throat.

Mercurius.—Dark redness; salivation; offensive smell from the mouth; mouth feels sticky.

Phytolacca.—Feeling as if a lump in the throat

with constant desire to swallow; great roughness and narrowness of the throat.

Sanguinaria.—Said to be useful as a prophylactic in persons subject to tonsillitis.

Silicea.—Where abscesses form and do not break and especially on left side.

Not unfrequently, especially in children, repeated attacks of non-suppurating tonsillitis will leave the tonsils enlarged. For chronic enlargement, consult *Belladonna*, *Baryta carb.*, *Calcarea carb.*, *Iodide of Arsenic*, *Mercurius*, *Silicea*, *Sulphur*.

In the treatment of enlarged tonsils, proper dietetic rules should be adhered to, as well as protection against exposure to a cloudy and damp atmosphere.

PHARYNGITIS—ANGINA FAUCIUM—SORE THROAT.

Simple sore throat is one of the most common affections, and needs no description. But *chronic pharyngitis* or *angina granulosa* or *follicularis* is much more troublesome, though not a dangerous disorder. The mucous membrane becomes permanently hyperæmic, almost granulated, with constant soreness, the follicles or glands of the fauces are swollen, and present upon ocular inspection little roundish, smooth, elevated spots, looking like split peas; there may be abnormal dryness, or an increased secretion covering the surface with a thick, tough, yellowish or greenish phlegm. It has received the name of "*Preacher's sore throat*" from its frequently attacking public speakers

and singers. The disease may spread into the larynx and trachea, causing constant inclination to cough.

TREATMENT.—*Aconite*.—In simple pharyngitis. Throat red; burning, pricking sensation; feverishness; hot, dry skin.

Alumina.—Rawness, hoarseness, dryness; or secretion of thick, tough phlegm; worse in afternoon and evening; better from eating and drinking warm things.

Arum triph.—Constant hawking; profuse secretion; hoarseness worse from talking.

Arnica.—Great hoarseness from preaching or public speaking.

Belladonna.—Bright redness of fauces; painful deglutition; feverishness with disposition to prespire.

Kali bich.—Secretion of tough, stringy phlegm; throat bright red or copper-colored; hoarseness in the evening.

Lachesis.—Much inclination to swallow, causing pain; spasmodic closure of throat; worse after sleep; worse on left side.

Lycopodium.—Worse on right side; worse from 4 to 8 P. M.; fauces look brownish-red; hawking up of hard, greenish-yellow phlegm in the morning.

Mercurius.—Painful dryness of the throat; or excessive salivation; burning pain; inclination to prespire.

Natrum mur.—After local application of Nitrate of Silver; throat feels dry, with constant hawking of thin mucus.

Phosphorus.—Constant dryness of the throat; glistening dryness of the throat.

Phytolacca.—Dryness; feeling as if a ball of red-hot iron had lodged in the throat on swallowing; inability to swallow hot liquids.

ULCERATED SORE THROAT.

May be idiopathic, or in consequence of a syphilitic diathesis, or tuberculous. The former is the most common, but an accurate history of the case will enable us to determine the character of the ulcers.

The *idiopathic* ulcer is superficial; the *scrofulous* or *tuberculous* ulcer is deep, with flabby, perhaps jagged edged, which do not project; the *syphilitic* ulcer is deep and rounded, with elevated and defined borders.

TREATMENT.—*Alumina*.—Inflamed parts are spongy; secretion of yellow brownish, badly smelling pus.

Aurum.—Smell from the mouth, putrid, cheese-like; deep ulcers affecting the bones. After abuse of Mercury.

Baptisia tinct..—Putrid, dark looking ulcers; fetid breath; great prostration.

Belladonna.—Rapidly forming ulcers; sore pains; red, bloated face; headache.

Capsicum.—Burning in ulcers; sense of constriction of throat.

Hydrastis canad..—Superficial ulcers, with secretion of tenacious mucus.

Ignatia.—Pain in throat between acts of deglutition; much acid saliva in mouth.

Kali bich..—Deep ulcers affecting the nasal bones; fetid discharge from nose; syphilitic origin.

Lachesis.—Ulcers bluish, livid; in inflammation commencing on left side and going to the right; worse after sleeping.

Mercurius.—Excessive flow of saliva; breath fetid; grayish looking ulcers; raw appearance of throat; worse at night; secondary syphilis.

Nitric acid.—Easily bleeding ulcers, looking like raw flesh, with zig-zaggy edges, and granulations on the base; syphilitic ulcers after abuse of Mercury.

Phytolacca.—Tonsils, large, bluish, ulcerated; fauces dry rough and burning, or of a dark, bluish red color; pains in back and limbs.

Sanguinaria.—Chronic dryness of throat; not diminished by drinking; throbbing in the head from nape upwards; flying heat; rush of blood to the head.

RETROPHARYNGEAL ABSCESS.

This consists of a gathering behind the posterior wall of the fauces, between its pharyngeal portion and the cervical vertebræ. It is a rare disease, and generally follows as a sequelæ after fever. In children it is apt to be overlooked. It commences with stiffness of the neck, accompanied by difficulty of swallowing and dyspnœa, much increased in a recumbent position. In such cases, passing a finger over the tongue and into the pharynx we may find a firm projecting tumor. Ocular inspection will show the fauces to be highly inflamed and that the tumor is located back of the tonsils and lower down. It may become fatal from asphyxia or from preventing swallowing food.

TREATMENT.—If discovered in time and pus has formed it may be let out by opening the abscess with a lancet through the pharyngeal wall, care being taken to prevent suffocation by the discharge entering the air passages in breathing.

Hepar sulph.—Sticking pains as from a fish bone in the throat, extending to the ear on swallowing.

Silicea.—Hungry, but cannot get down the food; much sweat about the head, particularly at night; likes wrapping up.

(Compare also tonsilitis and angina faucium.)

STRICTURE OF THE ŒSOPHAGUS.

This is not a common disease. True stricture of the œsophagus is structural and caused by cicatrization of wounds, sores or ulcers, or morbid growths in the œsophagus. Spasmodic stricture is functional and may occur as in hysteria. In both forms difficulty of swallowing is the prominent symptom. Food goes down a certain distance and then is returned.

TREATMENT.—In structural stricture, dilation with oiled bougies, once or more daily, for a short time, whilst the life of the patient is kept up by injections per anum. For spasmodic stricture:

Aconite.—Food appears to lodge in region of heart; pain through into back.

Arsenicum.—Food only goes to larynx and then is rejected; anguish; restlessness.

Belladonna.—When too large a morsel or bone, excites contractions of the œsophagus and keeps it fast.

Cicuta.—Closure of the œsophagus after swallowing a sharp piece of bone.

Hyoſcyamus.—Solid warm food can be swallowed best; liquids cause spasms in the throat, stopping respiration.

Lachesis.—Attempts to swallow solids causes a feeling as if something had gone the wrong way.

Natrum mur.—Only fluids can be swallowed; solid food is ejected with gagging and suffocation.

Plumbum.—Fluids can be easily swallowed; solids return to the mouth; some hours after eating, burning in stomach and œsophagus.

GASTRITIS—INFLAMMATION OF THE STOMACH.

An inflammatory process involving more than the mucous coating of the stomach is of rare occurrence. It is encountered as the result of the action of concentrated acids, caustic alkalies and metallic salts which destroy the tissues of the stomach.

In poisoning from vegetable and animal poisons, the effect is more pronounced upon the mucous membrane.

SYMPTOMS.—Pain in stomach and bowels; vomiting of mucus or bloody mucus; prostration, and the general symptoms of poisoning.

TREATMENT.—Must vary according to exciting cause (see Poisons and their antidotes).

A mild form of acute inflammation of the mucous membrane of the stomach is what is popularly known as a "*bilious attack*." This is an acute GASTRIC CA-

TARRH, in some cases, and in others, the catarrhal inflammation extends to the duodenum and liver, constituting **GASTRO-HEPATIC CATARRH**.

SYMPTOMS.—As a result of indigestion or catching cold, there is a nausea; vomiting of a greenish-yellow fluid; sour, acrid evacuations; headache; dizziness; slight sensitiveness over the region of the stomach; thickly coated tongue; feverishness; constipation, or rumbling in the bowels, with discharge of fetid flatus and mushy fetid evacuation.

TREATMENT.—Regulate diet in order to prevent attacks.

Aconite.—Feverishness; stitch-like burning and pressing pain in stomach; anguish; fear of death; thirst and vomiting after taking cold.

Antimonium crudum.—Loss of appetite; tongue covered with thick white coat; thirst at night; eructation tasting of food; vomiting; after bathing.

Arnica.—Traumatic causes; fullness of stomach with belching tasting like rotten eggs.

Arsenicum.—Nausea and vomiting worse from rising up, and from drinking; anxiousness; restlessness; great prostration; thirst for small quantities at short intervals; after ice cream, ice or ice water, chewing tobacco and alcoholic drinks.

Bryonia.—Stitching pain in pit of stomach; vertigo and nausea on rising up; pain worse from motion, and especially a mistep; coated tongue, dry without thirst or excessive thirst for large quantities.

Carbo veg.—Sour and rancid belching; burning in stomach; bloated abdomen; eructations give only temporary relief.

Chamomilla.—Bitter taste in mouth; bilious vomiting; epigastrium is painfully bloated as if pressing into the chest; rumbling in abdomen; peevishness; after vexation, anger.

China.—Satiated all the time, but can eat, feeling bad afterwards; sour vomiting; abdomen packed full, eructations give no relief.

Hydrastis.—Dull aching pains in the stomach cause a weak, faint feeling; goneness in the epigastrium.

Ipecacuanha.—Constant nausea; empty eructations and accumulation of saliva.

Iris versicolor.—Great burning in epigastric region; vomiting; watery diarrhœa and prostration.

Mercurius.—Moist tongue with great thirst; fetid breath; empty or putrid eructations; pressure in stomach, it hangs down heavily after eating; bad taste in mouth; worse at night.

Nux vomica.—Rising of sour or bitter fluid from the stomach; fullness and pressure in stomach; sudden feeling of repletion after swallowing a small quantity of food; head feels large, as if it would split open; dizziness; very irritable; after mental exertions, sedentary occupations, or excessive drugging.

Podophyllum.—Food turns sour after eating; belching of hot, sour flatus; vomiting, with spasms of the stomach; bilious vomiting with diarrhœa.

Pulsatilla.—Thirstlessness; chilliness; pulsations in pit of stomach; nausea; vomiting; retchings after greasy food; after pork, pastry, etc.

Sepia.—Sensitiveness of pit of stomach to touch; eructations tasting like bad eggs, with aversion to meat; vomiting of milky water, or milky mucus, with sense of emptiness at the pit of the stomach.

CHRONIC GASTRIC CATARRH.

This common affection, involving the mucous membrane of the stomach, may have an origin in frequent attacks of indigestion from improper food, or it may develop from some idiosyncrasy of the sufferer, or occur as a complication of other chronic diseased conditions.

SYMPTOMS.—These are manifold, but fulness and pressure over the region of the stomach is usually present. Added to this, the epigastrium is prominent from the accumulation of gas; eructations are frequent; sour risings; heartburn and occasional vomiting; there may be loss of appetite; hunger which a few mouthfuls satisfy, or an uneasiness and faintness, which is relieved by eating; the patients are usually very low-spirited; the tongue is coated, and generally constipation is present.

DYSPEPSIA is a term applied to impaired digestion arising without perceptible change in the structure of the stomach. It is the result of an abnormal secretion of gastric juice or a diminishing of the movements of the stomach. *Nervous dyspepsia* may be due to either of these causes, the influence of the nervous irritation being either upon the movements or secretions of the stomach. A person suffering from dyspepsia knows that he has a stomach; pain is not always present, and when it does occur it may be in the chest; the digestion is impaired, and sensation of weight, burning or goneness in the stomach may be present; sometimes slight nausea or vomiting may occur; mouth is clammy;

tongue occasionally coated; and a sour or bitter taste may be complained of. Complexion is usually sallow, and bowels are apt to be constipated. Pyrosis, palpitation of the heart; flatulence; headache; mental depression and neuralgic pains, are also frequent accompaniments. Dizziness is a frequent symptom.

TREATMENT.—In prescribing for a case of dyspepsia or gastric catarrh, always take into account the general condition of the patient, and seek to improve the general health. The most important remedies are:

Æsculus hip.—General debility; burning pain in stomach; severe fluttering in pit of stomach; hæmorrhoids with severe fullness and bearing down; constipation.

Aletris far.—Nausea; disgust for all food; the least food causes distress in the stomach; sleepiness; general debility.

Antimonium crudum.—Eructations; smelling and tasting of the ingesta; painfulness of stomach to touch; thick milky white coating on the tongue; nausea.

Arsenicum.—Burning pain in the stomach; lips dry and cracked; sensation as if a stone was in the stomach; nausea and vomiting from drinking ice water; prostration; thirst; restlessness.

Argentum nitr.—The stomach seems as if it would burst with wind; belching with difficulty, when air rushes out forcibly; time passes too slowly.

Baptisia.—Sinking sensation at the epigastrium, with frequent fainting; nights very restless, with delirium and horrid dreams.

Capsicum —Sensation of coldness in the stomach;

burning and soreness in the mouth and throat; chilliness.

Chelidonium.—Desire for milk; pain in the stomach relieved by eating; nausea causing great heat of the body.

Cyclamen.—After eating the least quantity, disgust and nausea in the palate and throat; with dimness of vision, fiery sparks before the eyes, and intermittent thirst.

Dioscorea.—Burning distress in the stomach with pricking pains; great faintness at the stomach; distressing pyrosis; pain relieved by copious eructations.

Ferrum.—Vomiting of food, with fiery, red face; vomiting after eating; always better from walking slowly about, notwithstanding weakness obliges the patient to lie down.

Hepar sulph.—Sour risings in the throat; stomach easily deranged; longing for sour things; aching pain in stomach with nausea.

Hydrastis.—Dull aching pains at the epigastrium, with weak, faint feeling.

Ipecacuanha.—Constant nausea; profuse flow of watery saliva; vomiting, sweat, and bad breath.

Kali bichrom.—Rheumatic pains and dyspepsia alternate; tongue coated with a thick yellow felt.

Lachesis.—Irregular appetite; aversion to bread; desire for milk and wine, which do not agree; malaise indolence, repletion, and pains in stomach after eating; feeling of fulness in the hypogastrium, with excessive sensibility to touch.

Lycopodium.—Constant sensation of satiety; least morsel of food seems to fill up to the throat; much

rumbling in the abdomen; constipation; much red sand in the urine.

Mezereum.—Violent pain and pressure in the stomach after eating the most simple things, like broth, milk and bread.

Mercurius.—Very sensitive about the pit of the stomach and abdomen; saltish, metallic taste; moist tongue with great thirst.

Natrum muriat.—Hunger without appetite; longing for salt; pressure and distension of stomach; heart-burn after eating; constipation.

Nux moschata.—Very dry mouth; drowsiness; while eating, soon satisfied; headache from eating a little too much; stomach and abdomen distended.

Nux vomica.—Putrid taste low down in the fauces when hawking up mucus; rising of sour and bitter fluid from the stomach; very dyspeptic; drowsiness hours before bed time; very irritable and wishes to be alone.

Petroleum.—Pains in stomach relieved by constantly eating; nausea when riding.

Podophyllum.—Dizziness and nausea; bitter taste and risings; tendency to bilious vomiting and purging; dark urine.

Pulsatilla.—Nausea; vomiting; repugnance to food; vertigo from looking up; retchings after greasy food; sour, bitter vomiting; chilliness; patient feels better in open air.

Rhus tox.—Putrid taste; after first mouthful has no appetite; soreness, as if beaten, in the hypochondriac region; worse when beginning to move; better after continued motion.

Sepia.—Paroxysms of something twisting about in the stomach and rising towards the throat; vomiting of milky water, or milky mucus, with sense of emptiness at pit of the stomach; tongue heavily coated near its root.

Silicea.—After eating, load as of a stone in the stomach, or like lead; water tastes badly.

Staphysagria.—Hunger even when the stomach is full.

Sulphur.—Chronic dyspepsia with sour, bitter or sweet taste in the mouth; faintness about 11 A. M.; can scarcely wait for dinner; heat in soles of the feet at night; unsteady gait; tremor of the hands.

Zincum.—Great greediness when eating; cannot eat fast enough from canine hunger; sudden oppression of the stomach; clothing has to be loosened.

In addition to remedial agencies, the treatment involves *regimen*. The meals should be regular; the food simple and nutritious, and variety should be obtained rather from change at different meals than from a great number of dishes at any one meal.

The idiosyncrasies of dyspeptics regarding certain articles of diet must be considered. In some cases it may be advisable to eat a little at a time and often. Others require more of a liquid diet, but each must be regulated according to its own requirements. Good old cider taken with the meals, and malt preparations are of frequent benefit. Exercise, bathing and a freedom from anxiety do much towards hastening a cure.

PYROSIS—HEARTBURN.

“Water brash” occurs in organic and functional diseases, in pregnancy, and from eating coarse food, and also after alcoholic beverages and dissipation. A thin watery fluid is discharged, of a sour acrid character, attended with a burning sensation extending into the fauces, and in some cases pain running back to the spine.

TREATMENT.—Regulate diet and give

Arsenicum.—Intense heat and burning in stomach; after ice cream, etc.

Hydrastis.—Acid stomach from bread and vegetables; tongue as if burned or scalded.

Iris versicolor.—Burning in fauces as if on fire; burning in epigastrium.

Nux vomica.—Bad effects of coffee, alcoholic drinks and debauchery; sour taste; must rinse mouth in morning.

Pulsatilla.—Thirstlessness with moist or dry tongue; rancid, sour eructations.

Robinia.—Heartburn and acidity of the stomach at night after lying down.

Salicylic acid.—Intensely acid eructations; after farinaceous food.

SEA SICKNESS.

Nausea, vomiting and other complaints arising from riding in boats, railroad cars and carriages are best relieved by

Apomorphine.—Vomiting with little or no nausea (prophylactic if taken before a boat ride.)

Arnica.—Prophylactic against headaches and other complaints from railroad traveling.

Bryonia.—Frequently relieves giddiness and unsteady feeling experienced after a sea voyage.

Cocculus.—Nausea from riding in a carriage, or when there is vomiting, with profuse flowing of saliva.

Opium.—For sea sickness; pale face; drowsiness; vomiting; cold extremities; prostration.

Petroleum.—From riding in a carriage, or when green, bitter substances are vomited with a good deal of nausea; yellowish complexion.

Platina.—For constipation while traveling; patient always feels better with a full stomach.

Staphysagria.—Constipation with putrid taste in the mouth, and bleeding gums.

Persons subject to sea sickness should take all the exercise possible and force themselves to eat food. Brandy or whisky applied over the region of the stomach sometimes gives relief.

ULCER OF THE STOMACH.

Ulcer of the stomach is rare after middle life. It is most frequent in feeble systems, especially women. Its location is usually on the posterior wall of the stomach, toward the pyloric extremity.

SYMPTOMS.—Dull, sickening pain in the stomach, extending to the back, with localized tenderness on pressure. The pain is increased by motion, and by

food, especially hot food or sugar. Frequent vomiting, not generally copious; vomiting of *blood*. In addition to the constant dull pain, violent paroxysms of pain occur, lasting for hours, and with trifling intermissions, even days. Then there may be long intervals when pain is entirely absent.

The terminations may be healing of the ulcer, or perforation, causing peritonitis and copious hæmorrhage.

TREATMENT.—*Arsenicum*.—Vomiting of black, decomposed blood; burning pain; always worse after eating or drinking; gray, yellowish color of face; prostration; restlessness.

Carbo veg.—Gray, yellowish face; dry tongue; sour vomiting of bilious or bloody masses; burning in stomach; worse from eating; better from drinking cold water; flatulence.

Conium.—Vomiting of black masses; frequent sour eructations; hardness and distension of abdomen; dizziness when lying down.

Kali bich.—Vomiting; dull pains in the right hypochondrium, especially when limited to small spot.

Phosphorus.—Tongue parched, dry, cracked glazed; vomiting of what has been drank as soon as it gets warm in the stomach; thirst; desire for very cold drinks.

(See also gastritis and gastralgia.)

CANCER OF THE STOMACH.

Scirrhus or pylorus is the most common form of cancer of the stomach. Is generally a primary disease;

seldom occurs before forty years of age. Runs its course in about a year; seldom reaches two years.

SYMPTOMS.—Pain frequently of a radiating kind, often paroxysmal, often excruciating; pain little or not all affected by food; pain constant; extreme acidity of the stomach; vomiting of food, mucus and “coffee grounds;” fetid breath; obstinate constipation; sometimes irritative fever; emaciation, and debility; cachectic; sallowness of the complexion; generally a tumor; epigastric tenderness.

TREATMENT.—Does not avail much for the cure of such an affection. The remedies applicable are, among others:

Arsenicum.—Burning pain; vomiting of black substances; prostration; emaciation; restlessness.

Bismuthum.—Violent, crampy pains; vomiting at intervals of several days, when the stomach has become filled with food, and of enormous quantities, lasting a whole day.

Carbo veg.—Burning pain from stomach to back; anxiety; cold extremities; cold, sticky sweat.

Conium.—Vomiting of sour and acrid chocolate-colored masses.

Lachesis.—Gnawing pressure, relieved after eating, but coming on in a few hours; extreme sensitiveness to contact, even of his clothes.

Phosphorus.—Constant nausea and fullness of the stomach; vomiting of a sour, foul-smelling fluid, having the appearance of a mixture of water, ink and coffee grounds.

Salicylic acid.—Extremely acid vomiting.

In addition to remedies, it is important to nourish the patient with concentrated articles of diet, and the judicious use of anodynes may be necessary to alleviate the sufferings.

HÆMATEMESIS—HÆMORRHAGE FROM THE STOMACH.

May arise from an injury to the stomach, or from disease of its coat; it may be vicarious; it may be in consequence of the free circulation of the blood being interfered with, as in mechanical obstruction of the portal system, causing a stagnation and a greater pressure upon the capillaries of the stomach; or it may depend upon an altered condition of the blood.

SYMPTOMS.—Hæmorrhage from the stomach is preceded by a feeling of weight and uneasiness in the epigastric region, and sometimes by a decided nausea. The ejected matter consists of a dark, grumous blood (thus altered by the gastric juice), frequently being mixed with undigested or partly digested food. After the vomiting there is great thirst. Sometimes no blood is thrown up, but it is carried off through the bowels, making the fæces appear dark; black, like tea (where the blood is from the intestines it is thoroughly mixed with the fæces, whilst that from the stomach generally comes without fæcal masses.)

TREATMENT.—*Aconite*.—Gagging, retching, gasping for breath; distressed face; anguish, cold sweat on the forehead; excruciating pains in the stomach.

Arnica.—When due to traumatic causes; soreness, etc.

Erigeron.—Violent retching and burning in the stomach.

Hamamelis.—Fullness and gurgling in abdomen; feverish at times; bloody vomiting and stools; weak, cold, profuse sweat; weak and quick pulse.

Ipecac.—Sudden attack; blood dark, sour, black; fainting; anxiety; pressure in the stomach; great thirst; oppression of breathing; scarcely perceptible pulse.

Nux vomica.—Throbbing pain in the head; belching; constant nausea; stomach full and distended, and sore to the touch; burning anxiety and pressure; skin hot; pulse full, hard and quick.

GASTRO-MALACIA—SOFTENING OF THE STOMACH.

In adults, this disease runs a chronic course without exhibiting special diagnostic signs. An acute affection of childhood is described by many writers, but chiefly among the French, as gastro-malacia. It occurs in badly nourished infants, brought up by hand. Its symptoms are those of severe indigestion, at first resembling simple gastritis, followed by loss of appetite; restlessness; sleeplessness; aphthæ; coated tongue; thirst; emaciation; labored breathing and death in a short time from exhaustion. Diarrhœa is generally present, but not always.

TREATMENT.—*Kreasotum*, *Belladonna*, *Bryonia*, *Antimonium crudum*, *Tartar emetic*, *Phosphoric acid*, *Cal-*

careæ aceticum, *Secale corn.* and *Veratrum alb.* are the principal remedies.

GASTRALGIA—CARDIALGIA.

Cramp of the stomach is characterized by attacks of severe pain occurring in paroxysms, at longer or shorter intervals, leaving the patient free from pain between the attacks. Its causes are various: Anæmia, chlorosis, catarrhal affections of the stomach, uterine diseases, indigestible food, ice water drank when over heated, etc.

TREATMENT.—*Arsenicum*.—Burning pains, great anxiety; restlessness; prostration—after ice cream or ice water.

Carbo veg.—Sour, rancid belching; cold limbs; cold sweat, worse from lying down. After rich living or drinking spirituous liquors.

Colocynth.—Pain relieved by pressure and bending double.

Nux vomica.—Pressing, clawing, pain in pit of the stomach; extending to chest; worse after eating and drinking; relieved by vomiting after drinking coffee or spirituous liquors, or from sedentary life.

Pulsatilla.—Dizziness when rising; loss of appetite; thirstlessness, chilliness; after eating fat, rich food or drinking whisky.

Hot water sometimes relieves promptly, and occasionally an *emetic* is necessary to produce the desired effect, by removing some offending mass from the stomach.

CONSTIPATION.

This may depend on muscular torpor of the intestinal canal, or defective glandular secretion, or both. Organic obstructions may of course give rise to it, as stricture, cancer, or other diseases of the large intestines. As a general symptom, it may indicate:

Alumina.—Especially in infants. Inactivity of the rectum; stools, hard knotty, scanty.

Collinsonia.—Stools lumpy and light-colored, with straining and dull pain in the anus.

Hydrastis.—After stool, severe pain in rectum and anus; feeling of goneness in the epigastrium.

Nux vomica.—Constant, ineffectual urging; large, hard feces; headache, unrefreshing sleep.

Opium.—Stools in hard, black round balls.

Podophyllum.—Prolapsus ani, weakness and soreness of the back.

Sulphur.—Constant urging; pressure on the rectum as if it would protrude; after stool, stinging and sore pain in the anus.

This does not include all the remedies for constipation. It depends so much upon the general condition of the system, that frequently a remedy that corresponds to the totality of the symptoms presented by the patient will not only remove the constipation, but also the morbid condition of which it is a prominent symptom. *Enemata* are sometimes necessary for the removal of accumulated feces. Warm water, sweet oil and substances of a softening nature are of the most value. In persons who have habitually used warm enemata, they lose their effect. Such cases are

frequently relieved by a small injection of cold water.
(See Chronic Intestinal Catarrh.)

ENTERITIS—INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS.

The term "enteritis" is understood to mean an inflammation of the sub-mucous and muscular coats of the small intestine. The disease may be associated with intestinal catarrh, or may extend to the serous investment.

SYMPTOMS.—The disease may commence with a marked chill followed by fever, or the first symptoms may be severe colicky pains; the pains continue in paroxysm, and are aggravated by motion and pressure; the fever runs high; the pulse at the onset being full and tense, but becoming wiry and small, but still frequent; nausea and vomiting occur as well as fits of retching; tongue is clean or covered with a whitish coating, or it may be red and dry, there is entire loss of appetite and intense thirst; constipation, or constipation alternating with diarrhoea. The pain begins near the umbilicus and shifts to various parts of the abdomen; it is not so violent as in colic, but does not leave entirely, a dull feeling of distress remaining between the paroxysms. A disagreeable pulsation in the abdomen is a frequent symptom. The discharge from the bowels may contain a small quantity of blood.

TREATMENT.—*Aconite*.—Hot dry skin; full bounding pulse; burning tearing pains or sharp, shooting pains in the abdomen, which is sensitive to touch; restlessness.

Arsenicum.—Intense burning in the abdomen; great prostration; thirst for small quantities at short intervals, extreme restlessness; worse after midnight.

Belladonna.—The abdomen is very sensitive to touch; the least jar of the bed aggravates the pain; fever with inclination to perspire; pains increase and decrease suddenly; faintness; thirst; restlessness; sleeplessness.

Lachesis.—Pressive pains in abdomen; contracted or distended abdomen; violent griping pains, especially worse after sleeping. Fetid stools.

Mercurius sol.—The patient is unable to lie on right side; bitter taste; easy perspiration; slimy, bloody stools; on walking bowels shake as if loose.

Mercurius corr.—Mercurial symptoms—on turning in bed, bowels appear to fall over to under side.

Podophyllum.—Jaundice; fullness in right hypochondrium, with sensation of heat—alternate constipation and diarrhœa.

Pulsatilla.—Tenderness of abdomen; thirstlessness; frequent mucous stools.

Veratrum alb.—Colic; rice-water discharges; coldness; hippocratic countenance.

Compare also *Arsenicum*, *Antim. crudum*, *Bryonia*, *Chamomilla*, *Lycopodium*, *Rhus tox.*, etc.

PERITONITIS.

This is an inflammation of the serous membrane which invests the abdominal organs and lines the abdominal cavity. It may be simple or idiopathic;

accidental or traumatic; tubercular or puerperal. It may present the sthenic or asthenic form. It may be met with only in sporadic cases, or prevail as an epidemic.

CAUSES.—Exposure to cold and wet; falls; blows; excessive fatigue; hepatic abscess; opening of aneurism; typhoid fever; suppression of habitual discharges; retrocession of cutaneous eruptions, the puerperal state, etc.

SYMPTOMS.—Diffused abdominal pain and tenderness, increased by slight movement, as breathing, raising limbs in bed, coughing, sneezing, etc.; vomiting, constipation; tympanitis; fever, with *very rapid* but not full pulse, being firm, small and cordy and rising to 120 and 130 per minute; the patient lies with knees drawn up, and cannot turn on either side without increase of pain. In three or four days in violent cases, delirium, insomnia and collapse, the pulse becomes soft and feeble, the skin becomes moist with marked declension of vitality. Where resolution sets in, a gradual improvement of all the symptoms becomes manifest, and the countenance looks calmer and more natural, and loses much of the collapsed, sunken appearance.

TREATMENT.—*Aconite*.—Fever burning; darting; cutting pains.

Arsenicum.—Sinking of strength; cold clammy perspiration; anxious restlessness; thirst; vomiting.

Belladonna.—Cerebral congestion; colicky pains.

Bryonia.—Stitching, lancinating pains; worse from motion; tongue white and dry; constipation.

Lachesis.—Abdomen hot and very sensitive; painful stiffness of loins down to thighs.

Mercurius cor.—Pale wretched countenance; foul breath; perspiration without relief; vomiting of slime; slimy stools; sensation as if bowels moved from side to side.

Opium.—Complete inactivity of lower bowels; somnolence; constant belching and vomiting. Compare also: *Arnica*, *Carbo veg.*, *Sulphur*, *Calc carb.*

CHRONIC PERITONITIS is sometimes met with. When not tuberculous may be cured. Rest is an important factor in treatment. Also compare *Bryonia*, *China*, *Iodine*, *Sulphur*, *Mercurius*, *Arsenicum*, etc.

ENTERITIS CATARRHALIS—INTESTINAL CATARRH.

Catarrhal inflammation of the intestinal mucous membrane is of frequent occurrence. It occurs as an acute and chronic disorder, and as a symptom of many other diseases.

SYMPTOMS.—In acute intestinal catarrh, diarrhoea is the principal symptom; the discharges may be preceded by griping pain and colic, and occasionally a feeling of uneasiness and soreness in the abdomen. Generally after a day or two, the disorder abates and a more or less obstinate period of constipation follows. If catching cold has been the exciting cause of the attack, fever may be present. This is the course of the disease when confined to the large intestine. It frequently accompanies catarrh of the stomach pro-

ducing the symptoms of a gastric, or bilious fever. When gastric catarrh extends into the duodenum as far as the ductus choledochus, obstruction of the gall-ducts, and jaundice ensues. When only the small intestines are affected diarrhœa may be absent, and only a loud gurgling and rumbling be observed in connection with the symptoms of gastric catarrh. When only the lower portion of the large intestine and rectum are involved, the symptoms may resemble those of dysentery.

CHRONIC INTESTINAL CATARRH, in adults is usually accompanied by constipation, or the habitual constipation is interrupted temporarily by severe colicky pains and a diarrhœa, by which a quantity of mucus and badly smelling fæces are evacuated; other symptoms are flatulence and inflation of the bowels; impaired nutrition and hypochondriasis, the complexion is pale or of a dirty grayish color. In some cases, however, diarrhœa is a prominent symptom, the discharges consisting of glairy or puriform mucus, mixed sometimes with softened fæces, or sometimes with undigested food.

In children the case is different. Chronic intestinal catarrh always runs its course as an obstinate chronic diarrhœa in children. It is more apt to occur after weaning, the stools at first are more mucus and less copious than natural, with an acid reaction, and which change to a greenish color on exposure to the air. Subsequently, the dejections are more copious, watery, occasionally clay-colored, fetid, and mixed with undigested food. If the disease remains unchecked, the child becomes emaciated, excoriations appear about

the anus, and the mouth becomes covered with thrush deposits, until the child dies, with symptoms of what is termed "marasmus." Frequently these diarrhœas make their appearance during dentition, and are allowed to progress unchecked on account of the widespread superstition that diarrhœa during teething is beneficial. This idea should not be entertained, for diarrhœa is not a necessary accompaniment of dentition. Only in cases that present a tendency to hyperæmia of the brain and lungs is a moderate diarrhœa of benefit while cutting the teeth.

It is apparent from what has been said that DIARRHŒA is generally due to intestinal catarrh, but considered as a symptom we find that it may be *irritative*, from character of food, etc.; *inflammatory*, as in enteritis; *symptomatic*, as in typhoid fever; *critical*, as in fevers; *eliminative*, as from poisoning; *colliquative*, as in phthisis, and according to duration *acute* or *chronic*.

The *discharges* may be fecal, bilious, mucous, serous or watery, membranous, bloody, and, occasionally, adipose. Fecal discharges are present at the commencement of an attack; mucous discharges occur in intestinal catarrh and some forms of summer diarrhœa; bilious discharges occur in cholera morbus, from mental emotions, especially chagrin or indigestion, from colds and derangements of the liver; watery discharges occur from colds, and the serous in cholera infantum, malignant cholera; rice water discharges occur in malignant cholera; membranous discharges are generally associated with hysteria.

TREATMENT.—In many cases diarrhœa ought not to

be abruptly checked. The looseness of the bowels in typhoid fever should not be interfered with except it is excessive, and then not wholly arrested.

Aconite.—Slimy, bloody stools; stools like chopped herbs; green as grass; pain in bowels; tenesmus.

Antimonium crudum.—Tongue coated thickly, white; discharges of a watery character; especially after cold bathing.

Argent. nitr.—Diarrhœa, worse at night; watery, slimy; always after eating soup or drinking; membranous discharges; diarrhœa from eating sugar.

Arsenicum.—After ice cream or ice water; painful or painless diarrhœa; worse after midnight; great prostration; cross and dispondent.

Baptisia tinct.—Dark, thin, fecal, offensive stools; exhausting diarrhœa, causing excoriation, typhoid tendency, brown tongue, etc.

Bryonia.—Pain in bowels after eating and drinking; diarrhœa from hot weather; bilious, acrid stools, worse from motion and in morning; slightest motion brings on discharge; discharges with whitish granulated sediment of undigested food.

Calc. carb.—Whitish, chronic soft stools; scrofulous individuals.

Chamomilla.—Green or yellow stools, with cutting or tearing in the abdomen; burning, smarting evacuations spirting out with great force and with flatus.

China.—Painless, frothy diarrhœa, with fermentation in bowels; worse after eating.

Collinsonia.—Mucus or watery discharges, or black fecal matter, with colic, cramps and flatulence.

Colocynthis.—Chronic, watery diarrhœa in the

morning; slimy, bloody discharges like scrapings with tenesmus during stool, and relief after discharge.

Cocculus.—Diarrhœa only through the day, thin, yellowish, without pain; great rumbling in bowels.

Croton tig.—Watery diarrhœa gushing out forcibly; worse after drinking.

Dulcamara.—Watery diarrhœa from cold; worse in cold, damp weather; painless, coming on at night.

Gelsemium.—Diarrhœa from fright, exciting news, or emotions of the mind, or anticipation of any unusual ordeal.

Ipecacuanha.—Small yellow discharges; frequent, with pains in rectum; stools fermented like yeast; nausea.

Iris versicolor.—Violent vomiting and thin, watery stools, tinged with bile; copious, in a continuous stream; white tongue; headache; depression.

Lachesis.—Thin, offensive stools; stools like charred straw; dark, chocolate-colored, cadaverous smelling.

Mercurius.—Yellow, green, bilious stools, followed by slime and blood; tenesmus and insupportable, cutting, colicky pains; worse at night.

Muriatic acid.—As soon as he begins to move, strong urging; stools profuse, dark, brownish, green, gelatinous. Vomiting with belching; much wind.

Nitric acid.—Bloody stools, with tenesmus; acute pain in abdomen during stool.

Nux vom.—Stools small, slimy, bloody, with urging, ceasing after stool.

Petroleum.—Urgent desire for stool every morning on awaking; gushing, watery discharge; diarrhœa

only during the day; diarrhœa after riding in a carriage.

Phosphorus.—Painless, watery discharges, in weak, debilitated, consumptive patients; burning in palms of hands.

Phos. acid.—Diarrhœa does not debilitate; yellow stools mixed with mucus; involuntary liquid-gray stools.

Podophyllum.—Frequent painless, watery, fetid discharges; diarrhœa changing constantly in appearance; always worse in the morning.

Psorinum.—Terribly offensive, watery diarrhœa.

Pulsatilla.—Diarrhœa worse at night, with disordered stomach and nausea; chilliness; thirstlessness.

Rheum.—Green, brown, fermented, sour discharges; pain from uncovering arm or leg.

Rhus tox.—Great pain in bowels before evacuation; discharges watery; mucous; bloody; yellowish-brown; like washing of meat; worse at night.

Secale corn.—Involuntary or without effort; offensive, slimy, watery; great weakness.

Sulphur.—Diarrhœa driving patient out of bed early in the morning. Stool passing off with flatus.

Veratrum alb.—Stools watery, greenish, mixed with flakes; gushing, profuse, rice-water discharges; great prostration; thirst for coldest drinks.

The diet in cases of diarrhœa always requires care. As a rule, vegetables and fruit are not allowable; bread, meat, and meat juices in moderation, as well as milk, rice and farinaceous food are generally well borne, and beneficial.

In the chronic diarrhœas of children, much care is

necessary. If poor pap or other indigestible food is the exciting cause of the disorder, its use should be immediately discontinued, and a diet suitable in character substituted therefor.

In the chronic intestinal catarrh of adults, the symptoms presented must be taken into account, and diseases of the digestive and intestinal tracts fully considered. (See Gastric catarrh, Constipation, and Dyspepsia.)

ULCERATION OF THE BOWELS.

Intestinal ulceration is of frequent occurrence. It may arise from a severe intestinal catarrh, or from the impaction of retained feces. It also occurs in tuberculous diseases, Bright's disease, cancer, typhus and typhoid fevers, pyæmia, etc. The ulceration resulting from catarrhal inflammation are the diffuse and follicular ulcers. The healing of these ulcers is frequently a cause of constriction of the bowels.

The symptoms pointing to ulceration of the bowels are: pain in a circumscribed spot in the abdomen; protracted diarrhœa, the discharges containing translucent lumps resembling swelled sago. The dejection is usually preceded by slight pain, and it is accompanied by moderate tenesmus. Or the diarrhœic discharges may contain whitish mucus and blood, or be of a yellowish-white purulent character, about the color and consistency of pea-soup. Feter is always present in the discharges. In ulceration of the upper portion of the small intestine, constipation may be

present, but as the disease approaches the lower portion of the large intestine, the diarrhœic discharges are more marked, and if the rectum or lower portion of the colon be affected, the discharges may be dysenteric and of an offensive, putrid odor.

TREATMENT.—Must accord with the diseases connected with the ulceration. The diet should be carefully regulated, and everything found to disagree prohibited; the food should be well cooked, and easy of digestion, and of sufficient quantity to nourish the patient. Remedies that may be useful are: *Arsenicum*, *Baptisia*, *Muriatic acid*, *Nitric acid*, *Phosphorus*, *Psoricum*, *Rhus tox.*, *Sulphur*, etc. (Compare dysentery, diarrhœa, typhoid fever, etc.)

CHOLERA INFANTUM.

This is the most fatal intestinal disease of children under the age of four years, encountered in the United States. It prevails in hot weather, and is especially destructive to life in the large and densely crowded districts of cities.

SYMPTOMS.—Diarrhœa is the first symptom, which is soon accompanied by vomiting; all food is rejected; the child is languid; apathetic and quickly debilitated. The discharges from the bowels are terribly fluid, they soak through the napkins, they may be whitish, ash colored or yellowish, changing into a greenish or dark color and having a very penetrating or peculiar, sweetish fresh smell. At first the head may be hot, the abdomen swollen, but as the disease progresses,

the abdomen sinks in, and coldness and emaciation supervene. In some cases with a preponderance of cerebral symptoms, death may be threatened after very few days, or violent diarrhœa and vomiting may induce the same result, and the child grows restless, rolls the head, squints, and falls into a stupor until death releases the little sufferer.

TREATMENT.—As a high temperature in an atmosphere contaminated by densely populated cities cause the disease a change into the salubrious air of the country, if it be possible, is of the utmost importance.

Æthusa.—The milk which child takes is thrown up in coagulated lumps; vomiting of yellowish phlegm similar to the stools; stools bright yellowish, then green and slimy; weakness causes drowsiness.

Arsenicum.—Stools of mucus and serum; ashy complexion of countenance; emaciation and prostration; loss of appetite; nausea and vomiting; intense thirst; brownish offensive diarrhœa, worse about midnight and after eating and drinking.

Borax.—Stools soft, light yellow, slimy, with faintness and weariness; vomiting of food and mucus; child dreads downward motion.

Bryonia.—Attack from hot weather.

Calc. carb.—Child makes an anxious face when being lifted from the cradle; stools whitish, watery of a sour smell, most frequent in after part of day.

Calc. phos.—Child very fretful and peevish; irritation of brain.

China.—Diarrhœa after each meal; the stools fetid and containing undigested food; much flatus.

Chamomilla.—Child wants to be carried; stools smelling like rotten eggs, or sour and watery.

Carbo veg.—If Bryonia affords but partial relief, and the evacuations are thin and offensive, and attended with burning and much pain.

Dulcamara.—Marked aggravation by every cool or wet change of weather.

Dioscorea.—After *Chamomilla*, especially if attended with severe colicky pains, and discharge of offensive flatus.

Euphorbia.—Sudden nausea followed by sudden and forcible vomiting and diarrhoea of a watery character; spasms of legs and feet.

Gnaphalium.—In commencement of attacks; copious watery stools; child is irritable; pain in bowels; nausea.

Ipecacuanha.—Nausea and vomiting of food and drink, or of mucus and bile; stools as if fermented, with white flocks or tinged with blood; thirsty, but dislike of all food.

Iris versicolor.—Vomiting of soured milk; of acid matters; of bile; profuse sour discharges; pain in head; the milk seems to disagree, turns sour and is vomited up.

Sulphur is valuable in protracted cases, especially when discharges are frequent and greenish; thin and watery, or whitish and slimy.

Psoricum.—Protracted cases. Very offensive dark colored, watery discharges; vomiting of sour, slimy fluid.

Verat. alb.—Weakness almost to fainting; vomiting after swallowing least fluid, thirst for very cold drinks;

sensitiveness over pit of stomach; cold sweat about the forehead.

Verat. viride.—Smallest quantity of food or drink is immediately rejected; copious sweat, and pale, cool skin; fainting on rising; tetanic spasms.

A protracted case of cholera infantum affords scope for exercising the ingenuity of the physician in finding food suitable for the child. Rice, arrowroot, and baked flour are sometimes useful; milk with a few drops of brandy added if prostration is great, or lime-water and milk; chicken water; beef-tea; raw beef scraped fine are all useful in many cases. The expressed juice of the grape exerts a decided benefit; it may be given, the juice of three or four grapes in a teaspoonful of chicken tea or in a little warm water, and in some cases the pure juice may be pressed into the mouth. The feet and abdomen should be kept warm and protected with flannel to guard against changes in the weather. The tepid, or even cold bath, and bathing with salt water are frequently beneficial.

ENTERO-COLITIS.

Inflammation of the colon sometimes follows as a sequelæ to an attack of cholera infantum. It may also occur from improper food. When it does occur the cholera infantum changes into entero-colitis, and the onset of the latter is marked by an increased restlessness, and a sharper cry; the eye becomes pearly and tense, the cornea being surrounded by a zone of congested capillaries; the character of the discharges

from the bowels change and are at first whitish mucus, or blood-streaked mucus, changing into bloody, dysenteric dejections as the disease progresses.

TREATMENT.—Compare intestinal catarrh and dysentery, *Belladonna*, *Mercurius* and *Sulphur* being especially useful.

DYSENTERY—BLOODY FLUX.

Dysentery when not catarrhal in character, dysentery is due to a specific infection and occurs more often in country districts than in cities. It occurs either in an endemic or epidemic form, and runs an acute or chronic course. Catching cold, getting wet, great fatigue, and eating unripe vegetables increase the predisposition to the disease.

SYMPTOMS.—An attack may be preceded by loss of appetite, thirst, colicky pains and inclination to diarrhoea or may occur without premonitory symptoms, when pain, soreness and tenderness in the lower portion of the abdomen is present, with frequent and painful discharges of bloody mucus, accompanied with straining and bearing down. The acute form is ushered in by a chill, or at times is preceded by diarrhoea, and has present thirst, restlessness and fever. The fever is not usually intense, and sometimes, in severe cases, especially when the disease is endemic or epidemic, it is of an asthenic type and the fever is of a typhoid character. In chronic dysentery, there is usually complication of chronic diarrhoea, the discharges consist of blood and mucus mixed with pus,

or they may become almost entirely muco-purulent; there is no pain on pressure, but the patient loses flesh and unless relieved is apt to die of exhaustion, or in consequence of abscess of liver, which chronic as well as acute dysentery may induce. In malarial districts, dysentery may be intermittent, with daily or tertian exacerbations.

TREATMENT.—*Aconite*.—Bloody slimy mucous stools, small and frequent; much tenesmus during stool; restlessness; unquenchable thirst; full, hard, very quick pulse.

Aloe.—Small bloody, jelly-like mucous stools; tenesmus during and burning weight after stool; loud gurgling in abdomen.

Arsenicum.—Discharges have a fetid, foul smell; chocolate-colored or black feces; burning in anus and rectum during and after stool; great restlessness and anguish; very rapid and scarcely perceptible pulse.

Belladonna.—Discharges greenish, slimy, bloody; tearing, cutting pains in the bowels; sleeplessness with restlessness; starting up suddenly.

Baptisia.—Stools of pure blood or bloody mucus; rigors; pains in the limbs and small of back; tenesmus; brown tongue; low fever; prostration.

Cantharis.—Burning pain all through the intestinal tract, with painful sensitiveness of abdomen to slightest touch; frequent, ineffectual desire to urinate; stools like scrapings of the intestines.

Capsicum.—Bloody mucus stools, or tenacious mucus streaked with blood; shuddering after drinking; taste like putrid water.

Carbo veg.—Cadaverous smelling discharges; stringy

saliva; emission of large quantities of flatus; collapse.

Colocynth.—Crampy, spasmodic, colicky pains; stools of bloody mucus; stools smell sour, putrid, or musty, like brown paper burning.

Colchicum.—Discharge of pure mucus with much tenesmus; great aversion to food when smelling it.

Ipecacuanha.—Bloody stools with much nausea and vomiting; very fetid mucous stools.

Kali bich.—Blood and jelly-like discharges; tongue dry, red, smooth and cracked.

Lachesis.—Cadaverous smelling chocolate-colored discharges; abdomen very hot; tongue red and cracked at the point.

Mercurius vivus.—Bloody mucous stools; bloody stools; chilliness before, with violent and frequent urging during stool; tenesmus continues after stool; cannot get done; bad taste in mouth; salivation; sour smelling night sweat; worse at night.

Mercurius corr.—Constant cutting pains in abdomen; painful straining and tenesmus; scanty discharges of bloody slime; great tenesmus of the bladder; urine scanty, hot, bloody or suppressed.

Nux vomica.—Thin, bloody, mucous discharges, frequent, small; pain in the abdomen before, and during discharge, with constant urging, relieved after stool.

Pulsatilla.—Discharges white, slimy; chilliness during and after stool; thirstlessness; white, coated tongue.

Rhus tox.—Thin red mucous discharges; jelly-like discharges; pains in abdomen and limbs, worse after

midnight and when lying still; relief from moving about.

Staphysagria.—After the least food or drink, griping and dysenteric stool; tenesmus in bladder and rectum during the stool.

Sulphur.—If the disease threatens to run a protracted course, and there are slimy or bloody discharges with or without pain.

Veratrum virid.—Dark, bloody stools; black stools; pulse full, hard, frequent, or quick and weak; faintness and blindness when rising from lying.

Perfect rest is indispensable to a prompt recovery in dysentery. The diet must be bland, such as milk, rice-water, arrowroot or farinacea; and in feeble cases chicken-water or beef tea. The employment of milk in the treatment of dysentery is often attended with most pleasing results. My plan is to give from half to a tumblerful after each discharge, having the milk fresh or warmed to a temperature of about 98 degrees. This alone will cure many cases. Should the milk be rejected, a few doses of *Calc. carb.* or *Nux vom.* will usually correct the irritable condition of the stomach. In the violent asthenic cases, the early use of stimulants may be demanded. The use of grapes have been recommended, and Sydenham and others report benefit from their use.

COLIC.

A description of the various varieties of colic would include, 1, flatulent colic; 2, bilious colic; 3, spas-

modic, gouty or rheumatic colic; 4, lead colic; 5, nephritic colic; 6, worm colic. Neuralgia of the bowels causes similar pain to colic. In females, uterine colic occurs of a neuralgic, spasmodic or obstructive character.

FLATULENT COLIC is caused by indigestion, over-eating, or from exposure to cold or wet. The abdomen is distended, but not very tender unless attack is of long continuance; constipation; nausea; restlessness; absence of fever.

TREATMENT.—*Belladonna*.—During pain marked swelling over region of transverse colon; loud rumbling and pinching in abdomen; incomplete eructations.

Chamomilla.—Abdomen distended like a drum; wind passes in small quantities without relief; warm applications relieve; patient very fretful and peevish.

China.—Abdomen as if packed full, not relieved by eructations; motion causes some relief.

Colocynth.—Severe colicky pains, relieved by bending double; passing flatus gives relief.

Dioscorea.—Steady twisting pains, relieved by bending body backward and walking about; worse when lying down.

Nux vomica.—The pressure causes dyspnoea, and urging to stool and urination.

BILIOUS COLIC comes on slowly, nausea and vomiting constantly a greenish or yellowish fluid are generally present; there may be fever and tenderness on pressure of the abdomen. Slight jaundice occurs in protracted cases.

TREATMENT.—*Aconite*.—Feverishness; vomiting of bile; anxiety; bitter taste; inability to lie on right side.

Baptisia.—Pain in liver; mushy stools; inclination to vomit without nausea; constant thirst.

Mercurius.—Fullness and tenderness across the epigastrium and hypochondrium; nausea; bitter vomiting; tongue coated dirty yellow, with foul breath.

Nux vomica.—Sour or bitter eructations; colic from suppressed hæmorrhoidal flow; headache.

Podophyllum.—Fullness in right hypochondrium, with flatulence, pain and soreness; after taking acid fruit and milk.

Triosteum.—Flatulency confined to the stomach; heat and pain in right side of abdomen.

GALL-STONE COLIC, due to their passage from the gall-bladder to the duodenum is very severe. The pain is chiefly in the right hypochondrium and lower part of the epigastric region, and terminates suddenly after the escape of the calculus from the ductus choledocus into the intestine.

TREATMENT.—Principal remedies *Belladonna*, *China*, *Chelidonium*, *Podophyllum*, *Sulphur*. Warm baths, hot fomentations; *Opium* in appreciable doses, *Chloroform*, etc., may be needed in severe cases.

To prevent formation of calculi and thus prevent attacks, *China* should be given persistently for months; a dose three or four times daily.

SPASMODIC COLIC is characterized by suddenness of attack, extreme severity of pain, and tendency to

prostration. It usually attacks the stomach in form of cramps. It occurs in persons of a gouty or rheumatic diathesis.

TREATMENT. — *Belladonna*. — Gnawing pressing, drawing and wrenching pain in stomach; compels patient to bend backwards; pains come and go suddenly.

Cocculus. — Violent cramp in the stomach; contractive pain taking ones breath.

Colocynth. — Violent cutting, tearing pains, which concentrate in pit of the stomach from different parts of the chest and abdomen, the attack brought on by vexation and indignation.

Cuprum. — Deathly feeling, with pain just above the pit of the stomach; great prostration.

Other remedies are *Arsenicum*, *Stannum*, *Sulphur*, *Colchicum*, etc.

LEAD COLIC arises from the exposure to the poisonous effects of lead. The name "dry-belly ache" has been applied to it. The abdomen is shrunken, hard; sometimes knots of contracted intestines may be felt; there is no tenderness or fever; pain is severe and produce contortions of body and face; constipation is obstinate. Lead palsy may be an accompaniment or sequelæ of colic.

TREATMENT. — Principal remedies are *Opium*, *Platina*, *Cuprum*, *Nux vomica*, *Alumina*, *Antimonium crudum*, *Cocculus*, and *Zincum*.

NEPHRITIC COLIC is due to passage of calculi from the kidney through the ureter. It is attended by pain

of a severe character extending along the course of the ureter into the bladder, and in males into the testicles; there is also present vomiting; cold perspiration; cold extremities; small pulse; great agony; prostration.

TREATMENT.—*Belladonna*.—Spasmodic, crampy, squeezing pain.

Lycopodium.—After *Nux vom.* Colicky pain in right side of the abdomen extending into the bladder; red sand in the urine.

Nux vomica.—Right side; pain extends from kidney to the leg; inability to lie on the right side, better while lying on the back, and increased by rising and walking.

Opium.—Pressing, squeezing pains shooting into bladder and testicles; vomiting of slime and bile; obstinate constipation; restlessness; hot face; slow pulse.

Sarsaparilla.—Passes gravel or small calculi; severe pain at the conclusion of urination.

Tabacum.—Constant sickness at the stomach, with retching, cold perspiration and prostration.

WORM COLIC is caused by the presence of intestinal worms. It accompanies disordered digestion, capricious appetite and worm symptoms generally.

TREATMENT.—*Cina* or *Santonine* is one of the principal remedies.

Mercurius, *Cuprum*, *Silicea*, and *Sulphur* are also applicable. (See article on worms.)

INFANTILE COLIC is usually flatulent. The principal remedies are:

Chamomilla.—Abdomen distended; crying; writhing and twisting of the child; drawing up of the legs towards the abdomen; cold feet.

Dioscorea.—Attacks are apt to occur every afternoon.

Ipecacuanha.—Nausea and diarrhœa; stools fermented and putrid.

China.—Attacks worse towards night; screaming followed by laughing.

Nux vomica.—Colic with constipation.

Rheum.—Child is very sour; sour stools; sour vomiting.

COLICA ENTERALGIA is pain of a purely neuralgic character, simulating colic.

TREATMENT.—*Colocynthis*.—If caused by vexation or indignation.

Belladonna.—Excessive tenderness, pains come and go suddenly.

Ignatia.—After grief or fright.

Opium.—After sudden fright.

Plumbum.—Abdomen contracted.

Silicea.—After getting feet chilled abdominal pains relieved by warmth.

CHOLERA MORBUS.

Cholera morbus is an idiopathic disease characterized by vomiting and purging.

SYMPTOMS.—Nausea; vomiting of greenish or yellowish fluid, with rejection of food and drink; diarrhœa of brownish or yellowish stools; debility and coldness. Unless relieved, the attack may become aggravated; cramps in the limbs may supervene, and the vomiting and purging become more watery and collapse follow the coldness.

CAUSES.—Warm weather; unripe fruit; indigestible food; checked perspiration, etc.

TREATMENT.—*Arsenicum*.—Brownish watery diarrhœa; restlessness; prostration; vomiting; thirst, drinking little and often.

Colocynth.—Pain of severe colicky nature.

Ipecacuanha.—Constant nausea and vomiting; putrid discharges.

Iris versicolor.—Nausea and vomiting of sour fluid; mushy, pappy stools; fetid flatus; colic before vomiting.

Podophyllum.—After milk and acid fruit; hot, sour eructations; painless, watery discharges.

Veratrum alb.—Vomiting; cramps in bowels; cold perspiration; watery diarrhœa; prostration.

For sequelæ of cholera morbus, consult *Baptisia*, *Erythroxylon* and *Nux vomica*.

HÆMORRHOIDS OR PILES.

Hæmorrhoids or piles are tumors situated at the verge of the anus or within the rectum; may be external or internal; varicose or fibrous; bleeding or non-bleeding.

SYMPTOMS.—After fulness and pressure in the epigastrium; constipation; dull pain in small of the back; there is weight and fulness in the rectum; soreness about anus, increased upon having a stool; if inflammation exists, throbbing and aching may become almost constant; if without the anus, there may be pains of every description. If internal, the prolapse of the tumor during defecation and its strangulation by the sphincter ani causes much suffering. The bleeding is from internal piles. At times, this may be considerable, and debilitate the patient. The spells of bleeding are frequently attended with a feeling of relief, and in some cases become habitual, assuming a type of from three to four weeks' intervals. The sudden arrest of these habitual bleedings may be followed by congestion of some internal viscera.

The hæmorrhoidal tumors may inflame; suppurate; ulcerate; form fistulas or fissures of the anus; cause prolapsus ani, painful contractions of the sphincter, as well as sympathetic irritation of the urethra, bladder or testicles in the male, and of the uterus and vagina in the female.

CAUSES.—Hæmorrhoids is a disease of middle and advanced age. They very rarely occur before puberty. All circumstances that determine blood to the rectum, or which impede its return from the pelvis, tend to produce this disease. In many persons there is a hereditary predisposition, but a predisposition is more frequently acquired by sedentary habits, indulgences at the table, and excitement of the sexual organs. Constipation, diarrhœa, and the misuse of purgatives are fruitful sources of a hæmorrhoidal disposition.

Males are more frequently afflicted than females, but few women bear children without becoming in some degree affected by them.

TREATMENT.—*Aconite*.—Bleeding piles, inflamed; stinging and pressing in anus; tension, pressure and colicky pains in abdomen.

Æsculus.—Hæmorrhoids look purple; dull back-ache; painful sensation of burning; stools large, dry, hard, difficult.

Aloe.—Hæmorrhoids protrude like grapes, with constant bearing down in the rectum; heat, soreness and heaviness in the rectum; itching and burning in the anus.

Ammonium carb.—Hæmorrhoids protrude independent of stool; burning at anus prevents sleep at night.

Antimon. crudum.—Mucous piles, discharge of mucous staining the linen.

Belladonna.—Bleeding piles; pain in back as if broken; spasmodic constriction of sphincter ani.

Calc. carb.—Profusely bleeding piles; hæmorrhoids protrude and are painful when walking.

Carbo veg.—Blue hæmorrhoids; piles; suppurating and offensive, with burning.

Collinsonia.—Piles chronic and obstinate, always attended with constipation; aggravation late at night, better in the morning.

Erigeron.—Bleeding piles, with burning in the margin of the anus, it feels as if torn.

Graphites.—Hæmorrhoids of the rectum; rhagades of the anus; violent itching, and very sore to the touch.

Hamamelis.—Piles bleed profusely, with burning,

soreness, fullness and weight; pain in back as if it would break.

Hydrastis.—Great exhaustion from slight hæmorrhoidal flow.

Lachesis.—Strangulated piles; beating in the anus as from hammers; worse at climaxis, or with drunkards.

Lilium tigrinum.—Hæmorrhoids after delivery, sore to touch; weak tremulous feeling, extending to anus.

Lobelia inflata.—Copious hæmorrhage; heat or burning in stomach; painful stiffness of the knees.

Lycopodium.—Protruding piles; discharge of blood after even a soft stool.

Mercurius sol.—Large bleeding, suppurating varices; hæmorrhage after micturition.

Millefolium.—Profusely bleeding piles; hungry feeling in stomach.

Muriatic acid.—Piles, protruding, reddish-blue, burning; too sensitive to bear least touch. Piles suddenly appearing in children.

Natrum mur.—Oozing of moisture from the anus; stinging pains.

Nitric acid.—Old, pendulous piles, painful when touched; hæmorrhage of bright red blood; fissures in rectum.

Nux vom.—Blind piles or flowing piles, brought on by sedentary habits or high living.

Petroleum.—Piles with itching at anus; scurf on borders of anus; fissures.

Phosphorus.—Ulceration of rectum with discharge of pus and blood; blood flows with every stool.

Phytolacca.—Fissures of rectum ; bleeding piles.

Plumbum.—Feeling as if anus was drawn upward ; constipation with urging and pain from constriction of anus. Fissures of the anus.

Psorinum.—Burning piles ; soreness in rectum and anus when riding.

Pulsatilla.—Hæmorrhoids in women, with itching and sticking pains.

Rhus tox.—Fissure of the anus with periodical, profuse bleeding piles.

Sabina.—Hæmorrhage of bright red blood with pain in back extending through the pubes.

Silicea.—Intensely painful piles, protruding during stool ; suppurating piles ; fistula in ani.

Sulphur.—Piles either blind or bleeding, discharge of dark blood with violent bearing down pains from back to anus ; suppressed hæmorrhoids with colic, palpitation or congestion of the lungs ; back feels stiff as if bruised ; anus swollen with sore stitching pains.

Sulphur. acid.—Piles feel damp, itch violently and are very sore to the touch.

Verat. viride.—Dark blue hæmorrhoids ; neuralgic pains in rectum.

The diet should consist of digestible and unirritating food. Many persons suffer only from taking wine or alcoholic drinks ; such persons should become rigid water-drinkers. Active exercise in the open air should be taken daily, and the patient should avoid sitting too long at a desk, and long standing or rough riding should be avoided. Washing the parts with cold water, and the injection of half a pint of cold spring water in the morning are beneficial when the

piles do not bleed, but care must be used in bleeding piles, not to stop the bleeding too suddenly. The application of simple cerate, *Æsculus cerate*, *Hamamelis cerate* or *spermaceti ointment* are often beneficial in external piles. But the grease should be applied several times daily, especially after a stool in order to keep the parts constantly soothed by it. The removal of old and obstinate cases by operation belongs to the domain of surgery, and will not be discussed here.

FISSURE OF THE ANUS.

This is a very painful affection of middle life, occurring more frequently in females than in males. The fissure is an *irritable ulcer* situated in the lower circumference of the rectum; it is usually found in the back part; it is quite superficial, and although sometimes circular, is generally of an oval shape. The ulcer or fissure is easily exposed with the aid of a speculum; it is of a brighter red color than the surrounding membrane, with the indented appearance of an ulcer. Frequently a small growth is found in the ulcer, adding to the irritation. In addition to the above its

SYMPTOMS are at first, pain or smarting at a certain point of the anus when at stool. This becomes more severe, and the sore becomes extremely sensitive, and is attended with burning, throbbing pain with a forcing sensation, which lasts for hours, the distress usually being greater after defecation than during the

act, and in some instances, an interval of five or ten minutes elapses before the occurrence of the pain; the stools become streaked with pus or blood, and often reduced in size by the contraction of the sphincter and spasm of the rectum.

TREATMENT.—In regard to the surgical manipulations of incision, tearing, and dilatation, each has its advocates, and the operations can be found in any good work on surgery.

Causticum.—After the evacuation, anguish and palpitatio of heart; and burning at the anus. Walking and meditating aggravate the pains.

Graphites.—Painful and burning cracks between the hæmorrhoidal tumors.

Lachesis.—Evacuations of fetid matter; rectum prolapsed and tumefied.

Mezereum.—After evacuation, spasmodic constriction of anus; coldness and shuddering before and after the evacuation.

Nitric acid.—Swollen bleeding hæmorrhoids with fissures; patient feels irritable and dejected after an evacuation.

Natrum mur.—Difficult evacuation of feces attended with tearing and stinging in the rectum.

Pœonia.—Running and fetid ulcer in the anus; burning and biting some hours after stool.

Ratanhia.—Cuttings and burning pains in the anus before and after stool; pain in head after stool.

Sepia.—Sensation of weight in anus; burning and shootings in anus and rectum.

Thuja.—Difficult evacuation of large, hard feces covered with blood.

Silicea.—Sharp stitches in rectum when walking.

The list of remedies here given are the principal ones, but others are sometimes applicable, viz.: *Ignatia*, *Phosphorus*, *Plumbum*, *Sulphur*, *Hamamelis*, *Rhus tox*.

ANAL FISTULA.

The loose areolar tissue around the lower part of the rectum is occasionally the seat of an abscess, the result of inflammation. This breaks externally near the anus, and sometimes fully heals after discharging, but usually the walls contract and become fistulous, and the patient becomes annoyed with a discharge from the opening. This constitutes *fistula in ano*. If a probe on being introduced passes through into the bowel it is a *complete fistula*. When there is no internal opening it is called a *blind external fistula*. There may be more than one internal opening; sometimes, there is an external orifice on each side of the anus passing to the back of the rectum and communicating with a single opening, forming a *horse-shoe fistula*. *Blind internal fistulas* also exist.

SYMPTOMS.—There is a discharge that stains the linen and keeps the part uncomfortably moist. The discharge varies, but is usually a thin purulent fluid, and in complete fistula, colored brown from admixture of fecal matter; pain varies with the amount of inflammation present.

TREATMENT.—The abscess that precedes the fistula

requires rest and medication as other abscesses, consulting the cause as well as existing conditions.

Berberis.—Soreness in the anus with burning; pain when touched and great sensitiveness when sitting.

Causticum.—Large, painful pustule near the anus, discharging pus, blood and serum.

Silicea.—Offensive ichorous discharge, with stinging, burning, itching; scrofulous diathesis.

PROLAPSUS ANI.

Prolapsus is observed most frequently in children between the ages of two and four, but is liable to occur at a later period of life. Relaxation or weakening of the anal muscles may induce it. Straining at stool is the immediate cause. The length of bowel protruded varies from one to six inches and even more. When the sphincter is relaxed it has a florid appearance, but becomes livid and tumefied from contraction of sphincter.

TREATMENT.—Sometimes the protruded bowel does not return, and gentle pressure with lard or grease will have to be used. If swollen and inflamed, cooling applications may be resorted to, giving one of the following remedies:

Belladonna.—Mucous membrane swollen with spasmodic constriction of sphincter ani.

Hamamelis.—Stools are hard and coated with mucus.

Ignatia.—Prolapsus from even moderate straining.

Mercurius.—Prolapsus after stool; also if rectum is black and bleeding.

Mezereum.—Anus constricted about fallen rectum.

Muriatic acid.—Prolapsus ani while urinating.

Podophyllum.—Prolapsus ani.

TYPHLITIS AND PERITYPHLITIS.

The term typhlitis is applied to an inflammation of the mucous membrane or walls of the cæcum, and perityphlitis to an inflammation of the loose areolar tissue around the cæcum, and is frequently associated with ulceration and perforation of the cæcum and vermiform appendix. Now although three distinct pathological conditions are spoken of they all present similar

SYMPTOMS.—Swelling in the right ileo-inguinal region; sharp, lacinating pain, aggravated by touch, and confined to the right iliac fossa, or extending over a larger surface if much peritoneal inflammation be present. Obstinate constipation, or an intercurrent diarrhœa of a slimy, watery substance; vomiting of yellowish-greenish substances and afterwards stertoraceous matter; meteoristic distension of upper portion of bowels; fever, varying with the extent of inflammation; œdematous swelling of the right leg. The attack is sudden and the patient has an anxious expression of countenance indicating collapse.

CAUSES.—Colds, accumulation of hardened fecal matter or foreign bodies, such as cherry stones, pins, pieces of bones, etc.

TREATMENT.—*Arnica*.—In cases arising from traumatic causes; hard swelling with severe pain when

touched and a feeling of relief from escape of flatus; great internal heat, hands and feet being cold.

Belladonna.—Severe pain, aggravated by even weight of bed clothes, high fever; nausea; vomiting.

Hepar sulph.—Circumscribed swelling in ileo-cæcal region; lying with right leg drawn up easiest position.

Lachesis.—Great sensitiveness of abdomen; swelling; painful stiffness down to the thighs; scanty urine, with red sediment; constipation.

Mercurius.—Hard, painful hot swelling; peritonitis, with purulent exudation; putrid eructations, worse at night.

Plumbum.—Fecal vomiting; large hard swelling; painful to touch and from motion; abdomen contracted; distorted countenance.

Rhus tox.—Soreness as if beaten; heat as from hot water passing through the veins, with chilliness on moving.

Other remedies are *Arsenicum*, *Lycopodium*, *Nitric acid*, *Silicea*, *Sulphur*, *Veratrum*, *Zincum*.

OBSTRUCTION OF THE BOWELS.

Obstruction occurs from 1. Partial closure of the gut from adhesions, hardened fecal matter; thickening of mucous membrane; cancerous or other growths; abdominal tumors; enlarged uterus or ovaries. 2. Total closure from strangulated hernia, twisting of the gut around its own axis or another portion of intestine; or by an intussusception or invagination of one portion into the cavity of another portion.

SYMPTOMS.—In *partial closure*; constipation with feces smaller in size than natural, and of an angular, flattened shape or of the appearance of sheep's dung, an accumulation of gas; and in bad cases stercoraceous vomiting. In *total closure*, there is a fixed pain, either continuous or intermitting, coming suddenly and attended with vomiting, collapse and peritoneal inflammation—the pain may come on gradually and in such case, from a fixed point it radiates in all directions, with vomiting, and rumbling of the bowels, but obstinate constipation and an entire absence of fecal discharges. Death is apt to occur from unrelieved obstruction in from five to ten days.

TREATMENT.—The primary indication is to relieve the obstruction. In persistent constipation, endeavor to relieve it by the appropriate remedies, but when a case of obstruction is clearly defined, remedies may be given to combat the febrile symptoms and vomiting, but avoid cathartic medicine, as it is much more beneficial to tranquilize the bowels and trust to nature. Enemata of warm water; the introduction of bougies; injection of air; withdrawal of gas with an aspirator; kneading of bowels, are measures recommended and as last resort gastrotomy, an operation described in works on surgery, but it should always be borne in mind, that the less actively the patient is treated the more likely is he to have his life prolonged and ultimately to recover.

GROWTHS IN THE INTESTINES.

Growths may be *cancerous*, and if so, of either the scirrhus or fibrous, medullary or soft, or of alveolar or jelly-like varieties. *Villous growths* or tumors, in which the villi become abundant and close set, and of considerable length; *polypi*, *CALCAREOUS deposits* also appear occasionally in the peritoneal or mucous surface.

Cancer occurs less frequently in the bowels than in the stomach, and is more frequently found in the rectum than in other portions. *Villous tumors* are more often found in the large intestine, especially about the sigmoid flexure and rectum. *Polypi* are found in lower part of the ileum, ascending colon and rectum.

All these give rise to more or less obstruction, made manifest by the shape of evacuation, etc., excepting that in cancer we may have diarrhœa, with colicky pains, flatulency, etc., instead of obstruction. The cancerous tumor is potato-shaped, and is accompanied by the peculiar cancerous diathesis, emaciation, ash-colored, dry skin, etc.

The treatment of cancer is unsatisfactory, and we can only hope to alleviate the suffering.

Tumors and polypi when situated near the anus may be removed by operation.

PRURIGO ANI.

Itching at the anus may be due to a peculiar hyperæsthesia of the skin and independent of any other

disease. It is sometimes very obstinate and requires patience in physician and patient to effect a cure.

TREATMENT.—*Agnus castus*.—Corrosive itching of the perineum.

Ambra grisea.—Itching at anus with stitches in rectum.

Ammon. carb.—The burning and itching prevents sleep at night.

Belladonna.—Itching with constrictive sensation.

Berberis.—Herpes around the anus.

Cactus.—Pricking as if from pins; relieved by slight friction.

Calc. phos.—Itching in the evening.

Carbo veg.—Crawling sensation.

Causticum.—Itching with feeling of pressure.

Cicuta.—Burning after rubbing.

Hypericum.—Rectum feels dry in the morning.

Lachesis.—Itching, worse after sleep.

Lycopodium.—Itching eruption, painful to touch.

Platina.—Itching and tingling in the evening.

Ruta.—Tearing and stitches when sitting.

Sulphur.—Itching, burning and stinging.

Viola odorata.—Itching in the afternoon.

Temporary relief may be obtained by anointing the parts with sweet oil, or the application of lemon juice once or twice a day may prove beneficial.

TABES MESENTERICA.

Scrofulous and tuberculous diseases of the intestines are generally secondary and dependent upon some

other constitutional disorder in adults. Scrofulous children between the ages of five and eight years are however liable to a cheesy degeneration of the intestinal follicles and mesenteric glands. The disease is generally of a scrofulous nature, the deposition of tubercle occurring as a secondary complication. In the commencement of the disease, the symptoms are obscure. A sort of *marasmus* affects the patient, until pain in the abdomen is complained of; the bowels become irregular, the discharges being at times clayey and offensive; the abdomen becomes large and tumid, while the rest of the body wastes away, with a rapidly increasing debility. After the disease has progressed for some time, the enlarged glands may be felt through the abdominal walls. Chronic peritonitis, acites, fever, tympanitis, and occasionally vomiting are among its concomitants. The disease lasts for months, with exacerbations and remissions, until in the majority of cases death occurs from asthenia, or some intercurrent attack of enteritis or peritonitis.

TREATMENT.—*Sulphur*.—Belly large, limbs emaciated; changeable stools; colic after eating or drinking; debility and trembling; face looks old.

Calcareo carb. or *Phos.*—The glands are swollen and hard; clay-like stools; feet cold and damp; takes cold very easily.

Arsenicum.—Violent pains in the abdomen, which is distended; pale, waxy looking face; blue margins around the eyes; great weakness.

Asafœtida.—Pain as if intestines were torn or cut; very offensive diarrhœa.

Baryta carb..—Great weakness; very sensitive to cold air; skin feels tense.

Iodine..—Rapid emaciation with good appetite; stools copious.

Petroleum..—Yellowish, dirty complexion; rheumatic stiffness of the joints, with cracking when moved.

Phosphorus..—In children who have grown rapidly.

Compare also *Psoricum*, *Silicea*, *Staphisagria*, and remedies under Phthisis, Diarrhoea, etc.

ASCITES—DROPSY OF THE PERITONEUM.

Accumulation of water in the abdomen is never a primary disease; its most frequent causes are cirrhosis of the liver and diseases of the kidney, but it may also follow diseases of the lungs, spleen, heart, blood-vessels, etc.

SYMPTOMS.—Enlargement of the abdomen, with alteration of its form according to position of the patient; on inspection we find that the fulness is greatest in the lower portion of the abdomen when patient is in upright position and more evenly distributed when recumbent; urinary secretion is lessened, patient is weak and face is emaciated.

TREATMENT.—*Apis.*.—Enlargement of abdomen; urine scanty, high colored, red, dark with coffee ground sediment; thirstlessness.

Apocynum cann..—Ascites with irritable stomach; urine light, or sherry colored, without sediment.

Arsenicum..—Abdomen distended and painful; urine

scanty, dark brown, dark yellow or turbid; thirst, drinking little and often.

Bryonia.—Ascites with congestion of the head; loss of breath on moving; great thirst and scanty urine.

Digitalis.—Urine scanty, thick, turbid, blackish; loss of appetite; tongue clean.

Helleborus.—Especially after scarlet fever; slow comprehension; suppression of urine.

Mercurius.—In ascites with liver complications.

Senecio.—Abdomen very tense; urine scanty and high colored, or alternating with profuse and watery discharge.

Sulphur.—Dropsy after suppressed eruptions.

When enormous distension makes the patient so uncomfortable that rest is impossible, and medicine does not afford the relief expected, it is sometimes necessary to resort to tapping, by means of a trocar and canula, the manner of operating being fully set forth in all works on surgery. Attention should be paid to the diet, in order to keep up the patient's strength as far as possible. Consult also the treatment of diseases with which the dropsy is connected.

CHAPTER VII.

DISEASES OF THE LIVER.

HYPERÆMIA OR CONGESTION OF THE LIVER.

This affection of the liver is quite common, and arises from obstruction of the circulation of the blood, as in diseases of the heart and lungs; also from exposure to wet and cold especially in warm climates; and from excesses in diet.

SYMPTOMS.—Feeling of tightness or heaviness in right hypochondriac region, attended with slight or moderate pain at that point and frequently under the right shoulder blade; constipation of light or lead-colored stools; more or less symptoms of gastric catarrh, and slight jaundice. Upon examination, an increase in the volume of the organ may be detected.

A number of acute attacks may cause a **CHRONIC HYPERÆMIA OR CONGESTION OF THE LIVER**, or it may result from attacks of intermittent or remittent fever. Its most common symptoms are sallowness of the complexion, pain in the right side and shoulder, constipation and despondency.

TREATMENT.—*Aconite*.—Violent fever; pressure and constriction in region of the liver, with oppression of breathing.

Belladonna.—Acute pain in hepatic region, aggravated by pressure, coughing, breathing, and lying on

right side; congestion to the head; vomiting of bilious or slimy, watery substances.

Bryonia.—Pain increased by motion and contact, and relieved by lying on painful side; white tongue; jaundiced complexion.

Chamomilla.—Annoying pressure in region of the liver; yellow tongue; yellowish color of skin; very irritable; especially after chagrin or anger.

Chelidonium.—Crampy pain at inner angle of right shoulder blade; pain shoots from liver into back; bitter taste in mouth; palpitation of the heart, with very quick and irregular pulsations.

China.—Gall stone complications; very sensitive to cold; liver swollen hard; jaundice.

Gelsemium.—Passive congestion with vertigo, dim sight and fullness of head; yellow, fecal bilious stools.

Hydrastis.—Goneness at pit of stomach; pale, scanty stools.

Ignatia.—In females, after grief or fright.

Kali carb.—Fine stitching pains in liver; liver swollen; jaundice.

Leptandra.—Hot, aching pains in liver with chilliness along the spine; constant nausea with vomiting of bile; dizziness.

Mercurius.—Liver region sensitive; bad taste in mouth; tongue white, flabby, and showing impression of teeth; great restlessness at night.

Nux vomica.—Liver swollen, so that clothes feel uncomfortable; stitches in region of liver, worse from motion and contact.

Podophyllum.—Fullness, pain and soreness in right hypochondrium; flatulence; hard, dry, pale stools.

HEPATITIS—INFLAMMATION OF THE LIVER.

This has been divided into two forms, one affecting the fibrous envelope of the gland and termed, **PERI-HEPATITIS** or **PERITONITIS-HEPATICA**. This is a partial peritonitis, or inflammation of the peritoneum, covering the liver. Its symptoms are tenderness and severe pain on pressure, movement, or deep inspiration; slight fever, and no jaundice. (For treatment, see *Peritonitis*.)

The other form of hepatitis is an inflammation of the parenchyma of the liver, affecting its substance. This occurs as a circumscribed process, being limited to isolated patches, or it may be diffuse, extending over the entire organ. Circumscribed hepatitis leads to abscesses, and the diffused may induce softening and atrophy, or induration and cirrhotic degeneration.

The causes of hepatitis are frequently traumatic, a fall or blow, or wound; or it may result from irritation in the gall ducts, from ulceration of stomach and bowels; and in cases of blood-poisoning in typhus, pyæmia, dysentery and other allied affections.

SYMPTOMS.—A primary hepatitis resulting from blows, falls, wounds, etc., occasions pain in region of liver, and in the right shoulder, and also in the right abdominal muscles; the liver is swollen; there is fever and jaundice. A secondary hepatitis in consequence of ulcerative processes manifests itself by pain in the liver, shaking chills and jaundice. In consequence of pyæmia manifests itself in like manner. The formation of **ABSCESSES** is marked by regularly recurring

rigors, a very rapid pulse, copious perspiration; prostration and loss of flesh. Abscesses may discharge by the lungs, stomach or bowels, and in some cases externally through the skin. The pus may also be discharged into the peritoneal cavity, in which case death is almost a certain result.

TREATMENT.—The causes are so diverse, that a careful study of each case is necessary and many remedies may be applicable. Among others may be mentioned

Aconite.—High fever, short breathing, chilliness if touched; fear of death.

Arsenicum.—Painful bloatedness in right side with burning pain; cold, clammy or sour and offensive sweat; great prostration.

Belladonna.—Pain increased by lying on right side; pains go to the shoulder and neck; cannot bear the least motion or jar; sleepy but cannot sleep.

Bryonia.—Pain especially sensitive on deep inspiration; burning and stitching pains; very irritable; vertigo on rising.

Chamomilla.—Stitches with chilliness; after vexation; yellow conjunctiva; desire for acid drinks.

China.—Pain in region of liver as from sub-cutaneous ulceration, worse from touch; aching in shoulder blades and limbs; restless; debility; trembling; sleeplessness.

Hepar sulph.—Stitches in region of the liver; flushes of heat, with sweat; vertigo when closing the eyes; taste putrid.

Kali carb.—Swelling of the liver; abscess; jaundice; stitches about the heart and through to scapula.

Lachesis.—Acute pain in the liver extending

towards the stomach; in liver complaints at climax and in drunkards.

Leptandra.—Dull aching in the liver; desponding; drowsy; vomiting of bile; yellow tongue.

Lycopodium.—Fan-like motion of the alæ nasi; one foot hot and the other cold; pale putrid stools; worse from 4 to 8 P. M. daily.

Natrum mur.—Skin yellow, earthy; stitches and tension in region of the liver; the hearts pulsations shake the body; sour sweat.

Natrum sulph.—Region of liver sensitive to touch, deep breathing or sudden jar; aching piercing pain; must lie on the back; jaundice; constant rising of sour water in the throat.

Nitric acid.—Clay-colored stools; jaundice; urine smelling strong like that of a horse.

Nux vomica.—After high living; stitching, throbbing in liver; swollen liver; jaundice; always awakens at 3 A. M.

Phosphorus.—Diffuse hepatitis; liver hard, large; tongue coated only in the middle; longing for ice-cream.

Podophyllum.—Twisting pain in right hypochondrium; alternate constipation and diarrhoea; sallow skin.

Secale corn.—Gangrene of the liver; lassitude, heaviness and trembling of the limbs; sudden and great exhaustion.

Silicea.—Throbbing, ulcerative pain in region of the liver, worse from touch; face pale, earthy or yellow, restless; starts at the least noise.

Sulphur.—Red lips; red tip of tongue; sleeplessness, etc.

**CIRRHOSIS—HOB-NAIL LIVER—GRANULATED
LIVER—GIN LIVER—INTERSTITIAL
HEPATITIS.**

This disease runs a chronic course and is marked in its commencement by an increase in size of the liver, with increase also of its firmness. When the disease advances the organ loses in bulk, so that the left lobe disappears entirely; knobs and granulations resembling hob-nails project all over its surface.

Its most frequent cause is the use of alcoholic drinks, although cases occur that appear to be traceable to malarial and to syphilitic poisoning, and in others from unknown causes.

SYMPTOMS.—The disease is developed slowly and insidiously, at first, the patients complain of feeble digestion, with furred tongue and slight yellowness of the eyes; distension and tenderness of the epigastrium along with flatulence and constipation are developed. Afterwards the patient slowly loses flesh and strength; and as the disease progresses the debility and emaciation increases; the appetite fails; jaundice is present; as a rule the spleen is increased in size; ascites and later œdema of the lower extremities; there is dyspnœa; the urine at first abundant, becomes scanty and assumes a deep red hue, and is often turbid and deposits a brick-red sediment.

TREATMENT.—Unless in the first stages we can only

hope for palliation. If the disease is brought on by drinking, the first thing must be the enforced abstinence from all spirituous liquors. Nourishing diet is at the same time very important. Milk is a good article of diet and drink and a milk-diet, with perhaps beef tea, chicken broth, etc., will be suitable. Consult also the following remedies: *Arsenicum*, *Bryonia*, *Carbo veg.* *China*, *Lachesis*, *Leptandra*, *Mercurius*, *Nux vomica*, *Pulsatilla*, *Sulphur*, etc.

(Compare Hepatitis, ascites, etc.)

NUTMEG LIVER.

Nutmeg liver is the result of heart and lung diseases, and is marked by enlargement of the organ with a thickening and wrinkling of its surface; there is more or less yellowish tinge of the skin mixing with the bluish hue of cyanosis, looking in some cases almost a brown; dropsy; weight and sensitiveness in the right hypochondrium, gastric disturbance, etc.

TREATMENT.—Compare the heart or lung affection of which it is a consecutive symptom, as well as symptoms relating to chronic catarrhal conditions of stomach and bowels, as well as the following remedies:

Belladonna.—Liver hard and painful to touch; much headache and vertigo; flushes of heat.

Bryonia.—Constipation is an accompanying symptom; with pains from moving the chest, breathing, etc.

Conium.—Hard swelling of the liver; vertigo on lying down.

Kali carb.—Dry stools, too large in size; fine stitches in region of liver, with tension across the abdomen.

Lachesis.—Chest and abdomen feels constricted; cannot bear any thing tight around the waist, or about the neck.

Laurocerasus.—Livid, gray yellow complexion of countenance; liver hard; palpitation of heart; irresistible sleepiness, especially after dinner and in the evening.

Lycopodium.—Feeling as if encircled around the hypochondria with a hoop; region of liver sensitive to contact great fermentation in abdomen.

Magnesia mur.—Pressing pain in the liver, when walking or touching it, worse when lying on right side; liver hard and enlarged; constipation; the stools crumbling at verge of the anus.

Nux moschata.—Enlarged liver; bloody stools.

Nux vomica.—Liver hard, swollen, sensitive with pressure and stinging oversensitive; loss of energy.

Podophyllum.—Liver torpid; jaundiced condition; constant disposition to rub the hypochondrium with hands.

Psorinum.—Dull heavy pain in region of the liver; constipation; pain in small of the back; pale, sickly yellow face, with blue rings around the eyes.

Sulphur.—Swelling and hardness of the liver; lassitude; cough causing headache; cannot walk erect; easily irritated.

ACUTE YELLOW ATROPHY.

Acute atrophy consists in a rapid diminution of the liver in all its diameters, especially that of its depth, so that it becomes flattened. It runs a rapid course and usually terminates in less than a week, sometimes in twenty-four to forty-eight hours. Mental emotions, venereal excesses, malarial, poor living and the latter months of pregnancy are supposed to favor the development of the disease.

SYMPTOMS.—After a few days of gastric disturbance or rheumatic affections, with nausea, headache, and constipation, a slight jaundiced condition is noticeable which rapidly increases until the skin is intensely yellow; vomiting comes on; the pulse is rapid, though variable, and delirium appears, which is usually of the noisy kind; vomiting of altered blood takes place and also frequently there is hæmorrhage from the bowels, and in females from the uterus. Petechiæ; convulsions; coma; *rapid decrease in the size of the liver*, which may be ascertained by percussion.

TREATMENT.—The disease is usually fatal. Relief may be afforded by some of the following remedies: *Aconite, Belladonna, Bryonia, Calc. c., Ipecac, Lep-tandra, Phosphorus*, etc.

JAUNDICE—ICTERUS.

This disease is an accompaniment of many forms of liver disease, and is marked by a morbid yellowness of

the skin, eye and other parts. Sometimes it appears as a primary disease, and is even epidemic. Aside from its being a part of some other disease, it is most frequently induced by malaria, exposure to cold and damp in hot weather, pregnancy and mental emotions. It may be either yellow, green or black jaundice according to degree.

SYMPTOMS.—First, the whites of the eyes become tinged with yellow; then the roots of the nails, the face, neck and rest of the body; itching of the skin may be present; the urine is saffron yellow, dark brown, greenish brown, or black; stools are slate colored or whitish; mouth has a bitter taste; patient is low-spirited and has headache; dizziness, etc.

TREATMENT.—*Aconite*.—Fever, thirst, alternate diarrhoea and constipation; after fright.

Chamomilla.—Yellow jaundiced skin; after chagrin; imprudent diet or taking cold.

China.—Dullness and muddled condition of the head; yellow coating of the tongue; dry lips; emission of fetid flatus without relieving the oppression of stomach.

Hepar sulph.—Especially after poisoning by mercurial preparations.

Lachesis.—During climacteric age and after intermittent fever; great sadness and anxiety, especially on awaking in the morning.

Mercurius.—Diarrhoea; thickly coated, flabby tongue; bad smell from the mouth; nausea; loathing; vomiting; perspiration without relief.

Podophyllum.—Chronic constipation; soreness and

fullness in the right side; excessive nausea; sour taste of everything eaten.

Sulphur.—Nightly itching of the skin; nauseous saliva; weakness very marked about 11 A. M., with empty, gone, faint feeling.

PIGMENT LIVER.

This is a disease in which the liver becomes steel-gray, blackish or chocolate-colored, presenting brown insulated figures on a dark ground. It frequently accompanies malarial poisoning.

SYMPTOMS are a peculiar gray, ash-colored, or grayish-yellow color of the skin, with enlargement of the spleen, anasarca, etc., but a correct diagnosis can only be obtained by a direct examination of the blood and the reader is referred to more extended treatises on liver affections for further information.

The treatment merges into combatting the malarial or other influences that cause this morbid condition.

FATTY LIVER.

This is marked by an enlargement of the organ with smooth margins and surface, and an absence of jaundice. It is frequently associated with phthisis, and is an affection caused by intemperance. Its diagnosis is uncertain.

WAXY OR COLLOID LIVER.

This is marked by an enlargement of the whole organ, and causes anæmia, emaciation and general dropsy, etc.

The terms speck liver, scrofulous liver, amyloid liver and albuminous degeneration of the liver have been applied to this affection.

CANCER OF THE LIVER.

This has a more rapid course than most other cancerous growths. The general cancer cachexia is present in such cases, with pain and swelling of the liver, etc.

SYPHILITIC LIVER.

This is found in syphilitic patients. The organ is enlarged with an uneven surface. In these cases the signs of general syphilis are the most urgent and overshadow the liver affection.

HEPATIC NEURALGIA.

The question of neuralgic pains in the liver without the presence of gall-stones has been discussed pro and con, but the weight of testimony inclines to the establishment of such a condition. Where there are periodical attacks of pain in the region of the hepatic

nerves, alternating perhaps with other nervous affections, in the absence of other decided symptoms of organic disease, this morbid condition may be thought of.

TREATMENT would depend upon the general condition of the patient, but compare especially *Argentum nitricum*, *Colocynth*, *Dioscorea*, *Kalmia*, *Spigelia*, etc.

CATARRH OF THE GALL DUCTS—ICTERUS CATARRHALIS.

The biliary passages are subject to catarrhal inflammation. It generally accompanies gastric and intestinal catarrh. The symptoms of this condition are present for a few days or weeks, and then the addition of jaundice, diminished frequency of the pulse, itching of the skin, etc., occurs. The tongue is coated; appetite lost; mouth has a foul taste; fæces are discolored; the urine is yellow, and in many cases the liver appears distinctly swollen.

TREATMENT.—Compare gastric and intestinal catarrh and especially *Bryonia*, *Mercurius*, *Podophyllum*, *Nux vom.* and *Iris versicolor*.

DIPHTHERITIC AND CROUPOUS INFLAMMATION OF THE GALL DUCTS.

This occurs in cholera, typhoid fever, pyæmia, etc. This condition is not recognizable during life. *Obstruction and closure* of the excretory duct and consec-

utive dilatation of the bile ducts, arises from catarrh of the mucous membrane; from abdominal tumors, from peritonitis or from gall-stones. In this case we find all the symptoms of biliary obstruction without those of gastric catarrh; the jaundice is very marked; the liver enlarged and gall-duct distended, etc.

GALL-STONES.

The origin of gall-stones is obscure; they form in the gall-passages; occur more frequently in women than in men; and more frequently in old than in young people, and are particularly frequent in persons with cancer of the stomach and liver. (See gall-stone colic.)

CHAPTER VIII.

AFFECTIONS OF THE SPLEEN AND PANCREAS.

The spleen is subject to inflammation, hæmorrhagic infarction, suppuration, tuberculosis and hydatids. These are however all secondary disorders and the symptoms are quite occult and of an uncertain character. *Rupture of the spleen* has been reported, but it has only been diagnosticated after death. *Acute hyperæmia of the spleen* is an attendant upon typhus, malarial, puerperal fevers, and cholera. It often increases and diminishes during and between the paroxysms of intermittents, forming ague cake. It sometimes assumes a chronic form and then becomes

HYPERTROPHY OF THE SPLEEN.

It has attained the weight of fifteen and twenty pounds, and filled almost the entire abdominal cavity. An enlargement is readily ascertained by inspection. The swelling is characterized by its roundish apex and a notch on its inner edge.

TREATMENT of enlarged spleen may require some of the following remedies:

Arsenicum.—Induration and enlargement of spleen with drawing stitching pain under left hypochondrium.

China.—Aching pains in spleen when walking.

Ceanothus amer.—Inveterate cases, after ague, and abuse of quinine; the organ has lost its sensitiveness.

Ferrum met.—Cramp-like sensation in spleen; dropsy.

Natrum mur.—Swollen spleen with stitches and pressure.

Nitric acid.—Enlarged spleen after yellow fever.

Ruta grav.—Painful swelling of the spleen.

Compare also *Capsicum*, *Carbo veg.*, *Ignatia*, *Iodine*, *Natrum sulph.*, *Nux mos.*, *Sulphur*, *Sulph. acid*, *Veratrum alb.*

DISEASES OF THE PANCREAS

These are generally obscure, and about the only disease that presents anything like certain symptoms is that of *Cancer of the Pancreas*.

In this in addition to the usual cancer cachexia, we find a tumor in the epigastric region; pain either there or in the back not increased by taking food, but usually increased by an erect position, progressive emaciation; the appetite capricious; constipation, etc., and latterly, jaundice and vomiting.

The other forms of disease are *pancreatitis*, which may be acute or chronic; *fatty degeneration* and *hypertrophy*.

[For more information, see a Treatise on the Diseases of the Pancreas and their Homœopathic Treatment, published by Duncan Brothers.]

CHAPTER IX.

DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER.

THE URINE IN HEALTH AND DISEASE.

The functions of the kidneys being the secretion of urine, or the removal of water and nitrogen from the system, as well as taking from the blood many of its salts, a knowledge of its analysis is necessary in order to arrive at the condition of the secreting organ, also the state of the blood, and indirectly that of several viscera, the disorders of which give rise to disorders in the circulating fluid which the kidneys endeavor to eliminate. To enable us to reap the full benefit of this analysis, it should be qualitative and quantitative, and its deposits be fully examined under the microscope, but this belongs to the domain of chemistry and so but a few remarks of a practicable nature will be appended.

THE URINE is in its healthy state, a fluid of acid reaction, of an amber color, and a specific gravity (water being 1,000) of 1,017–1,024, containing about twenty grains of solid matter to the ounce. The daily secretion is from thirty to forty-five ounces, the amount being greater in winter than in summer. A slight deviation is not incompatible with health, but a very decided and persistent deviation is an evidence of disease.

To examine the urine, the first thing to be done is to procure a specimen of it. Generally the urine passed in the morning, immediately after rising is sufficient to represent the general process of disassimilation. This we examine by noting first its general appearance. Second, specific gravity. Third, reaction, acid or alkaline. Fourth, character of sediments, and fifth, effects of re-agents upon the clear fluid.

GENERAL APPEARANCE.—If clear, note the color after standing a few hours. (Healthy urine shows a slight cloudy deposit after standing eight or twelve hours.)

Deep-colored, transparent urine, with high specific gravity, indicates excessive waste or change of tissues; a smoky or a red aspect is apt to be due to blood; a greenish-yellow or brownish tint is indicative of bile.

A light, pale color is usually found in anæmic and chlorotic states of the system. It is frequently excessive in hysterical cases, the water being pellucid and of a low specific gravity (diabetes insipidus). The influence of cold and diuretic medicines produce a similar watery excess, generally with little increase of the solids of the urine. In diabetes mellitus the urine is excessive and heavy, and loaded with sugar; in chronic Bright's disease and in leukæmia the urine is also pale in color. White opaque urine usually contains mucus, pus, or undissolved earthy salts.

We must always bear in mind the fact that even in health urine varies in color, and that its color is increased by the action of many articles of food and drugs, such as strong coffee, santonine, rhubarb, senna, turpentine, beets, tar, kreasote, and logwood.

Urine may also be dark from the presence of purpurine, or urærythrin, which gives it a purple or pinkish hue. It abounds in the urine of febrile and inflammatory disease, and is common in acute rheumatism, gout, and diseases of the liver.

The specific gravity is easily ascertained by means of a urinometer. Excessive weight is due to sugar or an unusual quantity of salts or of urea. The heaviest urine is that of diabetes mellitus (glycosuria), sometimes reaching 1,060 to 1,070 specific gravity. The lightest urine is that of hysterical states and in Bright's disease, running down sometimes even to 1,003.

Its reaction is normally acid, excepting after a meal, and then it may be neutral or alkaline. If alkaline at other times, it depends upon either from the presence of a fixed alkali, as the carbonate of soda or of potassa; or from a volatile alkali, as carbonate of ammonia. The former is usually associated with nervous debility, unless accounted for by the use of medical alkalies. Carbonate of Ammonia, when present in the urine, causes it to effervesce on the addition of an acid. Litmus paper, made blue by the action of Carbonate of Ammonia turns red on being heated.

Sediments occur in the urine, either when first voided or after standing, from its containing insoluble substances, or substances precipitated on cooling; or it may be due to chemical changes rapidly taking place.

1. A creamy white flocculent deposit, not dissolved on agitating the fluid is probably mucus. A greenish-

yellow settling, which is dissolved by and forms a jelly with liquor potassæ is pus.

2. A whitish deposit not dissolved by heat, but dissolved by Nitric acid, consists of earthy salts, phosphatic or oxalic.

3. A fawn, orange or pinkish deposit, dissolving by the action of heat, consists of the urates of Ammonia and Sodium.

4. Heavy red sand of a granular or crystalline character, insoluble in hydrochloric acid, but dissolved by Nitric acid, and also by alkalies, is Uric acid.

5. A dark, sooty and dingy red deposit is blood. They are not soluble in acids or alkalies, and may be distinguished by aid of the microscope.

The urine becomes semi-liquid, viscid from the presence of sugar and from albumen.

Urine free from deposits should in suspected cases be tested for albumen and for sugar.

To test for albumen, heat the urine, and add Nitric acid; if it becomes turbid and remains so under their combined action it is albuminous. There are numerous other tests, but this is always available.

The principal tests for diabetic sugar are Moore's, Trommer's, Maumene's, Bottger's and fermentation. Of these Trommer's is the most used and consists of adding a few drops of a strong solution of Sulphate of Copper to the urine in a test tube, and then pouring in liquor potassæ to about half the bulk of urine. On the careful application of heat, a yellowish or reddish brown precipitate (Suboxide of Copper) is thrown down.

Fermentation occurs at 80° F. upon the addition of

yeast in saccharine urine only. In this a white scum forms.

For the other tests the reader is referred to works on medical chemistry, where many other tests and directions for analysis may be found. For diagnostic chemical analysis by the student, there are needed half a dozen test tubes, a urinometer, a spirit lamp, litmus and tumeric paper, and a small quantity of the following reagents: Hydrochloric, Nitric, Sulphuric, and Acetic acids, liquor Potassæ, Aqua ammonia, etc.

The microscope affords much aid in examining urine and under it may be distinguished: blood corpuscles, (disk-like); mucus corpuscles; pus corpuscles, (granular); epithelial cells from the kidneys or bladder; tubular casts from the kidneys; Uric acid crystals, as lozenges and square prisms; triple phosphates in three-sided prisms with bevelled ends; Phosphate of Calcium, in long needle-shaped crystals; Oxalate of Calcium in dumb-bell crystals; and occasionally chyle corpuscles and fat globules.

Having thus spoken of the urine we will consider the diseases of the secreting organs.

RENAL CONGESTION.

Congestion of the kidneys may occur from exposure to cold, overdoses of Turpentine or Cantharides, or during different inflammatory complaints. The disease may be active or passive, the latter generally arising from heart disease or from conditions that

cause pressure that impedes the circulation in the renal veins or ascending vena cava.

SYMPTOMS.—Pain, situated in region of kidneys, sometimes associated with tenderness on pressure; the urine is scanty and high-colored, sometimes bloody.

TREATMENT.—*Aconite*.—Consequence of exposure to cold; high fever; scanty urine.

Cantharis.—Region of kidney sensitive to touch; urine scanty, turbid; painful evacuation of urine, by drops.

Cannabis sat.—Drawing pain from region of kidneys to the inguinal glands, with anxious, nauseous sensation in the pit of the stomach.

Rhus tox.—After getting wet; tearing in region of the kidneys.

(See also acute Bright's disease, and Nephritis vera, suppuration.)

NEPHRITIS VERA—SUPPURATION.

This is an interstitial inflammation of the kidneys. One or both kidneys may be affected, or the inflammation may be confined to the pelvis, constituting acute pyelitis.

This form of inflammation is apt to go on to suppuration and the formation of abscesses, constituting *pyonephrosis*.

Its causes are external injuries, calculus in the ureter, and other mechanical obstruction from pressure, exposure to cold and wet and infection of the blood by ichor.

SYMPTOMS.—Chill followed by fever; pain in affected kidney, aggravated by pressure, motion, coughing, sneezing and deep inhalation; pain extends into the bladder, to the thigh and to the shoulder of the affected side; constant painful urging to urinate, the urine being dark thick and usually bloody. Where both kidneys are affected, complete suppression of urine may occur, in which case we have, following delirium, sopor, convulsions; nausea; vomiting; supuration is marked by re-occurring chills. The abscess may discharge externally, or into the colon, duodenum or peritoneal cavity, or end in absorption and encasement of the pus.

The disease is usually fatal when rupture or perforation into the abdominal organs takes place; and runs a chronic slow course when absorption and encasement ensues. Any tendency to an external opening of the abscess should be encouraged by poulticing, and in fit cases, by incision, and evacuation of the matter.

TREATMENT.—*Aconite*.—In inflammatory stage; high fever; shooting pains in renal region.

Arsenicum.—Urine mixed with pus and blood; violent vomiting; exhaustion from slightest exertion.

Belladonna.—The urine becomes turbid like yeast, with reddish sediment,

Camphora.—Retention of urine, internal trembling; delirious, somnolent; afraid to be alone, especially at night.

Cantharis.—Burning, stinging and tearing in the kidneys extending into the bladder.

Clematis.—Pus-like deposit in urine; low-spirited.

Hyoscyamus.—Stupor, unconsciousness; delirium, talks of business, complains of imaginary wrongs; urine turbid, with muco-purulent deposit; urine suppressed.

Lycopodium.—Severe backache, relieved by passing urine; turbid milky urine, with an offensive, purulent sediment.

Nitric acid.—Muddy and foul-smelling urine.

Silicea.—Suppuration of kidneys; frequent chilliness; sour and offensive night sweats.

Sulphur.—Fetid urine with greasy looking pellicle upon it.

Terebinth.—Heaviness in the kidneys; burning and drawing from the right kidney to the hip; urine black, with coffee ground sediment.

Zingiber.—Dull aching with hot sensation in kidneys.

ACUTE BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

This is a croupous nephritis, in which the uriniferous tubuli, become filled with coagulated cylindrical fibrin.

Causes are primarily, exposure to cold, or external injuries, or irritating drugs; secondarily, it is frequently found in scarlet fever, and less frequently in typhus, and intermittent fevers and in the typhoid stage of cholera.

SYMPTOMS.—Chilliness followed by fever, nausea, vomiting; pain in region of the kidneys and in the limbs; oppressed breathing; constant desire to urinate

(the urine is scanty, heavy, acid in reaction, dark colored and very albuminous) the face, trunk, genitals and extremities become puffy with anasarca, the skin being tense and glistening. Effusion into the pleura and peritoneum may also occur.

Its progress is not very rapid, after eight to fourteen days the febrile motions may cease, but the dropsy continues, which in favorable cases, diminishes after two or three weeks. Other terminations are a lapse into chronic Bright's disease, or death from uræmia, or from secondary pneumonia, pleurisy, peritonitis, or pericarditis, or from dropsy of the chest or œdema of the glottis.

TREATMENT.—*Aconite*.—Fever; thirst; restlessness; dark scanty urine; after exposure to cold.

Camphor.—As antidote, after abuse of cantharides, balsam of copaiva and turpentine.

Cantharis.—High fever; pulse frequent and hard; micturition exceedingly painful, drop by drop; paroxysmal and cutting pain in both kidneys; the region of kidney very sensitive to touch.

Hepar sulph.—Urine dark red and hot; oversensitiveness and irritability, with quick, hasty speech; fainting from even slight pains.

Kali carb.—Left kidney, tensive pain; swelling of inguinal glands; œdema of upper eyelids; twitching of the muscles.

Kali hydriodicum.—Scanty, dark urine, with dirty yellowish sediment; small of back feels as if in a vice.

Phosphorus.—Complication with pneumonia, bronchial catarrh, etc.; pale, anæmic complexion.

Rhus tox..—Pain of a tearing nature in region of the kidneys; œdematous swelling all over; headache; backache; cannot keep quiet.

Terebintha..—Affections of the kidneys; worse from living in damp dwellings.

Compare also the different forms of dropsy and scarlet fever, in the latter disease especially *Apis*, *Arsenicum*, *Asclepias syrica*, *Bell.*, *Bry.*, *Helleb.*, *Kali carb.*, *Lycop.*, *Merc.*, *Rhus tox.*

CHRONIC BRIGHT'S DISEASE—MORBUS BRIGHTII —ALBUMINURIA.

This is an inflammation of the kidneys in which the substance degenerates, passing through first the stage of hyperæmia in which the kidney is enlarged, second degeneration into a fatty mass, and third atrophy, cirrhosis.

The disease usually approaches so slowly, as seldom to be detected until after the lapse of months or years. There is not generally any pain, unless perhaps on strong deep pressure; the attention of the patient is called to the disease by the frequent, especially nocturnal inclination to urinate, and the unquenchable thirst. Only a small quantity of pale urine is passed at a time; there is also gradual loss of strength; pallor and puffiness of the face; shortness of breath; dropsy commencing on the eyelids, hands, feet, scrotum extends over the whole body and into the cavities of the chest and abdomen; or the dropsy may be slight or wholly wanting. The only constant and characteris-

tic manifestations are the profound and increasing anæmia and the presence of albumen and tube casts (distinguishable by the microscope) in the urine; neuralgia; muscular pains; bronchitis; heart disease; dyspepsia; flatulence; diarrhœa all accompany cases of Bright's disease, different cases presenting different symptoms. Even albumen in the urine is not synonymous with Bright's disease. It is only when *persistent* as a symptom that it becomes pathognomonic of degeneration of the kidneys.

TREATMENT involves hygienic as well as medical management. Avoidance of exposure to cold, wet or great fatigue; if intemperate, the use of alcoholic drinks must be prohibited. In relation to the diet, it should be nourishing with a goodly supply of animal food, but articles that act medicinally on the kidneys, as champagne, parsley, onions, asparagus, etc., should be avoided. Milk may be used, and skim-milk has been highly recommended as an exclusive diet, six or seven pints daily being taken.

Warm baths of 95° F. followed by sweating in bed may reduce dropsies, or if this does not induce perspiration, those who can, may try the hot air bath at 130° to 150° F. This rarely fails to produce free perspiration. The remedies are many, and requires study of each individual case. Some of the most important are:

Apis mel.—Great debility, tired, as if bruised; thirstlessness; bag-like swelling under the eyes; nervous restlessness preventing sleep.

Arsenicum.—Restlessness; pale, puffed face; aux-

ious expression, violent thirst; exhaustion from slightest exertion.

Aurum met.—Very melancholy; weary of life; bloated, glossy face.

Belladonna.—Absent minded and forgetful; all the senses more acute; much headache; trembling in all the limbs; restlessness with sudden startings; frequent yawning.

Bryonia.—Averse to all motion; irritable, wishes to be alone; faintness when rising from bed.

China.—Dislike to all mental and physical exertion; low spirited; gloomy; sensitive to pain, to draughts of air; irresistably sleepy after eating.

Colchicum.—Surly, ill-humored, not satisfied with anything; doleful, sad expression of face; rheumatic pains; œdematous swelling and coldness of the legs and feet.

Cuprum met.—Paroxysms of anxiety; full of fears; fears he will lose his reason; lameness of the arms and lower limbs; weakness of the muscles; constant eructations.

Digitalis.—Tearfulness, low-spirited; internal anxiety; pale, death-like appearance of face; intermitting pulse; weakness.

Dulcamara.—Inclination to scold, without being angry; depressed; pale face with red cheeks; general uneasiness; after exposure to wet.

Helonias dioc.—Restless, wants to be continually moving about; weight in region of kidneys, frequent urination, especially at night.

Kalmia lat.—Palpitation of the heart; neuralgic

and rheumatic pains passing from upper portion of body to lower; always feels better after eating.

Phosphorus.—Gloomy, taciturn; puffiness under the eyes; circumscribed red spots on the cheeks; palpitation from every emotion; frequent fainting; oversensitive to all external impressions.

Terebinthina.—Dull, languid feeling; pressure in the kidneys relieved by moving about; emaciation; pressure and fullness of the head.

Compare remedies for dropsy, dyspepsia, and any specific trouble that may present itself in a patient suffering with Bright's disease, always bearing in mind the degenerative and asthenic tendencies belonging to the disease itself.

URÆMIA.

This consists in the retention in the blood of the urates or the material which it is the function of the kidneys to excrete. It takes place when the secretion of urine is prevented; from the suppression of their action, especially in Bright's disease, cholera, etc.

SYMPTOMS.—Either at once, or after headache, vertigo, nausea, vomiting, all lasting only a short time; the patient falls into a deep sopor with or without amaurosis and deafness; to which is soon added hurried and stertorous breathing with pale face; ending in fatal coma.

TREATMENT.—Compare *Arsenicum*, *Cuprum*, *Phosphorus*, *Aurum*, *Terebinthina*, *Hydrocyanic acid*, etc.

Use catheter if disease is due to retention of urine, and compare diseases of which it may be a part: *Morbus brightii*, Scarlet fever, Cholera, etc.

DIABETES.

There are two varieties of this disease, entirely different in character.

DIABETES INSIPIDUS (*Hydruria, Polyuria, Chronic Diuresis*).—This consists of an excessive discharge of colorless urine, of light weight, containing neither sugar nor albumen, with excessive thirst. It often sets in suddenly, and an immense amount of urine is passed, reaching to ten and even twenty quarts per day. Withholding liquids does not arrest the polyuria. It may continue for a few weeks or many years, even a lifetime. The skin becomes harsh, and emaciation and debility attend when the complaint is prolonged.

DIABETES MELLITUS (*Glycosuria*) is excessive urination with the presence of sugar in the urine. The urine is of a pale color and of a high specific gravity, ranging from 1,030 to 1,050. The quantity passed is enormous; upwards of seventy pints per day having been known to be discharged.

SYMPTOMS.—Great thirst; constipation; dry, harsh skin; and a feeling of emptiness and hunger; want of natural warmth; constant wasting away of flesh; debility; chills; somewhat hurried breathing; peevishness of temper, and a disposition to boils and car-

buncles; the mouth clammy; failure of sexual and mental powers. Lastly, hectic fever, œdema of the limbs, diarrhœa or superadded phthisis terminates the case.

COMPLICATIONS.—Tuberculization of the lungs; amblyopia; cataract; albuminuria; boils and carbuncles. Gangrene of the lower extremities has also been observed.

TREATMENT.—Much stress has been laid upon the importance of a rigid diet, one that excludes sugar and starchy food. Bread, except bran bread, potatoes, and nearly all vegetables and fruits are to be excluded, the exceptions being cabbage, onions, celery, spinach, and lettuce. All meats, eggs and butter, and jellies are allowable. Milk and liver are forbidden. Tea and coffee may be sweetened with glycerine. There is no advantage in restricting the amount of water taken to quench thirst. The following remedies have been recommended:

Argentum met.—Fetid breath; hungry after eating a full meal; turbid, sweetish urine, profuse at night; like electric shocks on going to sleep.

Colocynth.—Urine when voided is white and turbid; when getting cold it coagulates, leaving a copious, jelly-like sediment; great tendency of the muscles of all parts of the body to become painfully cramped.

Eupatorium purpureum.—Constant urging to urinate, with copious discharge, attended with aching pains in the bladder. *Diabetes insipidus.*

Helonias dioc.—Diabetes mellitus. Urine profuse,

clear, light-colored; tired, weary, drowsy; oversensitiveness to air.

Nux vom.—Urine more copious at night; disinclination to work and great lassitude or weakness in the morning.

Phos. acid.—Urine clear, like water, passed in large quantities at night; legs weak, stumbles easily, or makes mis-steps.

Plumbum.—Anxiety with restlessness and yawning; accumulation of sweetish saliva in the mouth; emaciation; obstinate constipation; hectic fever.

Skim milk.—Recommended as an article of diet.

Terbinthina.—Clear, watery urine, profuse discharges; incontinence at night; dull, languid feeling relieved by free micturition.

Uranium nitrate.—Profuse urination, more frequent at night; debility; thirst; hunger; sleeplessness.

Other remedies are recommended, and in every case much can be gained by carefully individualizing it and seeking out the appropriate and indicated remedy.

LITHIASIS—CALCULI VESICÆ.

The formation of calculous deposits in the kidneys or bladder.

Calculi vary from the size of gravel to that of a man's fist or even larger. They are either round, flat or irregularly shaped.

Gravel consists of the small calculous deposits that may be voided through the urethra. The attack is usually ushered in with pain in the back, chilliness

followed by fever. Some persons are subject to these attacks or "fits of the gravel" whenever they take cold or suffer from indigestion. It generally passes without much difficulty, although severe pain may attend the transit of a small calculus through the ureter from the kidney to the bladder.

THE SYMPTOMS of stone in the bladder are pain in the bladder especially when riding in a carriage or on horseback, followed by discharge of bloody urine; pain and itching in the glans penis, and interruption of the flow of urine, occurring at times suddenly; but the only certain symptom is the discovery of stone in the bladder, by examination with a *sound*, which examination is indispensable. The operation is fully explained in works on surgery, and no one without a thorough knowledge of the urethra and a proper instrument should attempt it.

THE TREATMENT is mainly surgical. I know of no remedies capable of dissolving urinary concretions, although some have claimed that power as belonging to *Calcarea urinaria*, *Lycopodium*, *Opium*, and *Sarsaparilla*, but we may alleviate the renal colic and facilitate the passage of the calculi through the ureters by either *Pulsatilla*, *Cannabis sat.*, *Sarsaparilla* or *Lycopodium*, according to the indications.

For *Gravel*, the main remedies are *Calcarea carb.*, *Lycopodium*, and *Sarsaparilla*, at the same time the patient should avoid highly stimulating food, take exercise, and wear sufficient clothing, and keep the pores of the skin open by means of baths, friction, etc.

HÆMATURIA—PASSING OF BLOODY URINE.

The blood may come from the kidneys, ureters, bladder or urethra.

When from the kidneys, it is thoroughly mixed with the urine, when from the ureters, it is usually accompanied by renal colicky pains.

When from the bladder, the blood flows with the last of the urine and is not so thoroughly mixed. There is also symptoms of the diseased condition of the bladder.

Hæmorrhage from the urethra occurs without passing water, and is generally due to traumatic causes, such as using a catheter, bougie or sound.

CAUSES.—Injuries; inflammations; scarlet and typhoid fevers; Bright's disease; the irritation of a calculus or of cantharides or turpentine. General dissolution of the blood seems to be the cause in yellow fever, plague, etc. In old persons, we sometimes meet with passive hæmaturia.

TREATMENT.—*Arnica*.—When caused by injuries.

Aconite.—Burning in the urethra; bloody urine; after a cold; fever.

Arsenicum.—Burning pains in the urethra and bladder; urine scanty; restlessness; exhaustion.

Calcarea carb.—Discharges of greenish urine, and polypus formations.

Cannabis sat.—Dysuria accompanies the flow of blood; burning just after urinating; painful jerks in the abdomen.

Cantharis.—Burning and stinging in urethra and bladder; the urethra painful to touch.

Carbo veg.—Exhaustion, flatulence; nose bleed; hæmorrhage from mouth; pulse thread-like.

Chimaphilla.—In passive hæmorrhage from atony of bladder.

Erigeron.—Urine profuse, of very strong odor, or urination painful or suppressed.

Ipecacuanha.—Feeling of warmth in the lower part of the abdomen, with debility; flow of blood when not urinating.

Mercurius.—Stinging pains in urethra; painless discharge of blood or discharge with violent and frequent urging to urinate.

Nitric acid.—Discharges of blood between acts of urination; blood bright red, not clotted.

Nux vomica.—Hæmaturia from suppressed hæmorrhoidal flow or menses; spasmodic strictures of the urethra.

Pulsatilla.—Burning and spasmodic pains in bladder and urethra; constriction in region of the navel.

Sulphur.—Burning, stinging or spasmodic pains in the urethra; soles of feet burn so that he has to uncover them at night.

Terebinthina.—Urine black with coffee grounds sediment; sensitiveness of the hypogastrium, tenesmus of the bladder; burning in region of the kidneys.

CANCER OF THE KIDNEY.

Cancer occurs rarely as a primary disease of the kidneys but as a secondary trouble may attend any case of cancerous cachexia.

Hæmaturia frequently recurring and preceded by severe pain are its main symptoms, while as we may detect a palpable tumor in the flank, of a smooth or irregularly lobulated outline and firmly fixed in its position.

TUBERCLE OF THE KIDNEY.

This occurs either as a primary or secondary disease, but more often accompanies the deposition of tubercles in other organs.

Its symptoms are extreme pain, occurring in paroxysms, like those of nephritic colic, with frequent micturition, and temporary relief from the flow of water, which however is scanty; occasionally little fibrinous shreds are passed; emaciation goes steadily on; with hectic fever and debility.

CYSTITIS.

Inflammation of the bladder. It may be acute or chronic; idiopathic, traumatic or secondary.

Acute cystitis usually affects the mucous membrane at or near the neck of the bladder. If the mucous coat only is affected it is *cystitis catarrhalis* or *mucosa*,

but it may affect the muscular coats, and make it hypertrophied or it may affect all the coats, constituting *cystitis parenchymatosa*. If the serous coat alone is affected we have *cystitis serosa*, which is a partial peritonitis. An inflammation of the areolar tissue which surrounds the bladder is designated as *pericystitis*. All these forms of inflammation however, present symptoms that are similar.

SYMPTOMS.—*Acute cystitis*.—Pain in region of the bladder; which is worse from external pressure and motion; frequent painful micturition, with burning and pressing pains in the urethra; the urine is high colored and hot, and becomes purulent and bloody; fever and chilliness; and in bad cases, vomiting, perspiration, hiccough, prostration, etc.

Chronic cystitis is often called *catarrh of the bladder* and is common in old age. It comes on insidiously, and its symptoms are debility; dull pain in region of the bladder, frequent desire to pass water, and the passage of a large quantity of pus with each act of micturition.

TREATMENT.—*Aconite*.—High fever; restlessness; constant urging, yet fearful of voiding the urine on account of the painfulness of the act.

Arsenicum.—Great restlessness; cold perspiration; chronic cystitis with inability to pass the water; urine turbid, mixed with pus and blood.

Belladonna.—After Aconite if it does not afford relief. Rapid sinking of strength; region of bladder very sensitive to touch; urine hot and fiery red.

Cannabis sat.—Gonorrhœal cystitis.

Cantharides.—Intolerable burning pains in the bladder; heaviness in the bladder; feels sore on slightest motion; frequent urging; intolerable tenesmus.

Colocynth.—Urine fetid, brown, viscid; deposits sediment that becomes jelly-like; frequent tenesmus, with scanty emission.

Dulcamara.—Constant desire to urinate, felt in the abdomen; painful pressure about the bladder and urethra; discharge of a few drops of urine with mucous sediment; attacks from getting wet or cold.

Lycopodium.—Bearing down over the bladder, frequent desire to urinate, pains worse lying down, especially at night; disposition to gravel.

Nux vom.—Painful ineffectual urging to urinate; urine passes in drops with burning and tearing; spasmodic strangury; paralysis of the bladder; urine dribbles.

Populus.—Chronic cases in elderly people; urine scanty, containing mucus and pus.

Pulsatilla.—External region of bladder is hot and red; frequent almost ineffectual urging to urinate with cutting pains; after urination, spasmodic pain in neck of the bladder, extending into the thighs.

Sulphur.—Painful desire, with discharge of bloody urine, requiring great effort.

Uva ursi.—Urine containing bloody mucus, with great straining, constipation.

NEURALGIA OR SPASM OF THE BLADDER.

In this affection, there are paroxysms of violent pain intense desire to urinate, which the passing of water does not allay; sense of constriction at or near the pelvis; intense anxiety, with restlessness; feeble pulse; the skin cold and covered with clammy perspiration.

A spasm of the bladder may be caused by presence of a stone, or from disease of the adjacent structures. Gout and hysteria are also causes. The attack does not usually last more than from two to six hours, and with subsidence of pain, difficulty of urinating, etc. disappears.

TREATMENT.—Endeavor to ascertain and remove the cause. Compare *Asafoetida*, *Arsenicum*, *Belladonna*, *Pulsatilla*, *Nux vom.*, *Sepia*, *Sarsaparilla*, *Terebinthina*.

ENURESIS—INCONTINENCE OF URINE.

This is a common affection of children, especially at night. In the adult it is due to paralysis or some local lesion.

TREATMENT.—The principal remedies are:

Argentum met.—Pale, fetid urine, profuse at night; nausea in dreams.

Arnica.—Involuntary urine at night during sleep; lies with head low; dreams vivid, of dogs, graves, etc.

Belladonna.—Restlessness; starts in sleep; singing and talking aloud, or moaning during sleep.

Benzoic acid.—Offensive urine; awakens with difficulty of breathing and palpitation.

Calcarea carb.—In fat, chubby children, who sweat easily and catch cold easily.

Causticum.—Involuntary passage of urine, on coughing or blowing the nose, and at night when asleep; many motions with arms and legs, during sleep, at night.

Chloral hydrate in small doses is recommended.

Cina or Santonine.—Where worms seem to cause much trouble.

Equisetum hyem.—In cases where it seems the enuresis is the result of habit.

Hyoscyamus.—Involuntary urination; loss of will to urinate.

Kreosotum.—Wakes at night with urging, but cannot retain the urine; tossing about all night without any apparent cause.

Mercurius biniod.—Frequent desire to urinate, cannot hold the water for a moment.

Petroleum.—Constant dripping of urine; involuntary urination during sleep; dreams are distressing, as if some one else was in bed.

Plantago.—The neck of the bladder seems to be lax and powerless.

Rhus tox.—Involuntary urination while at rest; dreams of great exertion, as walking, running, swimming.

Ruta grav.—Involuntary urination while walking, and at night.

Sepia.—Involuntary urination, especially during the

first sleep; talks aloud during sleep, and awakens, thinking he has been called.

Sulphur.—Scrofulous and rickety children, who dislike to be washed; sleep with eyes half-open; jerks and twitches during sleep.

Thuja.—Involuntary urination at night or while coughing; heavy sleep, cannot get awake in the morning.

Withholding fluids at night and taking the child up to urinate two or three hours after bed time are good preventive measures. Some cases are much benefitted by electricity.

RETENTION OF URINE—STRANGUARY—DYSURIA —ISCHURIA.

Retention of urine occurs from various causes, prominent among which is paralysis or atony of the bladder, especially that form of paralysis that occurs in typhus, typhoid and other low fevers, and states of debility. Inflammatory swelling of the neck of the bladder, stricture, or enlarged prostate may also cause it; the action of irritating drugs, and cystitis, from any cause, may occasion retention, or it may be due to hysteria or nervous spasm.

The disorder is very easily detected, and only in low fevers is it apt to be mistaken for *suppression of the urine*. In all serious diseases a regular inspection of the water is imperatively demanded, and when a swelling is found in the pubes with an absence of urinary discharge for twelve or twenty-four hours, immediate means must be taken for relieving the patient.

TREATMENT.—In low, semi-paralytic conditions, the catheter should be used at least once a day, and indeed in all cases not speedily relieved by medication, or if there is a doubt as to the question of suppression or retention, the use of the catheter is demanded. Principal remedies are, besides those mentioned under diseases of the kidneys and bladder:

Arsenicum.—There is no sensation as of desire to urinate; an entire want of sensation in the urinary organs. Especially after parturition.

Belladonna.—The urine can be passed only in drops at every effort without pain.

Causticum.—The desire is frequent and urgent, but unsuccessful, as only a little flows involuntarily.

Dulcamara.—Retention from cold, getting feet wet or from cold drinks.

Helleborus.—Spasmodic urging; bladder overdistended; retention from atony of the bladder.

Hyoscyamus.—Constant pressure in the bladder; has no will to urinate.

Nux vom.—Retention of urine with urging to stool; spasmodic stricture; paralysis of the bladder; the urine dribbles.

Opium.—Urine retained from contraction of sphincter of the bladder; also, if accompanied by constipation, and occasioned by fright and chagrin.

Stramonium.—Despite urging no stream forms, no pain; retention without any painful sensation.

In some cases, cloths wrung out in hot water and applied to the perineum and over the pubes, or the warm hip-bath may be beneficial.

GENERAL DROPSY.

The various varieties of dropsies affecting special organs have been spoken of in connection with diseases of the special viscera, and have been sufficiently discussed. Dropsy is not usually an idiopathic disease, but only a symptom of some other, generally organic affection.

ACUTE GENERAL DROPSY, may however result from cold or wet, or from any cause suppressing the action of both the kidneys and the skin. Its general form is *anasarca*, i. e., generally cellular dropsy, although it may take the form of ascites, hydrothorax or even hydrocephalus. These acute dropsies are generally cured with great ease, while those arising from diseases of the heart or other viscera are but little amenable to medical art.

TREATMENT.—*Aconite*.—After taking cold; feverishness; anxiety.

Apis mel.—Waxy, pale dropsical swelling; thirstlessness; nervous restlessness.

Apocynum can.—Dropsy with great thirst, but water causes pain or is vomited. After taking cold.

Arsenicum.—General dropsy; thirst for small quantities of water; continual restlessness, but worse between 11 P. M. and 1 A. M.

Bryonia.—The dropsy goes away during the night, but increases during the day.

China.—Anasarca after debilitating discharges; great debility; very sensitive to pain or draughts of air.

Dulcamara.—Dropsy from suppressed sweat, by damp cold air; anasarca after fever and ague.

Ferrum.—Dropsy after taking quinine, or after intermittent fever, or from loss of fluids; tired, aching as from lying long in one position.

Helleborus.—Dropsy; sudden swellings; debility; fever; pains in limbs; diarrhœa; suppressed urine.

Lycopodium.—Dropsy with menstrual derangements.

Sulphur.—Weak, faint spells frequently during the day; frequent flushes of heat, going off with little moisture; skin is dry and flabby.

CHRONIC DROPSY may require in addition to the above either *Cantharis*, *Carbo veg.*, *Colchicum*, *Kali carb.*, *Mercurius*, etc. Compare also the particular disease of which it is concomitant.

CHAPTER X.

ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

FEVERS IN GENERAL.

Zymotic diseases include epidemic, endemic, contagious, infectious and sporadic affections, "which are produced by some morbid principle, acting on the system as a ferment," and as this includes nearly all the fevers we meet with we add in connection therewith a few words on the temperature in disease and the use of the

CLINICAL THERMOMETER.—The normal temperature of the body, in the armpit ranges between 97.90° and 99° with an average of about 98.5° F. Some variations occur in tropical climates, where the temperature runs higher. Now fever is an increase in the natural heat of the body, and a rise of temperature as a rule indicates an increase of the pulse, of from eight to ten beats per minute for each degree of increase. To take the temperature; the thermometer should be placed in the mouth or axilla (or, in children, the rectum may be preferable) and retained there from three to five minutes at a time. An increase in the temperature above the normal standard shows that the patient is ill; if the temperature is as high as 101° to 106° , it designates severe febrile symptoms, and if

108° or 109° a fatal issue may be expected in a comparatively short time. A fever temperature of 104° to 105° in any disease indicates that its progress is not checked and that complications may occur. Stability of temperature from morning to evening is generally a good sign; on the other hand if a high temperature remains from evening till morning it is a sign that the patient is getting or will get worse. When the temperature begins to fall from the evening to the morning, it is a sign of improvement.

Convalescence from disease begins when the temperature remains at the normal standard at all hours, both day and night. With these few general remarks upon the thermometer, we will consider the febrile diseases.

MEASLES—MORBILLI.

Measles is one of the most contagious diseases, and is more so during the prodromic and eruptive stage than a later period. Children are more liable to it than adults, and as a general rule a second attack is exceptional, but there are many exceptions. The time of incubation varies from eleven to fourteen days.

SYMPTOMS—After an incubation from exposure to the contagion, the attack begins as a simple cold in the head and chest; there is in addition chilliness; feverishness; running and watering of the eyes and a barking cough; on the fourth day, there is an increase of the fever, the temperature ranging from 102° to 105°, the eruption appears first on the face and ex-

tends over the body and limbs; while the eruption is spreading the fever and constitutional disturbance is at its height; the third day of the appearance of the eruption, it begins to fade, the fever lessens and in two days more or the ninth of the attack, the fever and rash have left. Frequently there is slight desquamation. This is the ordinary course of measles, but in the prodromic stage we may have diarrhœa and vomiting and in the eruptive stage, convulsions.

In other cases, death may ensue during the eruptive stage from general paralysis and adynamia. In this, the eruption is of a pale reddish or purple color and frequently interspersed with petechiæ, and the patient sinks into sopor and collapse. This is termed *morbilli asthenici*.

In "*black measles*" or *morbilli synochales*, the measles spots grow darker and assume a purple color, and remain upon the skin for five or six days. All the symptoms are much more severe, and may go on to complete prostration and collapse.

SEQUELÆ.—The principal are ophthalmia, chronic bronchitis, pneumonia and phthisis. Diphtheria and enteritis have also been observed as sequelæ. Chronic bronchitis is common, especially when care is not taken to avoid exposure during convalescence.

TREATMENT.—*Aconite*.—In the beginning; high fever; full, quick pulse; hot dry skin; catarrhal irritation; anxiety; vomiting and diarrhœa.

Antimonium crudum.—White coated tongue; ear-ache.

Apis mel.—Confluent eruption and œdematous swelling of the skin; muttering, delirium.

Ammonium carb.—The eruption does not come out properly; loud, difficult breathing; congestion to the head.

Arsenicum.—Black measles, or retrocession of the eruption; vomiting; diarrhœa; prostration.

Bryonia.—Pale eruption, or it comes out slowly; pains in limbs; dry painful cough; constipation.

Camphora.—Skin cold, and of a bluish-purple color, with great prostration and stiffness of the body.

Carbo veg.—Nose-bleed; persistent hoarseness after measles.

Cuprum.—Convulsions from retrocession.

Drosera.—Spasmodic cough, like whooping cough.

Gelsemium.—Eruptive stage; fever with chilliness; languor; stupor; the eruption does not come out, or retrocedes leaving livid spots.

Ipecacuanha.—Oppression of the chest; nausea.

Mercurius.—Glandular swellings.

Phosphorus.—Typhoid symptoms; black lips, etc.

Pulsatilla.—The great measles remedy; catarrh; earache; ophthalmia; short dry cough; tardy eruption; loose rattling cough; thirstlessness; chilliness.

Sulphur.—Coughs; diarrhœa; deafness; discharges from the ears and other sequelæ.

Veratrum alb.—Pale, livid color, and tardy appearance of the eruption; very frequent, weak, intermittent pulse; delirium; restlessness; prostration.

The room should be kept at an equal temperature of from 66° to 70°, and aired frequently. It should

be darkened to accommodate the photophobia. There is no objection if it prove grateful to the patient to have the body gently sponged with warm water. The diet should be low during the continuance of the fever and cold water may be freely used.

ROTHERN—GERMAN MEASLES—RUBEOLA.

This is described as a disease which partakes in a measure of both measles and scarlatina. It occurs in epidemics. The eruption resembles measles at first; but the spots are round or oval, and they run together in irregular patches, unlike that of measles, which has a well-defined crescentic eruption. The rash comes out all at once, or at least spreads in a day or so over the whole body. Albuminuria or bronchitis may follow it. Its treatment is involved in scarlatina and measles, which see.

SCARLATINA—SCARLET FEVER.

There are three varieties of this disease—*Scarlatina simplex*, *Scarlatina anginosa*, *Scarlatina maligna*. It is the most severe of the exanthemata, and a disease whose prognosis is proverbially uncertain. It attacks adults as well as children.

SCARLATINA SIMPLEX runs a mild course, with moderate fever, slight sore throat, etc.

SCARLATINA ANGINOSA is marked by severe throat trouble; the tonsils and glands of the neck swell;

ulcers and false membranes form in the fauces; the glands at the angle of the jaw may become so much tumefied as to press on the cervical blood-vessels, and produce stupor, etc.

SCARLATINA MALIGNA is a term used to express an overwhelming toxæmic impression upon the system. It is marked by great depression without reaction, an irregularly-appearing eruption, or an eruption receding and having a livid appearance. Death may ensue in a few hours; or the prostration may continue, with hæmorrhages from the stomach or bowels, or vomiting, diarrhœa, etc.

SYMPTOMS.—After an incubation of about five days from exposure to its cause, nausea or vomiting, or headache, pain in the back and limbs, indicate the onset of the fever; the skin is very hot and dry, and pulse very rapid; sore throat may make its appearance the first day, and rarely waits beyond the third day; the fauces present a diffused redness and swelling of the tonsils, uvula and palate. On the second day, the eruption makes its appearance, coming out first on the neck and breast, and spreading rapidly over the entire body; it is of a scarlet or brick-red hue, uniformly diffused, with a swollen appearance and great heat, reaching, by the thermometer, even 106° Fahr. Occasionally vesicles containing a thin fluid may appear. The skin is very itchy, and on the hands and feet, especially, tumefied. On the fourth or fifth day of the eruption it declines, and by the seventh day, desquamation begins, the cuticle coming away in large flakes. In malignant cases the erup-

tion comes out late, and is either pale and indistinct, or dark and livid. The tongue is coated with a whitish fur, with projection of large red papillæ, giving it a "strawberry" appearance; soon, this fur is cast off, and the tongue becomes very red, with the papillæ very prominent; in bad cases, it is brown and very dry. The fever continues uninterrupted in its course, increasing until the eruption is well out, and not showing much abatement during its continuance, and in favorable cases gradually subsiding as the eruption goes away. Desquamation usually occupies ten or twelve days, or longer. During the stage of desquamation, the urine becomes more abundant, pale, and has a faint acid reaction, and frequently contains large quantities of albumen. Mild cases begin to show abatement by the fifth day. Most have passed the height of the disease by the ninth; although sequelæ may indefinitely prolong the attack. Malignant cases may be fatal in a day or two, or in less than twenty-four hours.

SEQUELÆ.—Dropsy is the most common, generally coming on ten or twelve days after the disappearance of the rash. *Post-scarlatinal rheumatism* causes intense painfulness, swelling of the joints, especially those of the wrist and ankle. *Abscesses* may form about the throat and elsewhere. *Otorrhœa* and permanent deafness may be a result. *Ozena*, *chronic inflammation of the eyelids*, *pleurisy*, *tendency to gangrene*, *œdema of the glottis*, *vaginitis*, and *diphtheria* or a low typhoid condition are also sequelæ or complications.

PROPHYLAXIS.—The weight of evidence is in favor of *Belladonna* as a prophylactic. In malignant epidemics, I would also suggest *Ailanthus gland.* as possessing prophylactic power. A temperature of 212° F. destroys the morbid principle, hence clothing, etc., may be baked. To prevent infection clinging to the room, remove curtains, carpets, and hangings. Admit plenty of fresh air, and disinfect all secretions.

TREATMENT.—Watch for all intercurrent possibilities. All may be going on well, when some change, some dangerous symptoms, may arise and prompt and efficient action be required in order to avert a fatal issue.

Aconite.—Red face, turning pale on rising; anxiety; restless, agonized tossing about; high fever; scarlet or dark miliary rash; stinging pains in the throat when swallowing.

Ailanthus gland.—Eruption of miliary rash, in patches, with efflorescence between the points of rash of a dark, almost lived color; throat studded with deep angry-looking ulcers, with scanty, fetid discharge; neck tender and swollen; muttering delirium; great anxiety; restlessness; drowsiness and stupor; prostration.

Ammonium carb.—When the rash continues out too long, and there is a tendency to gangrenous ulceration of the tonsils; tonsils enlarged and looking bluish; lymphatic glands swollen; hot and red face.

Apis mel.—Intensely deep red rash; great restlessness and uneasiness; thirstlessness; scanty urine; tonsils swollen bright red; stinging when swallowing;

breathing and swallowing difficult; typhoid condition; the tongue covered with blisters; delirium; muttering; unconscious; great prostration.

Arsenicum.—When the eruption delays or grows suddenly pale, livid, or is intermixed with petechiæ; dryness, soreness, scraping and burning in the throat; dyspnœa; dry, red tongue, with papillæ considerably raised at the tip; painful blisters in the mouth; restlessness; anxiety; quick, small pulse.

Arum triphyllum.—Throat and tongue very sore; burning pains; putrid ulcers in the throat; acrid, ichorous discharge from the nose; the nostrils sore and chapped; voice hoarse; great weakness and exhaustion; during desquamation.

Belladonna.—Congestion to the brain, with delirium; imagine she sees ghosts, hideous faces and various insects; face red and hot; tongue with white center and red edges; throat bright red; thirst for lemonade; restlessness with sudden startings; sleepy but cannot sleep.

Bryonia.—When the eruption delays, or suddenly disappears.

Calc. carb.—Great, hard swelling of all the glands of the neck; inflamed throat with pain extending to the ears; feeling of constriction when swallowing; scrofulous individuals.

Carbo veg.—Throat sore after disappearance of eruption; sloughing away of some of the swollen parts of the fauces; cold breath; cold extremities, covered with sticky sweat.

Coffea.—Nervous excitement, sleeplessness and palpitation of the heart.

Cuprum acet.—Convulsions from disappearance of the eruption; gagging; vomiting; stupor and delirium.

Hydrocyanic acid.—Eruption appears dark colored and soon becomes livid; rapid, feeble pulse.

Hyoscyamus.—Stupidity, drowsiness or vacant staring; indistinct speech, answering no questions; or great nervous excitability; mouth red and dry; inability to swallow; picking at the bedclothes; involuntary stools, unnoticed by patient.

Lachesis.—Rash appears slowly or turns livid or black; constriction of the throat, feels as if tied; worse when swallowing saliva, less from liquids, and even relieved by solids; suffocative spells after sleeping; delirium with great loquacity; tongue shining and red.

Merc. prot. iod.—Easily detached patches on the inflamed tonsils, worse on right side; fetid discharge from mouth; the eruption bright red.

Opium.—Heavy stupid sleep with red face, puffed up; delirious talking; impending cerebral paralysis from profound congestion; convulsions.

Sulphur.—Rapidly growing red all over, and intensely so, with sopor soon after the first vomiting; burning heat of the skin; eruption at first bright, soon growing purple, attended with diarrhœa.

Veratrum alb.—In hot weather; eruption bluish; pulse feeble; burning heat of the limbs alternating with coldness.

Veratrum viride.—Intense arterial excitement; spasms like galvanic shocks; burning in the fauces with constant inclination to swallow; tongue feels scalded.

Zincum.—Complete unconsciousness; feet constantly moving; or child lies perfectly motionless; shrill screams; face alternately pale and red; cold sweat on the forehead; the whole body jerks during sleep; threatening paralysis of the brain.

For the irritation of the skin connected with the rash, nothing is more grateful to the patient than inunction with bacon or ham fat, its use is advocated not only as a palliative measure, but also as a protection to the skin to be so soon denuded of its cuticle, sponging with cool or tepid water, is also highly recommended, and its use brings relief to the patient.

The diet in scarlet fever should be, as a rule, liquid plain and simple, without stimulants. After the first few days, chicken broth, beef-tea, or mutton-broth will be allowable. The tendency to debility manifests itself much earlier in scarlet fever than in other diseases, and must be guarded against. In malignant cases, alcoholic stimulants may be demanded.

Convalescence from scarlet fever is the time for the exercise of much care; it is of the utmost importance to prevent the children taking cold, and as long as small particles of skin continue to come off, they must not go in the open air. The disease is most contagious during the period of desquamation. Convalescents must be warmly clad, wear flannel next to the skin,

have generous diet, eat plenty of fruit, but avoid fat food of every description.

POST SCARLATINAL DROPSY.

This is such an important sequelæ of scarlet fever that it deserves special consideration. It occurs in about one sixth of all cases. Albuminuria is the first symptom. It may occur as early as the first week, but the twenty-first or twenty-second day has been found to be a common time for dropsy to make its appearance. It usually appears first in the face, eyelids, hands and lower extremities, but gradually becomes a complete anasarca, and if not arrested, an effusion into some serous cavity occurs; it may be peritoneal, pericardial, or hydrothorax. Peritoneal dropsy is the least fatal. Dropsy of the *pericardium* is known by sudden and urgent dyspnœa, blueness of the face, fluttering pulse, and tendency to faintness, etc.

Hydrothorax is known by sudden vomiting, dyspnœa, lividity, accompanied by restlessness, anxiety, suppression of urine and death usually within twenty-four hours.

Taking cold during desquamation is supposed to be a predisposing cause of dropsy.

TREATMENT.—*Apis mel.*—Very scanty urine; waxy paleness of the feet and legs, which are much swollen; dyspnœa, so that the child must sit perfectly erect in order to breathe.

Arsenicum.—General anasarca, of waxy paleness; thirst for small quantities of water, very frequent;

great restlessness, especially about midnight; sense of suffocation on lying down.

Apocynum cann.—General dropsy with great thirst, but water causes pain or is vomited; pulse weak and irregular.

Asclepias syriaca.—General dropsy; violent headache; nausea and vomiting.

Helleborus.—Urine scanty and depositing dark coffee ground sediment; debility; fever; pain in the limbs; diarrhœa.

Kali carb.—Dropsy begins with swelling like a bag between upper eyelids and eyebrows; cannot bear to be touched; starts when touched lightly, especially if on the feet.

Lycopodium.—Red sand in the urine; rolling and rumbling in the abdomen; worse from 4 to 8 o'clock P. M.

Phosphorus.—Urine deposits a grey sandy sediment; face, hands and feet swollen.

Rhus tox.—The eyelids present a bladder like appearance, so large as to prevent seeing even; patient is very restless, particularly the last part of the night; great thirst; dry tongue.

Squilla.—Copious emissions of urine; general anasarca and hydrothorax.

Verat. alb.—Prostration; vomiting; purging.
(Compare other dropsical affections.)

OTHER SEQUELÆ.—*Post scarlatinal rheumatism* may require either *Apis*, *Belladonna*, *Bryonia*, *Gelsemium*, *Lachesis*, *Rhus tox.*, etc.

Enlarged and suppurating glands, abscesses and

scrofulous swellings may require either *Silicea*, *Graphites*, *Hepar sulph.*, *Calcarea sulph.*, *Calcarea carb.*, *Calcarea phos.*, or *Merc. prot. iod.*

Otorrhœa may result in destruction of organ of hearing and permanent deafness. Consult *Calcarea carb.*, *Bovista*, *Mercurius sol.*, *Kali hydriod.*, *Silicea* and *Sulphur*.

VARIOLA—SMALL-POX.

Varieties.—Discrete and confluent; also *variolois*, *varioloïd* or modified small-pox.

Symptoms.—The disease runs through several stages, viz: incubation, primary fever; eruption, secondary fever and desquamation. The stage of incubation lasts from nine to twelve days, after which the attack announces itself with languor, headache, vomiting, and *severe back ache*; chills and soon fever. The fever rises during the first three days. On the third day of this fever, pimples, or little red spots appear first on the face, then on the back, arms, trunk and lower extremities. These papulæ become vesicles, and then pustules, suppurating perfectly by the ninth day of the fever. Next they flatten and scab. About the fourteenth day of the fever, the scabs begin to fall off, those covering the most superficial pustules first, and the whole process is usually completed by the end of the third week of the attack. To sum up we have nine to twelve days for incubation; three of primary fever, in which the temperature rises to 106° frequently; six or seven days are required for the coming out and

maturing of the eruption, after which the secondary fever makes its appearance (about the eleventh day); the process of scabbing occupies from four to five days, and for desquamation six or seven days more.

These stages all vary somewhat, the severity of the disease depending upon the amount of the eruption. The secondary fever is much more severe in the confluent form of the disease. In this, the whole surface of the body is covered with inflamed pustules, and even the eyes, throat and mouth may be invaded, and sometimes blindness follows its destructive progress. A peculiar disagreeable odor emanates from the body.

MALIGNANT SMALL-POX is simply a severe form of the disease, in delirium, extreme prostration and typhoid stupor may exist.

VARIOLOID—MODIFIED SMALL-POX is a milder form of the disease in which the disease is modified by previous vaccination. The pustules pass more quickly through all their stages, and by an absence of all secondary fever. Within thirty-six hours after the eruption, the thermometer will show entire absence from fever.

TREATMENT.—*Arsenicum*.—Asthenic cases with great sinking of strength, burning heat, frequent small pulse; when the eruption sinks in and their areolæ become livid.

Belladonna.—First stage, high fever; headache; sore throat.

Bryonia.—Headache; dread of motion; oppression and stitching pains in the chest.

Hydrastis.—Great swelling, redness and itching; soreness of the throat.

Mercurius —During the suppurative stage; salivation; dysenteric stools.

Rhus tox.—Typhoid tendency.

Sarracenia, (an infusion of the pitcher plant) is said to shorten and ameliorate the disease.

Sulphur.—When the scab falls off or when other remedies fail, Sulphur is indispensable.

Tart. em.—Ameliorates the disease.

Thuja is recommended by von Bœnninghausen.

Variolin recommended by Jahr who says it prevents complications and shortens the disease.

An important object is to prevent “pitting” of the face. To accomplish this it is recommended to touch each pustule, on the fourth or fifth day of the attack, with a point of Lunar caustic, with Nitrate of silver, or Camphor; after this, to poultice the face for four or five days or until the pustules flatten; then to cover the face with lint soaked in glycerine and water, and covered with a further mask of oiled silk. Other methods are recommended but the object to be attained is the same in each, viz: First, to abort the vesicles. Second, to soothe the inflammation. Third to exclude air and light during the process of scabbing and desquamation. The scabs should be removed when dry, as if allowed to remain, they stain the skin permanently.

SEQUELÆ OF SMALL-POX are chronic diarrhœa; glandular enlargement; diseases of the eyeballs and

eyelids. Great care is needed during convalescence to avoid exposure.

VARICELLA—CHICKEN-POX.

This is a specific disorder very similar to small-pox but the introductory fever is slight or wanting altogether; the eruption begins on the trunk, on the second or third day, in the shape of pimples, the second day, they become vesicles; two or three days more find them scabbing; and falling off, about five days subsequently, leaving a smooth, shining, round irregular pit. Sometimes the eruption appears in successive crops, but the disorders is not usually of a serious nature.

TREATMENT.—*Aconite*.—For the fever.

Belladonna.—If headache is considerable.

Mercurius, *Rhus tox.*, or *Tart. em.*—If there is an extensive eruption.

DENGUE—BREAK-BONE FEVER.

This is an arthritic fever with a cutaneous eruption resembling the rash of scarlatina. English writers term it *Scarlatina rheumatica*. It prevails chiefly in the southern states, and in the West and East Indies.

SYMPTOMS.—Beginning with pain, stiffness and swelling of some of the smaller joints, or muscular pains, aching in the back, and stiffness of the muscles of the neck, with chills; fever follows with headache

and suffusion of the eyes; after two or three days the fever subsides, but arthritic pains continue. After an interval of two to four days the fever returns, and with it an increase of the pains, and nausea, vomiting and coated tongue. About a week after the commencement of the attack an eruption resembling that of scarlatina appears with an abatement of the fever. The eruption burns and itches and disappears in two or three days.

It is not a dangerous disease, but clearly contagious. Debility, muscular stiffness and swelling of the lymphatic glands may occur as sequelæ.

TREATMENT.—Compare *Scarlatina*, and *Vimicifuga*, *Eupatorium perfoliat.* and *Gelsemium*, also remedies for malarial fevers, etc.

ERYSIPELAS—ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE.

This may be *idiopathic* or *traumatic*.

SYMPTOMS.—Chill, followed by fever; soon a portion of the face is dark red and hot, and sore to the touch. This redness spreads from part to part, a clearly defined edge marking its onward march; (this spreading is pathognomonic of the disease). Heat and swelling attend the eruption; the patient is restless; has high fever; the eruption usually involves the whole face and a portion of the scalp, or it may spread over the whole body. It may also be superficial and transient, or the inflammation may involve the subcutaneous cellular tissue (especially on the limbs), causing suppuration and sloughing. In some cases the

inflammation extends to the brain, and we have violent delirium, coma and prostration. In some cases the patients die from exhaustion, or from suppression of the functions of the skin.

Traumatic or secondary erysipelas is complicated with the injury causing the disease.

TREATMENT.—*Aconite*.—Intense fever; restlessness; anxiety.

Apis mel.—Much swelling of rather a pale color; pain of stinging, burning and prickling; skin very sensitive to the touch.

Belladonna.—Delirium; high fever; skin feels hot; severe headache; especially on the right side.

Bryonia.—When the joints are attacked.

Cantharides.—In vesicular erysipelas, especially where the vesicles are very fine and numerous.

Cuprum acet.—Metastasis to brain.

Euphorbium.—Erysipelas of the head and face, with digging, boring and gnawing pains. Considerable swelling, with small vesicles exuding a yellowish fluid, with much heat in the parts.

Hydrastis.—Recommended as a topical application.

Lachesis.—Left side; cerebral affection; bloated, red face; headache; coldness of the extremities.

Pulsatilla.—Wandering erysipelas.

Rhus tox.—Vesicular erysipelas; extensive swelling; tendency to metastasis to the brain; restlessness, etc.

Sulphur.—When it does not yield to other remedies; much itching.

Other remedies are: *Graphites*, *Nux vom.*, *Hepar sulph.*, etc.

If there is much itching, rye flour dusted over the parts will allay it. The applications of cranberry poultice, vaseline and simple cerate are also useful.

MUMPS — PAROTITIS CONTAGIOSA — CYNANCHE PAROTIDEA.

This is a contagious affection, in which the parotid gland (under the ear) becomes swollen, hot, and tender to the touch. Mastication is painful, on account of soreness at the angles of the jaws; there is little or no fever, but a general feeling of malaise. One or both parotids may be affected, or the patient may have successive attacks, even years apart, involving first one gland and then the other.

COMPLICATIONS.—Metastasis of mumps to the testicle or mammæ, or even to the brain may occur. In either of the first two, there occurs a similar inflammation to that of the parotid; in metastasis to the brain, meningitis or coma may follow. In case of transfer, the duration of the disease is prolonged beyond that of an uncomplicated attack, which usually is at an end in about a week.

TREATMENT.—*Belladonna*.—Bright red swelling; right side. Metastasis to the brain.

Carbo veg.—If swelling turns blue.

Conium.—Induration of swelling.

Lachesis.—Mumps beginning on left side, and going to the right.

Lycopodium.—Mumps beginning on the right side and going to the left.

Mercurius.—In the majority of cases the remedy. Chills; fever; sweat at night; thirst at night; loss of appetite; cannot open the jaws without difficulty; some salivation.

Pulsatilla.—Metastasis to the mammæ or testicles.

Rhus tox.—Restlessness at night; tendency to erysipelatous inflammation.

Rarely the gland *suppurates*, in which case, *Hepar sulph.*, *Silicea*, *Arsenicum* or *Rhus tox*. may be required.

WHOOPIING-COUGH—PERTUSSIS—TUSSIS CONVULSIVA.

This is an epidemic contagious disorder, coming on after an incubation of about six days, and presenting at first, the symptoms of acute bronchitis, succeeded by a peculiar spasmodic cough, occurring in paroxysms. For hours, the patient may appear perfectly well, and then with a premonition that causes a child to run to its mother or nurse, or if at night, to sit up in bed, the cough comes on; the air in the lungs is expelled by a series of abrupt spasmodic expirations, when a long drawn inspiration, attended with a whoop, temporarily puts a stop to the apparently threatening suffocation. The rest is of short duration; the cough soon re-commences, and is again followed by the whooping inspiration; a copious expectoration of stringy mucus or vomiting occurs, and the paroxysm

is at an end. Suffusion and congestion of the eyes are common from the violent coughing.

The usual duration of whooping-cough is six weeks, although it may be materially shortened, or may last for three or four months, or even a year.

COMPLICATIONS.—Pneumonia; collapse of the lungs, and, as a sequelæ, phthisis. Convulsions are occasional, and increase the seriousness of the disorder.

TREATMENT.—*Aconite* may be useful in the commencement, if feverishness is present.

Agaricus.—Violent cough in isolated attacks, ending in repeated sneezing; worse in forenoons.

Belladonna.—The child cries before cough comes on; face fiery-red; worse at night.

Bryonia.—The cough comes on right after eating, with vomiting of food; worse on coming into warm room.

Carbo veg.—The attacks are worse in the open air and at night; copious sputa and vomiting of food; hoarseness in the evening.

Chelidonium.—Frequent attacks of violent, dry cough; anxiety and oppression of the chest; cough in the morning, with copious mucus expectoration.

Coccus cacti.—Spasmodic cough after midnight; copious sticky expectoration causing vomiting.

Cina.—In wormy children, with black hair and black eyes; violent periodically recurring paroxysms of cough, excited by a sensation of down in the throat, or by adherent mucus in the larynx.

Corallium rubra.—The cough is so violent that

children lose their breath, and grow purple in the face; vomiting of tough stringy mucus.

Cuprum et met.—Long-continuing paroxysms of cough, relieved by drinking cold water, but worse from eating solid food; child gets stiff; breathing ceases; spasmodic twitching; slowly recovering after vomiting of tough gelatinous mucus.

Drosera.—Worse after midnight; cough in frequently recurring paroxysms so that he can scarcely get his breath; cough with ringing sound; patient tries to support chest with his hands when coughing.

Ipecacuanha.—Cough preceded by spasm of the glottis; nose bleed, vomiting; loses breath; turns pale, and becomes rigid.

Kali carb.—Cough worse at 3 A. M.; gagging and vomiting; swelling of upper eyelids; breathing labored after cough.

Ledum.—After the cough, double; sobbing expectoration, dizziness, staggering

Mephites.—Cough worse at night, and after lying down; vomiting of food some hours after it has been taken; inhalation difficult; exhalation almost impossible.

Pulsatilla.—Cough worse after getting warm in bed; cough very loose from the beginning.

Sulphur.—Frequent relapses.

Tart. emet.—Cough with copious frothy expectoration; coughing and gaping consecutively; vomiting of food and mucus.

Veratrum alb.—Vomiting of tough, thin mucus, with cold perspiration on forehead, and involuntary

discharge of urine; spells brought on from entering a warm room or drinking cold water.

Zincum.—Child puts hands to genitals when coughing; cough worse at night.

Note.—In whooping cough and spasmodic coughs of all kinds, I have found that a dose of the indicated remedy given immediately after each paroxysm always produces the quickest and surest effect.

The air of gas-works and mountain air often prove of benefit in whooping cough. Exposure to damp and cold should be avoided, but the patient need not be kept in the house in good weather, out-door air seeming to lessen the cough generally.

DIPHTHERIA—DIPHTHERITIS—PSEUDO-MEMBRANOUS ANGINA—PUTRID SORE THROAT.

This disease has been observed and described by medical writers of all nations under different names, and it was not until 1826 that Bretonneau, of Tours described and made it out as a distinctive disease, giving it the name diphtheria. Since that time it has been recognized and treated of by nearly all medical authorities.

VARIETIES—1. *Simple*. 2. *Croupous*. 3. *Ulcerative*. 4. *Malignant*.

SYMPTOMS.—Sore throat, with an extremely weak and sick feeling; stiffness of the neck; swelling of the lymphatic glands behind the jaw; upon inspection, the throat looks red or purple, and generally swollen, especially the tonsils. After the first or

second days, we observe a whitish or yellowish-white membranous deposit. This continues from five to nine days, when in favorable cases, convalescence follows.

In **MALIGNANT** cases, there is at the beginning, headache, and frequently vomiting, and hæmorrhage from the nose, mouth or rectum; the exudation at first yellowish, becomes ash-colored, brown or almost black, or it may dissolve into a bad looking ichorous mass, under which the mucous membrane appears in decayed shreds or dark colored crusts; extreme prostration comes on early; the tonsils may suppurate and even slough; the nostrils may become swollen and filled with the membrane, and emitting a profuse acrid, excoriating discharge. The breath is unbearably fetid, scenting the whole room; the mental faculties are often brightened, unless from excessive swelling of the glands about the neck the circulation is interfered with, and then drowsiness and stupor gradually supervene. Death may occur in three, four or five days, and occasionally in one or two days; sometimes before the local affection is manifested.

The **CROUPOUS** form has caused the greatest number of deaths. In this the discomfort in the throat is more violent; the exudation is more profuse and extends to the larynx; the cough is hoarse and barking; difficult inspiration; suffocating spells; livid complexion; and embarrassed sawing, whistling or sibilant respiration when the obstruction is greatest. Death may occur from asphyxia in a very short time. A fatal issue can only be averted by the detachment

and expulsion of the membrane, without its re-formation.

The ULCERATIVE variety is not common.

Other general symptoms are: entire loss of appetite, and in bad cases a total aversion to nourishment of all kinds; thirst; sometimes diarrhœa; occasionally a rash appears on the skin. The exudation may form in the vagina or on any abraded surface, also in the stomach or other viscera of the body.

The disease is epidemic in character, and the preponderance of testimony shows it to be contagious also.

SEQUELÆ.—Long continued debility; abscesses; paralysis of the soft palate; general paralysis, in which hearing, vision, deglutition, articulation and locomotion may be involved. A fatal result may occur after several weeks, or recovery be delayed for months, or even a year or more.

PROGNOSIS.—Simple diphtheria is not usually fatal, but often the mildest attacks at the commencement have resulted unfavorably; *insidiousness* being a trait often belonging to the disease in children. Bad signs are the acrid discharge from the nostrils, development of croupal symptoms, hæmorrhages, vomiting and diarrhœa; aversion to food and drink; complications with scarlatina or other eruptive diseases. The croupal form is decidedly dangerous and the malignant is fatal in a large majority of cases.

Certain localities seem to be the occasion of more dangerous cases than others.

TREATMENT.—Many remedies have been recom-

mended, but all have failed under some circumstances. Appended are the most important:

Ailanthus.—Throat livid and swollen; tonsils studded with deep, angry ulcers; scanty, fetid discharge; neck tender and swollen.

Apis mel.—Violent inflammation of the throat; much dryness, stinging, roughness and fullness of the throat; prostration and depression; somnolence; squinting; swelling and puffiness around the eyes; scanty urine; profuse exudation of a dirty, grayish color.

Carbolic acid.—Great languor; weakness; prostration; loss of appetite; nausea; weak pulse; much exudation; fetid breath.

Kali bichrom.—Croupous form. Expectoration of tough, stringy mucus; mucous membrane ulcerated, and discharge of bloody mucus; painful, difficult swallowing; great weakness; swollen glands.

Kali permangan.—Fetid breath; prostration.

Mercurius cyanuret.—Recommended by von Villiers. Indicated by profuse exudate, filling the fauces; not much fetor; diphtheritic conjunctivitis.

Mercurius biniod or *protiod*.—Both recommended. The latter I have found to be the most beneficial.

Lachesis.—Commencing on the left side; throat more sore than appearances would indicate; prostration before exudation; exhaustion after sleeping.

Nitric acid.—After *Mercurius* has been given, and the patient remains about as he is, after previous improvement.

Phytolacca decand.—Dirty, wash-leather exudation;

mucus hawked with difficulty, from the posterior nares; mucus hangs down in shreds; severe pains in head, neck and back; chilliness; great prostration; faint on rising.

Salicylic acid.—Recommended without special indications. (Have seen good results from its use).

Sulphuric acid.—A valuable remedy, especially in connection with *Mercurius*. Indications are fetid breath; difficult breathing on account of exudation; pulse frequent and weak.

Chloride of Lime.—(fifteen or twenty drops of the *Liquor calcis chlorinatæ* in a half tumblerful of water. Dose one teaspoonful administered at short intervals). This treatment has a number of able advocates, who report successful cures.

For local treatment, a gargle of *alcohol* and water is the best. In the croupous form inhalations of *Kali bichrom.* may be of service. *Carbolic acid*, *Salicylic acid*, and *Hydrastis* have also been used with reputed success, but the internal treatment is what we must place our main reliance upon, and cases may be treated without any external or local application, with more satisfaction and with far better results, than others where the local adjuvants are most assiduously used.

The diet must be good. Concentrated liquid food must, as a rule be given all through the attack. Beef-tea, mutton broth, milk and in cases where much prostration is present milk punch, and alcoholic stimulants are imperatively demanded. Even during convalescence and for some months after recovery, the question of diet should be carefully considered, as improper

food may cause death. Cases have come under the writer's observation where a fatal result took place from one to two months after apparent recovery, through the taking of improper food.

SEQUELÆ require treatment.

Helonias.—For the debility.

Gelsemium, *Strychnia*, *Electricity*, and other remedies for the paralysis.

MALARIAL FEVER.

The varieties of fever that come under this title are generally marked by periodicity and include *Intermittent*, *Remittent* and *Pernicious* or *Congestive Fevers*. These may be considered as different grades of the same disease, agreeing in the nature of their cause, periodicity and natural convertibility.

INTERMITTENT FEVER—FEVER AND AGUE—CHILLS AND FEVER.

SYMPTOMS.—The paroxysm comes on with languor and yawning, followed by chilliness; the face becomes pale; the lips and nails bluish; the teeth chatter; the skin feels cold to the touch. This *cold stage* may last from ten minutes to two or three hours. Gradually the cold stage passes off and a feeling of warmth supercedes, until in a short time, the face is flushed and the temperature of the surface of the body reaches from 105° to 110°, seldom more than 108° with restlessness,

thirst, a full rapid pulse, headache, pains in the bones, etc. This *hot stage* lasts from one to sixteen hours or more, and then the *sweating stage* comes on; the patient breaks out with sweat all over; the pulse becomes softer and less frequent, and the fever and accompanying discomforts pass off.

The patient now feels well, except perhaps debilitated, but the paroxysm returns. If it recurs in twenty-four hours it is a *quotidian*, but if it comes every other day it is a *tertian* fever. It may occur on the first and fourth days constituting a *quartan* or be a *quintan*, *sextan*, *septan* or *octan*. We may also have a *double tertian*, in which there is a daily attack, but those of alternate days alone corresponding in time and severity. The *tertian* and *quotidian* varieties are the most common, and the *octan* or weekly variety occasionally met with.

Sometimes the stages are very irregular and anomalous. The sweating stage may precede the cold stage, or be the most marked of all. Sometimes the chill is entirely wanting, and in others the stages are not defined, and the patient has a "*dumb ague*" which comes on periodically, manifesting itself by great depression or pain or headache, chilly sensations, nausea, vomiting or other derangements. *Intermittent neuralgia* is common in malarial districts, and in such places all diseases are apt to take on periodicity, but in cases dependent upon organic disease there are significant traits of disturbance during the interval between the decided exacerbations of the symptoms.

SEQUELÆ.—Anæmia, enlargement of the liver or spleen, and dropsy.

TREATMENT.—Left to themselves most intermittents will get well in from six to eight weeks, but sometimes they may last for months. Almost every remedy in the *materia medica* has a relation to chills and fevers, and in protracted cases the student will have abundant time to thoroughly search out the indicated remedy. The most important are:

Apis mel.—Especially in old intermittents; puffiness under the eyes and a waxy complexion; thirst during the chill; in the apyrexia, pains under the short ribs, on left side; restlessness; joints sore.

Arsenicum.—Chill and fever at the same time; or hot and cold alternately; dry heat with thirst, drinking a little and often; unquenchable thirst during the sweat.

Canchalagua.—In intermittents marked with much headache in all stages, and a feeling of soreness all over.

Capsicum.—Chill begins in the back with thirst; worse after drinking; burning heat; copious sweat; heat and sweat lessened by motion.

Cedron.—Chill very prominent; moderate fever and sweat; pains of a neuralgic character in various places. Especially useful for children.

China.—Hunger and thirst precede the chill; violent internal chill, with icy cold hands and feet, and congestion of blood to the head; heat sets in late after the chill, and is accompanied by thirstlessness or

thirst for cold drinks only; during the sweat increased thirst; sweat more on side on which he lies.

Chinoidine and other preparations of Quinine are sometimes necessary but experience has shown that smaller doses are frequently more certain in their action than large ones.

Eucalyptus glob.—Useful in dumb ague, or in old cases that continue after the patient has removed from the malarious district where the disease originated.

Eupatorium perfol.—Thirst for hours before the chill, with yawning; during the chill; thirst; throbbing headache; pain in all the bones; much shivering; during the fever; cannot raise the head, on account of faintness; sleep and moaning; vomiting of bile at end of hot stage, followed by slight sweat and sleep.

Eupatorium purpureum.—Similar to Eup. perf. but with chilliness when moving during the sweat.

Ipecacuanha.—Chill preceded by diarrhœa, or where nausea is a prominent symptom. The patient feels worse during sweat; after abuse of Quinine.

Lachesis.—Chills return every spring or fall; come on in the afternoon; face red and very talkative during the hot stage; worse in the warm room.

Muriate of Ammonia intermittents recurring every seventh day.

Natrum muriat.—Chill at 10 or 11 o'clock A. M., beginning in the feet or small of the back; blue nails; hammering headache; nausea and vomiting; heat with increased headache and unconsciousness; relief

with the sweat. Especially useful in old intermittents after abuse of Quinine.

Nux vomica.—Anticipating morning chill, with aching in the limbs; yawning; blue nails; no thirst; then thirst; long lasting fever with stitches in the temples; light sweat; apyrexia marked by bilious and gastric derangements, and paralytic feeling of weakness in the legs.

Pulsatilla.—After quinine has been administered and there is enlarged spleen, mucous diarrhoea nausea and loss of appetite. Absence of thirst marks all its stages; chilliness in spots, now here, now there, vomiting of mucus when chill comes on.

Sabadilla.—Sweat every night; chill in the evening with attacks of shivering; very restless during the fever.

Rhus.—Chill slight; fever prolonged with drowsiness; sweat with relief. (A good remedy for children.)

Verat. alb.—Cold sweat; sunken countenance; prostration, etc.

There are numerous other remedies recommended, one of which *Hyposulphite of Soda* is an excellent remedy in cases where much Quinine has been administered. It will "wash out" the buzzing in the ears and other symptoms quickly. To effect this, twenty grains of the crude salt should be dissolved in eight ounces of water, and a dessert spoonful of this administered every two or four hours.

REMITTENT FEVER—BILIOUS FEVER.

This is a disease peculiar to hot climates and malarial districts, and prevails more in the summer and autumn months, although occasionally met with in the winter and spring.

SYMPTOMS.—The prodromic stage is not generally very marked, unless by a sense of gastric uneasiness. The onset of the disease is marked by a decided chill, not usually violent, but lasting perhaps half an hour. This is followed by violent fever, the skin becomes hot, dry and harsh; there is pain, fullness and throbbing in the head; the face is flushed; back and bones ache; his tongue has become coated; thirst is always great; vomiting of the contents of the stomach or bilious matter is quite common; constipation or bilious evacuations may be present; the urine is dark colored and scanty; respiration is hurried but free. After continuing at their height from eight to eighteen hours, the febrile symptoms subside, and the patient breaks into a perspiration, the patient sleeps, and wakes feeling comparatively comfortable; slight headache and backache remain, and the pulse remains above the normal standard, but the irritability of the stomach is gone and thirst is much less. Soon, however, the fever is rekindled, and all the symptoms return with increased intensity; again there is abatement, followed by recurrence, and this continues until either the remissions are effaced and the fever becomes continuous, but still maintaining a periodicity in ex-

acerbation, or the remissions become more marked and better defined—almost an intermission.

The average duration of the fever is from nine to twelve days, unless complications exist or the attack is very violent. The latter cases may be protracted for three, four, or even six weeks.

Not unfrequently after an attack of remittent has lasted ten or twelve days, the patient may pass into a **TYPHOID CONDITION** when we notice great muscular debility, jerking of the tendons, picking at the bed-clothes, dark, dry tongue; weak pulse running from 120 to 140 beats per minute; delirium or a comatose condition; bowels either constipated, or diarrhœa is present.

The disease terminates 1, by recovery directly from the febrile state; 2, conversion into an intermitting fever; 3, cessation of the fever, with organic disease as a sequelæ, or 4, death.

COMPLICATIONS are said to be inflammation of the brain; pneumonia; gastric and intestinal catarrh.

SEQUELÆ.—Hepatitis; splenitis; slow convalescence, attended with sallow skin, indigestion and nervous debility.

TREATMENT.—*Aconite*.—Full, frequent, hard pulse; skin dry and hot; yellow coated tongue; red, scanty urine; sleeplessness, restlessness; moaning.

Argentum nitricum.—Tongue dry, hard and black; memory weak; cannot find the right word; falters in his speech; complains that the time passes so slowly.

Arnica.—Soreness as if beaten all over the body;

low, muttering delirium; tongue dry with brown streak down the middle.

Baptisia tinct.—Dull, heavy, pressive headache; sallow face; tongue yellow along the center; constant desire for water; nausea; feels as if lying on a board; changes position often; back and hips ache and are stiff.

Belladonna.—Strong pulsation of blood-vessels of the forehead; vomiting of sour, bitter substances.

Bryonia.—Dread of motion; irritable mood; wishes to be alone; pain in the small of the back; faintness on rising up, etc.

Chamomilla.—Great restlessness, complaining and anxiety; bitter taste; bitter vomiting; tongue red in the middle and white on the sides, or white center with red edges; sweat especially about the head, and mostly hot.

China.—Yellowish sallow complexion; jerking, tearing headache; pain in the limbs; great debility; during the fever, the veins of the face appear enlarged and there is great congestion to the head, with red face, during remission patient perspires easily.

Eupatorium perfol.—Intense aching in the bones; vomiting of bile, with trembling and great nausea, causing great prostration; soreness in region of the liver; tight clothing is oppressive.

Gelsemium.—Nausea; vertigo; headache; tongue yellowish white; the muscles feel bruised and do not seem to be under control of the will; wants to lie still; nervous; excitable; sweat always relieves the bad feelings.

Iris versicolor.—Muttering delirium and bilious diarrhoea; burning distress in the stomach.

Lachesis.—Tongue feels stiff, and trembles when protruded; abundant tenacious saliva; bad odor from the mouth; desire for oysters.

Mercurius.—Vertigo when lying on the back; head feels as if it would burst; tongue shows imprint of the teeth; violent thirst; sweat does not relieve.

Opium.—Heavy stupid sleep, with red face; whole body burning when bathed in sweat; limbs twitch; wants to be uncovered.

Petroleum.—Head feels as if filled with live animals; yellow complexion; tongue coated white in the center, with dark edges; violent thirst for beer.

Rhus tox.—Low spirited; very restless; face glistening and red; stupefying headache, with buzzing; motion relieves the bad feelings.

Sulphur.—When indicated remedies fail to produce desired effect; or for frequent flushes of heat, ending with slight sweat and faintness.

Veratrum viride.—Headache proceeding from the nape of the neck, with vertigo, dimness of vision and dilated pupils; tingling in the limbs; pulse full hard and frequent; smallest quantity of food and drink is immediately rejected; tongue feels scalded.

INFANTILE REMITTENT FEVER.

Although this disease does not usually arise from malarial causes, and it is a mooted question whether it

is even a distinctive disease, no better place can be found for calling attention to its

SYMPTOMS.—It is a disease of a typhoid character, commencing with languor and debility; the child complains of feeling tired; loss of appetite; coated tongue; constipation or diarrhœa. This continues some days when flushes of heat, alternating with chilliness occur; the pulse is quick and full; there is nausea and vomiting; delirium; headache; tongue becomes red at the edges; the urine is dark and scanty, and if diarrhœa is present, the discharges are dark colored and offensive. These symptoms increase with frequent remissions, in which the child seems better, but frequently more irritable, and runs a course very similar to malarial remittent fever.

TREATMENT.—The principal remedies are:

Aconite.—Very restless and anxious during the febrile stage.

Antim. crud.—White coated tongue; excessive nausea and vomiting.

Arsenic.—Thirst; restlessness; prostration; worse about midnight.

Belladonna.—Congestion to head; flushed face, etc.

Baptisia.—The child can swallow nothing but fluids; mouth and tongue very dry; belching of wind.

Bryonia.—Parched lips; constipation; child wants to lie perfectly still; dry, burning heat; sour or oily sweat.

China.—Worse every other day; emaciation, especially of the hands and feet.

Cina or *Santonine.*—Worms seem to be irritating cause of fever.

Gelsemium.—Nervous restlessness; vertigo; nausea; headache.

Ipecacuanha.—Constant nausea, and gastric derangements.

Mercurius.—Abdomen swollen and tender; sore mouth; sweat without relief.

Muriatic acid.—Low fever; tendency to "slide down in bed."

Nux vomica.—Patient is worse in the morning; cross; irritable.

Pulsatilla.—Thirstlessness is a prominent symptom.

Rhus tox.—Brown tongue; tongue with triangular red tip; very restless; must change position constantly.

Sulphur.—Child has weak, faint spells.

Tartar emet.—Much nausea and vomiting; tongue coated white with enlarged papillæ.

CONGESTIVE FEVER — PERNICIOUS, OR MALIGNANT — INTERMITTENT, OR REMITTENT.

This is a malignant, destructive, malarial fever, of either the intermittent or remittent type. The height of the disease is accompanied by intense congestion of one or several internal organs.

SYMPTOMS.—Beginning frequently as an ordinary intermittent or remittent, the violent character of the disease does not show itself until the second or third paroxysm, and then the symptoms vary according to the organ especially affected. The principal varieties

of this disorder are the *cerebral*, *thoracic* and *gastro-enteric*. In the first, there is intense congestion to the brain, and consequently coma or delirium. The *thoracic* variety is marked by dyspnœa, caused by overwhelming congestion of the lungs. The *gastro-enteric* variety, is often associated with the last described, and is quite common in the south western states. Vomiting; nausea; purging of thin discharges; intense thirst; and desire for air; the patient complains of a sense of sinking and of weight, and of burning heat in the stomach; the skin grows lividly pale, shrunk or covered with cold, clammy sweat; the pulse is usually small, weak, and rapid or irregular; the respiration is deep drawn; to each expiration, succeed two short inspirations.

Reaction follows in most cases after four or five hours, and the skin becomes hot; the pulse feeble; and the stormy symptoms subside or wholly yield. Another paroxysm may occur at the same or an earlier hour next day. This is worse than the first, and if a third attack is allowed to take place, it is generally fatal.

TREATMENT.—This must be prompt and effective.

Aconite, *Belladonna*, *Gelsemium* or *Veratrum viride*, may be given during the attack.

Compare remedies for fever and ague and remittent fever, but if you are in doubt, remember that the primary indication is to arrest the paroxysms, and to do this, if necessary, give *Quinine* in appreciable doses. thirty to forty grains given in divided doses during the intervals will accomplish all that the remedy is capable of doing.

During an attack in addition to the administration of medicine, endeavor to promote reaction by means of hot water bottles, hot bricks, or bags of hot salt or sand, laid along the spine, and by rubbing the extremities.

TYPHO-MALARIAL FEVER.

This is a severe form of malarial fever. It is marked by high fever; the remissions are marked at first, but the disease soon runs into an indistinct exacerbating and remitting fever; with hepatic tenderness; jaundice; foul stomach; persistent diarrhœa; enlarged spleen; and a decided typhoid tendency. A favorable termination is marked by a return of the remissions and subsequent intermissions, or by a gradual decrease of the symptoms. The disease may last from three to six weeks or even longer, and be followed by a slow convalescence.

TREATMENT.—Compare especially *Arsenicum*, *Baptisia*, *Carbo veg.*, *Ceanothus americanus*, *China*, *Hydrastis*, *Mercurius*, *Phosphorus*, *Sulphur*. Other remedies may be useful. (See remittent fever.)

HÆMORRHAGIC MALARIAL FEVER.

This is a form of congestive fever, and is the same as has been described by French writers as *Hæmaturio bilious fever*. It usually attacks those who have suffered for some time with malarial fevers. Its characteristic features are: Severe chill; nausea and vomit-

ing; headache; restlessness; rapidly developing jaundice; pain in the right side and in the region of the kidneys; bloody urine; cold sweat; purpuric spots over the body; uræmic poisoning; and if not relieved death in a few days or after a longer period. Periodicity is marked and intermissions or remissions occur.

TREATMENT.—Compare intermittent, remittent and congestive fevers, and liver and kidney affections.

CHRONIC MALARIAL POISONING.

This condition is often found in malarious districts. Its signs are lassitude; debility; enlarged spleen; torpid liver; stools often black; impaired digestion and sallow complexion. Other cases are marked by nausea and vomiting; coated tongue; dry skin; constipation; turbid urine; disturbed sleep; neuralgic pains in forehead, etc., perhaps eventually breaking out in an attack of intermittent, especially of the “dumb ague” variety.

TREATMENT.—Removal to a non-malarious district will generally benefit such patients, and compare such remedies as *Arsenicum*, *Ipecac*, *China*, *Ferrum*, *Natrum mur.*, *Apis mel.*, *Nux vomica*, *Eucalyptus*, *Sepia*, *Sulphur*, *Leptandria*, *Mercurius*, and *Veratrum*.

YELLOW FEVER.

Yellow fever prevails in certain sections of the country as an epidemic, prevailing in hot climates and low and level localities near the sea coast, or near

waters tributary to the sea. Local filth predisposes to its development.

SYMPTOMS.—The attack comes on suddenly, either as a chill or merely chilly sensations intermingled with heat; soon the febrile excitement becomes established; the heat is intense; skin hot and dry; the pulse quick and tense; severe pain in forehead and orbits; the face is flushed and the eyes red and watery, with a glistening, glassy appearance; the patient is restless, anxious, conscious and complains much of severe pain in the back and extremities; breathing is hurried; stomach irritable; soreness at the pit of the stomach and great thirst is present; the tongue is more or less coated, but moist; after thirty-six or forty-eight hours, there is a remission and the second stage of the disorder appears. The fever subsides, the pulse falls and the distressing symptoms abate; but the gastric irritability does not wholly disappear, and a deep yellow or orange hue tinges the eyes and the whole surface of the body; the patient is cheerful, and in light cases, convalescence has already set in; after a few dark colored bilious stools, the yellowness of the skin fades and the patient is well. More generally however, this deceptive improvement does not last a day, when the patient again becomes anxious and uncomfortable; the symptoms of the first stage appear in greater intensity, and in addition, the pulse sinks, and becomes slow and irregular; the skin becomes cool, dry, and of a bronze hue in some cases; “black vomit” or large quantities of altered blood are easily ejected from the stomach; hæmorrhages are frequent; often the vomit ceases; a low muttering

delirium sets in and the patient dies exhausted. Should reaction set in recovery is very gradual.

Epidemics differ; some cases exhibit marked febrile excitement, while others little fever, but with a tendency to congestion of internal organs. Still other cases are the "walking cases," in which patients keep about until attacked with "black vomit."

Immunity from second attacks is common.

TREATMENT.—*Aconite*.—Intense fever; dry, hot skin; full bounding pulse; restlessness; anxiety; first stage.

Belladonna.—In first stage; terrible headache; congestion to head.

Bryonia.—Face hot, red, puffy; pulse full, hard, rapid and tense; the sufferings are aggravated by motion; in first stage.

Arsenicum.—Prostration; burning in the stomach; pulse small, irregular and very frequent; in second stage.

Carbo veg.—Hippocratic countenance; cold tongue; pulse thread-like, cold extremities; cold surface of body; second stage.

Crotalus.—In second stage; great prostration; vomiting; coldness, collapse.

These are the main remedies used in the epidemics of 1878 and 1879. Others may be useful in other epidemics or different localities. Hygienic measures are necessary; disinfection of all surroundings; isolation of the sick, and general sanitary arrangements are urgently demanded.

RELAPSING FEVER.

This is continuous fever somewhat resembling remittent fever in its general manifestations, but lacks the daily remissions and exacerbations. Its invasion is abrupt; rigors, pain of a severe character in the head, back and limbs; nausea and vomiting; high fever; a white, moist tongue; epigastric tenderness; high colored urine; restlessness, and occasionally delirium; bowels constipated, and in many cases jaundice, and in nearly all enlargement of the spleen; the matter ejected from the stomach is greenish, or sometimes black and like coffee grounds. These symptoms terminate abruptly by an exceedingly copious perspiration on the fifth or seventh day, and after apparent complete recovery, until the fourteenth day from the commencement, when a sudden relapse occurs. This second attack may be milder or more severe than the first, and terminate from the third to the eighth day. In some cases a second, third, fourth and fifth attack occurs.

The temperature generally rises to 104° or 105° on the second day, and reaches its maximum the day before the abatement of the fever. After this as the symptoms subside the pulse sinks rapidly to 90° . When the relapse occurs, the temperature again rises to 104° or 105° or more, and descends again with convalescence.

Convalescence is slow and frequently attended with ophthalmia.

Relapsing fever appears from its history to be associated with circumstances of destitution in large

cities, and has been called "FAMINE FEVER" in Europe.

TREATMENT.—*Argentum nitricum*, *Arsenicum*, *Baptisia*, *Aconite*, *Nux vomica*, *China*, *Eupatorium perfoliatum*, etc.

TYPHOID FEVER—NERVOUS FEVER—CONTINUED
FEVER—ENTERIC FEVER—ABDOMINAL TYPHUS
—ENTERO-MESENTERIC FEVER.

This is a form of continued fever attended with great prostration, and disturbance of the nervous system, with specific anatomical lesions, viz.: enlargement and ulceration of the glands of Peyer, of the solitary glands, and in the tumefaction of the mesenteric glands. It occurs in all climates, sporadically in some places, and being thoroughly at home in other sections, frequently showing itself as an epidemic. It is most frequent in autumn, although it occurs at all seasons of the year, and attacks more often young adults, avoiding both extremes of age. It spreads by infection.

SYMPTOMS.—After several days of general indisposition, weakness, debility, headache, dizziness and soreness of the limbs, and sometimes attacks of nose bleed, and bronchial cough, the patient takes to bed, with fever of considerable violence; the face assumes a dark purplish flush, but may turn pale and sunken if the patient sits up; he lies dozing, but his sleep is restless and disturbed by tiresome dreams, and he perhaps mutters or calls out in his sleep. When awake, consciousness is present, but indifferent, and he an-

swers questions slowly and reluctantly; the tongue is coated; appetite entirely gone; the bowels loose, and by the end of the first week the abdomen is swollen and tender to the touch. The second week finds the fever unabated, and signs of disturbance of the nervous system and alimentary tract more marked; often there is nausea; pain in right iliac fossa, with gurgling, increased by pressure, and tympanites; the tongue becomes dry and reddish or brownish and the teeth covered with dark crusts; rose-colored lenticular spots, disappearing on pressure, are discoverable, few in number, and on the abdomen only, near the end of the second week; the mind is dull and wandering; cough and great restlessness exist, and the debility is extreme. The third week usually shows a change for better or for worse; slow recovery sets in marked by a brightening of the countenance, and a gradual increase of consciousness and strength; or the insensibility increases, with jerking of the tendons, feeble pulse, cold, clammy sweats, and dissolution. One month is the average time of taking to bed and leaving it convalescent, although complications may prolong it much longer, or death occur earlier from perforation of the bowels, causing severe peritonitis, with collapse.

THE TEMPERATURE in typhoid fever has received special attention. It presents a typical rise and fall during the first week, increasing from morning to evening and showing an abatement from evening to morning increasing daily, and reaching 104° on the evening of the fourth day. An attack of disease showing a temperature of 104° on the second day is not ty-

phoid fever, and the same exclusion applies if the temperature falls below 103° from the fourth to the eleventh days. A difference of 1° or 1.5° between morning and evening (the latter highest) is usual. The reverse is unfavorable. A fall of temperature near the end of the second week to below 103° is always favorable. Persistence at 104° or over, indicates a severe case, and a sudden increase indicates a complicating inflammation.

THE DISCHARGES of typhoid fever are characteristic. *Diarrhœa* is never absent. If but one discharge daily, it is liquid. Usually after the middle of the first week there are two or three evacuations, every day, in color, brownish with a yellowish tinge. Hæmorrhage from the bowels is most apt to occur in the second or third weeks.

COMPLICATIONS.—Pneumonia; inflammation of the brain; peritonitis; (the latter always when perforation of the ileum occurs;) bed-sores.

SEQUELÆ.—Neuralgia, paralysis, mental disturbances; slow convalescence; perforation of the bowels may occur sometimes after convalescence seems to be established.

TREATMENT.—See remedies after TYPHUS FEVER.

The diet should consist of liquid food, milk, oat-meal gruel, rice water, toast water until the fever begins to decline, and then beef tea is indispensable, and many require stimulants, in the form of wine-whey, brandy or whisky punch. Where great prostration is present, the beef tea and punch may be alternated hour by hour, the patient being waked from sleep to take the

required nourishment night and day. Retention of urine if it occur must receive attention. Every effort should be made to prevent bed-sores, by changing position frequently, and having the bed clothes always smooth under the patient. If spots become red, bathe them with brandy. Actual excoriations may be treated with Arnicated water, scraped sweet carrots, or like ulcers generally.

**TYPHUS FEVER—SHIP FEVER—CAMP FEVER—
JAIL FEVER.**

Its cause has been shown to be in many cases, crowd poison; the effluvia from human bodies in crowded and ill-ventilated localities. Once generated, it is contagious. It is almost always epidemic, and very rarely occurs sporadically.

SYMPTOMS.—It is either preceded by a brief stage of lassitude and dejection, or is ushered in by a chill, with severe pain in the back and head; followed by high fever; drowsiness, dullness and prostration; the face is flushed; tongue whitish or yellowish; bowels constipated; the pulse frequent but compressible; delirium is common, especially at night. The temperature is from 102° to 107°, and is rarely below 104°. This condition continues for several days, the patient lying in a state of half consciousness, muttering to himself, easily roused, but soon relapsing again. From the fifth to the seventh day, a rash appears of little and numerous red papulæ (miliary eruption), all over the upper part of the body, resembling measles

somewhat in appearance, but of a dark tint, and not vanishing on pressure. The rash is permanent, and the same spots remain until recovery or death. Petechiæ sometimes occur, in the worse forms of the disease. After the appearance of the rash, the confusion of mind and stupor increases; the countenance wears a deep, dusky-red flush, and the expression is stupid and much coarser than in health; his mind wanders; picks at the bed-clothes, and ceases to complain; the pulse is frequent and feeble; the tongue dry and dark; gums and teeth covered with sordes; the bowels remain constipated; the urine is scanty or retained; muscular debility is very marked.

The height of the disease is usually passed by the eleventh day, and the patient either shows signs of recovery or the poison takes a deeper hold and pushes him on to a fatal issue. Death may occur at a much earlier period, and if a sick man can withstand the poison for three weeks, he will probably recover.

TREATMENT.—The demand for beef-tea and stimulants will occur in typhus earlier than in typhoid, but the remarks regarding the latter may apply here.

REMEDIES for *typhus* and *typhoid* fevers.

The remedies especially adapted to typhoid fever are: *Apis*, *Arsenicum*, *Bryonia*, *Carbo veg.*, *Cocculus*, *Hyoscyamus*, *Muriatic acid*, *Nux vomica*, *Phos. acid*, *Rhus tox.*, *Sulphur*, *Veratrum*.

Remedies specially adapted to typhus fever are: *Apis*, *Belladonna*, *Baptisia*, *Bryonia*, *Hyoscyamus*, *Lachesis*, *Carbo veg.*, *Opium*, *Veratrum*.

With pneumonia as a complication, the remedies to

be thought of are: *Apis*, *Belladonna*, *Bryonia*, *Phosphorus*, *Rhus tox.*, *Tartar emetic*, *Sulphur*.

Special indications:

Apis mel.—Apathy; hardness of hearing; unconsciousness, with murmuring delirium inability to put out the tongue, which is dry and glossy, or cracked, sore, ulcerated, or covered with vesicles; fullness and swelling of abdomen, with soreness on pressure; constipation or discharge of thin yellowish stool with every motion of the body; trembling of the hands and feet; pulse intermittent and at times imperceptible.

Argentum nitric.—Complete deafness in typhus; tongue dry, hard as a chip and black.

Arnica.—Stupefied condition; delirium, low muttering; picks the bed-clothes; red swollen face; tongue dry with brown streak down the middle; severe pain in abdomen when touched; stool involuntary during sleep; feeble, fluttering pulse; weary, bruised sore feeling; bed feels too hard; blowing breathing when sleeping.

Arsenicum.—Putrid, foul, cadaverously smelling stools; brown, dry, leather-like tongue; great prostration; anxious expression of face; abdomen distended and painful; thirst; restlessness.

Baptisia.—Stupor; falls asleep while being spoken to, or while answering; delirium, especially at night; "cannot sleep because body is divided and cannot get the pieces together," dark red besotted looking countenance; fetid odor from the mouth; dark, thin fecal stools, very offensive; slides down in bed; feels as if sinking away.

Belladonna.—Intense cerebral excitement; violent delirium, with desire to escape; speech embarrassed; patients do not recognize their own relatives; inability to sleep, although sleepy; wakes with a start; anxious dreams; great restlessness, with sudden startings.

Bryonia.—Very tired and prostrated; delirious at night; dreams about household affairs or the business of the day; night very restless, disturbed by frightful dreams; frequent waking; hardness of hearing; lips brown, dry, cracked; hot, red, soft puffiness of the face; dry tongue with moist tip; mouth very dry; stomach distended; faintness on rising or from slightest motion; legs feel heavy as lead.

Calcareo carb.—In typhus, when the eruption comes out slowly; aroused, as often as he falls asleep, by the same disagreeable idea; tremulous pulsation of the heart; soreness of the tongue, hindering talking and eating.

Carbo veg.—Involuntary brownish, grayish, or bloody, cadaverous smelling diarrhœa; pulse thread-like, intermittent; loud rattling breathing; stupor; collapse.

Cocculus.—The nervous system is most affected; slowness of comprehension; easily startled; every trifle makes him angry; feels too weak to talk loud; the hands and feet “go to sleep.”

Hyoscyamus.—Entire loss of consciousness, and of the functions of the organs of the senses; thinks he is in the wrong place; restless, jumps out of bed, tries to run away; plays with his fingers; muttering, picking at bed clothes; eyes red, sparkling, staring;

rolling about in orbits; squinting; everything looks too large, or red; face dark red, bloated; stupid expression; sordes on teeth; tongue looks like burnt leather; involuntary diarrhœa; urine scanty or suppressed; mucous rales in chest; subsultus tendinum; red rash on skin.

Ignatia.—Impatience; yawning; stretching; very nervous; palpitation of the heart.

Lachesis.—Sopor, or delirium with great loquacity, constantly jumping from one subject to another; unrefreshing sleep with mouth open; glassy, red, dry, raw-looking tongue, trembles or catches on the teeth when protruded; tongue cracked on the tip; nose-bleed of dark blood; expression of pain, or distorted features; can bear no pressure on abdomen; very offensive stools; bed sores with black edges.

Leptandria.—May be of use in bilious complications.

Lycopolium.—Unconsciousness; somnolence; staring eyes; dropped jaw; tongue red and dry, or cracked and black; rumbling, croaking, rattling in abdomen; red sand in urine; pneumonia, with purulent sputum; rash dark red and appearing slowly.

Mercurius.—In liver complications during first stage.

Muriatic acid.—Sopor; unconsciousness; moaning; dropping of lower jaw; fetid diarrhœaic stools, involuntary while urinating; hæmorrhage from the bowels; deep, sighing breathing; patient so weak that he slides down in bed; tongue shrunken, dry, like leather; pulse intermits every third beat.

Nitric acid.—Bright red blood, not clotted, passes from the bowels; the ileo-cœcal region tender and

sore; the least motion causes faintness; drowsiness; debility.

Nux vomica.—May be useful in first stages. Putrid, sour or bitter taste in the mouth in the morning; tongue coated white or yellow; especially in the morning, with lassitude and disinclination for any labor; cannot think; the connection of ideas cannot be maintained.

Opium.—Threatening paralysis of the brain; unconscious; drowsy; deep coma; can scarcely be roused; speechless; eyes half open; face bloated, dark red; congestion to brain; slow, full and depressible pulse. In want of reaction to indicated remedy Opium relieves.

Phosphorus.—Stupor, delirium, grasping at flocks; apathy; indifference; circumscribed red spots on the cheeks; tongue dry, covered with black crusts, cracked, parched or glossy; aphthous patches in mouth; abdomen tympanitic and very sensitive; copious, light-colored stools; bloody, with small white particles like opaque frog's spawn or flesh-colored watery stools; hepatization of the lungs; nervous; weak.

Phosphoric acid.—Unconsciousness, no complaints, even pinching is not noticed; involuntary stools, liquid gray or yellowish; abdomen very much distended; great drowsiness; restless in the evening, tosses the hands about.

Rhus tox.—Inherent muttering; answers correctly when spoken to, but slowly; low, mild delirium, thinks he is roaming over fields or hard at work; pale, sunken face, or fiery red face; tongue dry, red, cracked, and has a triangular red tip; bloody saliva runs out

of mouth while asleep; abdomen sore, as if beaten; yellowish-brown, bloody, cadaverous smelling stools; involuntary at night; stools like the washing of meat; retention or involuntary discharge of urine; tearing backache and pains in limbs; restlessness, must change position very often.

Sulphur.—The whole system is torpid and does not respond to indicated remedies, especially in lean, stoop shouldered or scrofulous persons.

Tartar emet.—Tongue red in streaks, or very red and dry in the center; or tongue covered with thick, white, pasty coat; chest seems full of phlegm, without ability to expectorate; dyspnoea, so that he cannot lie down; great sleepiness; great weakness and lassitude.

Veratrum alb.—Fainting; prostration; coldness of the limbs; face collapsed, pale, bluish; nose pointed; speech lisping, stammering, or as if the tongue was too heavy; sudden sinking of strength.

During convalescence from typhoid fever, great care should be exercised in regulating the diet, as errors in this line have been known to cause death some months after the abatement of an attack, by producing perforation in deeply-ulcerated glands of Peyer.

GASTRIC FEVER.

According to some observers, gastric fever is claimed to be a mild form of typhoid, but the testimony does not wholly establish this as a fact. It commences usually with several slight chills; with an increase of

pulse and temperature; the patient feels faint, has pains in the limbs and severe headache; sleeplessness or disturbed sleep is present; appetite is lost; tongue coated, bitter taste and nausea and vomiting; the breath is foul. At first, usually, the bowels are constipated, but if the disease is of long duration, diarrhœa is apt to occur. Severe cases may assume a typhoid appearance. The disease rarely lasts longer than a week, and may end in a day or two. Errors in diet are usually the cause of an attack.

TREATMENT.—*Aconite*.—Hot skin; full bounding pulse; headache with heat and redness of the face; dryness of the mouth.

Baptisia.—Tongue white with red edges; or brownish yellow; nausea with eructations; painful vomiting; fetid, beery odor to the mouth.

Bryonia.—Headache as if the head would burst; faintness on rising up; nausea, increased by the slightest motion; sleep disturbed by frightful dreams.

China.—Brain feels bruised; worse from even opening the eyes; worse at night; belching, sour rising; stomach feels sore, as if ulcerated.

Gelsemium.—Eyes heavy, sleepy, red; taste foul with blood-colored saliva; muscular prostration; chilliness.

Iris versicolor.—Sour smell from the mouth; sour vomiting; colicky pains in the stomach; tongue feels as if scalded.

Ipecacuanha.—Constant nausea; bitter taste; tongue coated white or clean; increased flow of saliva.

Mercurius.—Tongue moist and covered with mucus;

nausea, with sweet taste in the throat; sensation as if the head was growing larger.

Nux vomica.—Scalp sensitive to touch; putrid, sour, taste; must rinse the mouth; nausea with fainting; retching; heartburn.

Pulsatilla.—Dry mouth without thirst; chilliness; sour, green or bilious vomiting; especially after fat, rich food.

(For other remedies, see gastric catarrh, dyspepsia, etc.)

BILIOUS FEVER.

This name has been applied to a disease similar to gastric fever, but with more prominent bilious symptoms, such as jaundice, swelling of the liver; bilious diarrhoea, etc. It usually runs a longer course than simple gastric fever.

TREATMENT.—Compare remedies for gastric fever and

Colocynth.—Bilious fever with colic, which returns after eating ever so little.

Eupatorium perfol.—Thick yellowish fur on the tongue; bitter taste; dark brown urine; soreness in region of the liver; intense aching in the limbs.

Leptandria.—Tongue black down the center; chilliness; lassitude; black tarry stools; nausea, with deathly faintness on rising.

Podophyllum.—Tongue coated white, shows imprint of the teeth; copious salivation; disgust of life; headache.

CATARRHAL FEVER.

This is marked by an excessive secretion of mucus. The temperature is only moderately increased; the pulse is a little above normal, and the patient feels dull and sleepy, and disgusted at all food; if he eats anything, a distressing fullness is complained of; the mouth and throat are filled with mucus; as the disease progresses, the mouth and tongue become raw and red; in the morning especially, large quantities of mucus are thrown off, by hawking, spitting, vomiting and coughing; the urine contains mucus and the discharges from the bowels are also largely composed of mucus. The patient becomes much exhausted, and does not usually begin to recover for three or four weeks. Convalescence is slow and slight indiscretion is sufficient to cause a relapse. If the disease runs a long course, aphthæ may form, with an exceedingly fetid odor from the mouth.

TREATMENT.—*Arsenicum*.—Much saliva; must spit often; diarrhœa of pieces of mucus, with tenesmus; thirst; aphthæ.

Calcareæ carb.—Vomiting of bitter slime; expectoration of mucus, with sweetish taste; mouth slimy.

Mercurius.—Much slime collects in the mouth; mucus and blood in the stools; urine contains flesh-like lumps of mucus.

Mitchella repens.—The bronchi seem full of mucus; constant hawking and spitting.

Pulsatilla.—Flow of sweetish saliva; stools of white and bloody mucus.

Sulphur.—Nauseous saliva; stools of green or bloody mucus.

**CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER—CEREBRO-SPINAL
MENINGITIS—MALIGNANT PURPURIC FEVER.**

This disease also called cerebro-spinal typhus, and epidemic meningitis, is more generally known as **SPOTTED FEVER**. There have been several widespread visitations in this country, but although its course has been that of an epidemic, there is no evidence to show that it is personally contagious.

SYMPTOMS.—Generally the attack is sudden; a violent chill is quickly followed by intense headache, vomiting, and extreme prostration; vertigo; stupor; delirium; the neck becomes stiff, and the head is thrown backwards and rigidly fixed; the spine is painful on being touched or especially from moving; pain at nape of the neck; pains in the loins and limbs; painful sensitiveness of the whole surface of the body is present when coma is absent; face has a fixed or suffering expression; there is deafness, dimness of vision, or double vision, restlessness; pupils generally dilated; pulse at first slow, then accelerated, but diminished in volume and strength, showing extraordinary variableness; in some cases on the second or third day of the attack, spots appear on the body, varying in size and of a black, red or purple color, and not disappearing on pressure; often a vesicular eruption appears on the lips.

At the beginning of the attack, the temperature is

below the normal standard, and after reaction, the heat is not very great in some epidemics 102° to 104° ; while in others it reaches 106° to 108° or even higher. Other cases show extraordinary irregularity in the temperature, high temperature being followed by spells of normal temperature, or *vice versa*.

The duration of fatal cases is generally very short, and the first four days are the most perilous to life. Death may occur in three or four hours or in a few days; or, on the other hand, the complaint may pursue a CHRONIC course, lasting for weeks or even months, during which time defects of hearing, vision or local palsies may be present.

TREATMENT.—*Aconite*.—Tearing pain in nape of the neck; chill; fever; restlessness; hot, dry skin; full bounding pulse.

Argentum nitric.—Recommended by von Grauvogl.

Arnica.—Unconscious, when spoken to, answers correctly, but unconsciousness and delirium at once return; cervical muscles too weak to support head; great sensibility of cervical vertebræ, and soreness of all the limbs; great weakness; rigidity of the muscles; petechiæ, ecchymosed spots.

Baptisia.—Heavy pain at the base of the brain, with laming and drawing in muscles of the neck; soreness of eyeballs; neck so tired, he cannot hold it in any position; delirious stupor; head and hands feel too large; restless; cannot sleep because body or head feels scattered about.

Belladonna.—Intensely red face; all the senses more acute; great restlessness, with sudden startings.

Bryonia.—Great dread of motion; every spot of the body is painful to pressure; sudden prostration.

Cimicifuga.—Intense pain as if a bolt had been driven from the neck to vertex, worse at every throb of the heart; sensitiveness of the spine; soreness of all the muscles; starts during sleep.

Gelsemium.—Severe chill; fever with slow pulse; dilated pupils; fullness of the head; throbbing carotids, thick speech; sharp, darting pains along course of the nerves; excessive irritability of mind and body.

Hyoscyamus.—Stupor, unconsciousness; dark, red bloated face; double vision; convulsions; jerking of muscles; picking at bed-clothes.

Opium.—Heavy, stupid sleep, with red face; spasms beginning with loud screams; then foam at the mouth; trembling of limbs; suffocation; eyes half open and upturned, and insensible to light; opisthotonos with rolling from side to side.

Stramonium.—Constant pain in neck; head bent backward; unconscious and stupid; grinding of the teeth, least noise startles the patient; convulsions from bright dazzling objects; painful sensation as if joints were loose.

The constant application of a spray of Sulphuric ether to the occiput and neck or bags filled with bran and pounded ice are of benefit.

The CHRONIC form requires many other remedies, and while the whole materia medica may be called in requisition, we may expect benefit from such drugs as *Argent. nitr.*, *Arnica*, *Causticum*, *Nux vomica*, *Phosphorus*, *Strychnia*, *Zinci phosph.*, etc.

THE PLAGUE.

This formidable oriental disease, we only know by its description. It more nearly resembled typhus fever, except that in plague in addition to the general symptoms of debility, restlessness, delirium, etc., there is nausea and vomiting; despairing look of countenance; hæmorrhages; petechiæ; glandular swellings and carbuncles.

Plague was at one time thought to be one of the most contagious of diseases, but there are excellent reasons for believing it locally infectious. Hygienic improvements have almost put an end to it in the large cities of the east.

TREATMENT.—The remedies best adapted to this disease are *Arsenicum*, *Baptisia*, *Carbo veg.*, *China*, *Lachesis*, *Tartar emetic*, *Veratrum* and others.

CHOLERA—EPIDEMIC, ASIATIC, MALIGNANT,
CHOLERA ASPHYXIA.

This formidable disease is due to a specific poison, and pursues an epidemic course, carrying death and desolation in its track.

SYMPTOMS.—In many cases a premonitory diarrhœa precedes an attack, or the onset may be sudden and unexpected. When developed, there is vomiting and purging; at first the contents of the stomach and intestines are voided, and then large quantities of turbid fluid, resembling rice-water, with whitish particles like rice floating in it; spasmodic pains and cramps

occur in the muscles of the abdomen and extremities, contracting them into hard, round knobs; the skin grows cold; the respiration is hurried; the pulse is slightly more frequent than normal; and there is a rapidly progressing exhaustion. If not checked *collapse* comes on; with intense thirst; burning in the epigastric region; pulse quick and hardly perceptible; cessation of discharges and cramps; skin cold and blue, and covered with a clammy sweat; the whole body shrinks, and the countenance becomes death-like; eyes shrunk and glassy; nose pointed; voice husky and sepulchral; the breath cold; all natural secretions cease, and the skin remains in folds when pinched. Death occurs if not relieved, on the average, in about eighteen hours.

If recovery takes place, all the symptoms may, by a perfect reaction, speedily change, and recovery become complete at once; but in case of imperfect reaction, a low form of fever may follow, which may end in death in a few days, or recovery in a week or two. In any case, convalescence is apt to be slow, and the irritable condition of the intestinal canal may remain for months or even years.

TREATMENT.—*Camphora*.—Hahnemann says of this remedy: “When cholera first makes its appearance: it usually attacks in the following way: great prostration at once; the patient cannot stand; his features become distorted; his eyes sunken; his face and hands bluish and cold; with coldness of the remaining parts of the body; his features express despair, and his whole action anguish, as though he would suffocate; half stupid and senseless, he moans and groans in a

hoarse, husky voice, expressing nothing particular, unless questioned. He has burning in the stomach and œsophagus, and cramps in the calves of the legs and other muscles; when touched in the pit of the stomach, he cries out; he has no thirst, no nausea, no vomiting, no diarrhœa. In such cases Camphor gives immediate relief; one drop of the tincture on sugar every five minutes." These observations of Hahnemann have been verified in thousands of cases.

Veratrum alb.—Anguish; fear of death, or indifference; vertigo; eyes sunken; nose cold; face cold, pale, distorted, bluish, bloated; great thirst for cold water, and vomiting after drinking, with great debility or diarrhœa at the same time; gushing, profuse, rice-water discharges, with cramps or colic in the bowels; cold feeling in the abdomen; tongue pale or bluish; dry or yellow coated; voice feeble and husky; anxious oppression and constriction of the chest; cramps commencing in the hands and feet and gradually spreading all over; pulse small and thread-like; coldness all over; cold perspiration.

Cuprum met.—Hahnemann says "If after Camphor, there should not be a change for the better, apply at once Cuprum X." Severe, painful clonic spasms; vomiting and diarrhœa seem to be slightly checked by drinking cold water; blue lips; coldness; urine suppressed.

Arsenicum.—Anguish; restlessness; prostration; eyes sunken; nose pointed; excessive thirst; violent burning in stomach and bowels; urine suppressed; voice hoarse; cold sticky perspiration.

Carbo veg.—Patient lies in a soper, pulseless; cold breath; cold tongue; perfect collapse.

Many other remedies may be found useful, but these are the principal ones and remedies that have stood the test of experience.

PERSONAL PREVENTION.—The best prophylactic yet recommended is Sulphur. Dr. Hering says: "Put half a teaspoonful of *Flowers of Sulphur* in each of your stockings and go quietly about your business." In addition keep the system at par. Never go out on an empty stomach, and eat no indigestible food. Depletion of the system by low diet or over-excitation by stimulants are both injurious. All records show that the drunkard stands first, as the most likely to be attacked by this disease, and that temperance in all things is essential to safety in all epidemics.

CHOLERINE.

Diarrhœa prevails during an epidemic of cholera. It has been called **CHOLERINE**. This, as well as the premonitory diarrhœa of an attack, should be noticed and checked. The remedies likely to be needed are:

Chamomilla.—Discharges greenish, slimy or watery; rumbling in the bowels.

Ipecacuanha.—Much nausea and vomiting predominate.

Nux vom.—Frequent, small, offensive discharges; bitter or sour taste in the morning.

Phos. acid.—Considered by some almost specific in the diarrhœa that precedes cholera; frequent dis-

charges, loose and slimy, or of a whitish gray color, or containing undigested substances.

Secale cor.—Painless diarrhœa, with tingling and numbness in the limbs.

Sulphur.—Diarrhœa and vomiting at the same time; wakens patient after midnight; cramps in calves of legs and soles.

Veratrum.—Diarrhœa and vomiting of a turbid water; cold perspiration.

During cholera epidemics the sanitary inspection of horses and abatement of nuisances, removal from tainted districts and the treatment of premonitory symptoms are preventives of great value.

PYÆMIA.

Purulent contamination of the blood may arise after injuries and operations, or from any diseased part affecting the blood circulating through it so that the blood excites destructive suppuration in parts in which the circulation carries it. When it occurs its

SYMPTOMS are chills; low fever; rapidity and feebleness of the pulse; prostration; delirium; swelling of the joints; profuse sweatings. Death may occur in a few days from devitalization of the blood, and the fever rarely lasts longer than a week, frequently showing variations of temperature, the maximum ranging from 106° to 108°.

TREATMENT.—Consists of good nursing, *pure air*, and one or more of the following remedies: *Rhus*

radicans, Arsenicum, Carbo veg., Carbolic acid, China, Crotalus, Lachesis, Phosphorus, Silicea, etc.

SEPTÆMIA.

This is a poisoned state of the blood, caused by poisonous bites or the absorption of putrid matter. The symptoms vary with the poison occasioning it, being much the same as pyæmia, except that secondary pus formations belong to the latter.

TREATMENT.—See remedies for pyæmia.

GLANDERS, OR FARCY.

This is a disease of horses, but is sometimes communicated to man.

SYMPTOMS.—After an incubation of a few days, with feverishness, the nostrils become inflamed, and at the same time pains appear in the joints; the nose becomes ulcerated, with fetid discharge; nasal hæmorrhage occurs; the skin becomes red in patches, which may grow dark and gangrenous; a pustular eruption, the pustules appearing in crops, one after another, appears on the face and limbs; the eyes inflame and become œdematous; the lymphatic glands enlarge; the fauces and pharynx become involved, and the breath is very offensive. With all, a low fever exists, with great thirst, delirium or coma, diarrhœa, and fetid odor from the skin.

TREATMENT.—If a sore has come in contact with the poison of glanders, before bad symptoms appear wash it well with soap and water, and expose it to as great heat as can be borne. If symptoms of the disease show themselves, give *Lachesis*. If this does not cause improvement, give *Phosphoric acid* or *Arsenicum*, then *Sulphur* or *Calcarea carb.*

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CHAPTER XI.

CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES, OR DISEASES OF DIATHESIS.

RHEUMATISM.

This disease is articular or muscular but the usual division is into *acute* and *chronic*. In addition to these forms, we encounter *syphilitic rheumatism*, or bone pains. *Gonorrhœal rheumatism*; *myalgia* and *rheumatic arthritis*.

ACUTE RHEUMATISM is articular attacking especially the larger joints, and is what is popularly known as *rheumatic fever*. It is characterized by high fever, with a full bounding pulse, and with profuse sour perspiration; deeply coated tongue; scanty, turbid, acid urine; the joints become swollen, hot, tense, red painful and tender. It may remain in the joints first affected, but more commonly shifts from joint to joint, the shoulders, wrists, knees and ankles being most frequently so affected. Its duration is from ten days to three weeks or more, and although seldom fatal, it leaves the patient weak and debilitated, and more liable to future attacks. The danger consists in the liability to endocarditis and pericarditis, and subsequent chronic valvular lesions of the heart.

CHRONIC RHEUMATISM may be either a sequel of the acute disease, or the primary disorder may assume a

lingering form from the onset. It may affect the joints, muscles or sheaths of nerves. Muscular rheumatism may affect the neck, scalp, face, chest, abdomen, etc., one of the most common forms being in the loins, constituting *lumbago*. The most striking example of rheumatic neuralgia, due to affections of the sheaths of the nerves, is *sciatica*.

RHEUMATIC ARTHRITIS is also known as *rheumatic gout*. In this the joints are affected, becoming enlarged and deformed. It may be acute or chronic, but is generally the latter.

MYALGIA is muscular pain without inflammation or other defined disease, and affects the back and chest more often than other parts of the body.

SYPHILITIC RHEUMATISM affects the long flat bones. The pain is of a boring, grinding nature, always worse at night, from about 9 o'clock in the evening till towards morning, when it usually abates with a slight perspiration. It may result in exostoses which may terminate in caries or necrosis.

GONORRHŒAL RHEUMATISM is due to absorption of gonorrhœal virus, and attends an attack of gonorrhœa.

TREATMENT.—For acute rheumatism. *Aconite*, *Asclepius tub.*, *Belladonna*, *Bryonia*, *Caulophyllum*, *Cimicifuga*, *Dulcamara*, *Rhododendron*, *Rhus tox.*, *Salicylic acid*, *Veratrum viride*.

For chronic rheumatism. *Arnica*, *Causticum*, *Bryonia*, *Dulcamara*, *Cimicifuga*, *Mercurius*, *Nux vomica*, *Pulsatilla*, *Rhus tox.*, *Rhus rad.*, *Sepia*, *Sulphur*.

Syphilitic rheumatism requires either *Aurum*,

Curium, Mezereum, Nitric acid, Phosphorus, Phosphoric acid, Staphysagria.

Gonorrhœal rheumatism: *Hepar sulph., Mercurius, Phytolacca, Clematis, Mezereum, Thuja.*

Myalgia: *Arnica, Bryonia, Cimicifuga, Senega,* etc.

Special indications:

Aconite.—After exposure to cold dry air; fever; restlessness; hot, pale or red swelling of joints; anxiety; loud complaints.

Arnica.—Tearing pain, with great soreness, numbness and swelling of the affected parts; fears even the possibility of being touched.

Arsenicum.—Pains felt even during sleep; hot applications relieve, but leave patient much exhausted; worse about midnight.

Asclepias tuberosa.—Violent stitching pains in all the joints; dark red urine; hot, perspiring skin; yellow coated tongue.

Belladonna.—Congestion of the brain, and nervous excitement; sleepy, but cannot sleep; red swelling of the joints.

Benzoic acid.—Nodes on the joints of upper and lower limbs, cracking and knicking on motion. Syphilitic rheumatism.

Bryonia.—Stitching, tearing pains, worse from the slightest motion; the limbs feel heavy; faintness on rising from bed or from motion.

Calcarea carb.—Chronic rheumatism, from working in water.

Caulophyllum.—Severe drawing pain, especially in

the smaller joints; constantly flying pains; nervousness; uterine troubles.

Causticum.—Paralytic rigidity of the joints and limbs; at night, cannot lie still a minute, nor get a quiet position.

Cimicifuga.—Muscular rheumatism; cramping, stitching pains; aggravated by motion; muscles very sore; uneasy feeling in the limbs, causing restlessness.

Colchicum.—Tearing pains in the muscles and joints; heart disease, following acute rheumatism.

Dulcamara.—Rheumatism after exposure to wet or acute affections; chronic rheumatism alternating with attacks of diarrhœa.

Gelsemium.—Rheumatic neuralgia; myalgia; deep seated aching in the limbs and joints generally, induced by cold, and attended with loss of motion; excessively nervous.

Ledum palustre.—Rheumatism begins below and ascends; joints pale, swollen, tense, hot; stinging drawing pains; worse from warmth of bed and bed-covering, from motion and at night before 12 P. M.

Lithium carbonicum.—Paralytic stiffness in all the limbs and in the whole body; rheumatic soreness in region of the heart.

Mercurius.—Rheumatic and arthritic pains, tearing and stinging; worse at night in the warm bed; profuse sweat which does not relieve; œdema of feet and ankles, joints swollen, pale or slightly red.

Nux vomica.—Rheumatism attacking the muscles of the trunk and large joints; pale, tense swellings; numbness or twitching; worse from the least jar or from cold.

Pulsatilla.—Rheumatism caused by getting the feet wet, from protracted wet weather, or from eating pork; jerking, tearing wandering pains; worse at night; better from uncovering; pale face and chilliness, increasing with the pains.

Rhododendron.—Rheumatism worse in rough, windy weather; or in wet stormy weather; drawing tearing in the periosteum, worse at night; sensation in joints as if sprained.

Rhus rad.—Wandering rheumatic pains, worse after, but not during motion; much itching of the skin; scratching one part causes itching in another.

Rhus tox.—Rheumatoid pains in the limbs, with numbness and tingling; joints weak or stiff, or red shining swellings of the joints. Pains worse when at rest and when beginning to move; relief from continued motion; restlessness at night, especially after midnight.

Salicylic acid.—Acute articular rheumatism, attacking one or more joints; parts very sensitive to slightest jar; fever; motion impossible.

Sanguinaria.—Rheumatic pains vanishing on being touched, but appearing in some other spot; swelling and spasmodic pains of the joints.

Spigelia.—Rheumatism attacking the heart; loud blowing with each heart beat.

Thuja.—Rheumatism with numb feeling; worse in warmth and from moving; better from cold and after sweating; sweat only on uncovered parts.

Veratrum viride.—Pains in the joints; flying pains; shuddering; congestion to head; cardiac oppression.

GOUT—PODAGRA ARTHRITIS.

This disease may be like rheumatism either *acute* or *chronic*. It is a constitutional disorder, attacking adults over thirty years of age, especially those who lead an indolent life and who are accustomed to a rich table and the habitual use of beer or wine. It is frequently hereditary; and its early attacks are apt to occur in paroxysms, with a certain amount of periodicity.

SYMPTOMS.—The attack may come on suddenly, or after symptoms of indigestion for several days, a joint becomes very painful, red and tender. In a majority of cases the great toe is the affected member, or other small joints may be attacked, but very rarely are the large joints implicated. The pain is of a most excruciating character, but does not last more than a week at a time. After an attack, chalk-like deposits may occur about the joints. When the attacks are very frequent, with but short intermissions it is termed **CHRONIC GOUT**. Gouty persons are subject to indigestion, neuralgia, palpitation urticaria or eczema, with a tendency to kidney disease.

GOUT MAY RETROCEDE and affect some internal organ, as the stomach, producing severe pain, nausea, vomiting, etc.; or it flies to the heart, causing palpitation, difficulty of breathing, and anxiety; or to the head, producing apoplectic or maniacal symptoms. Exposing a gouty foot to cold may produce a metastasis.

TREATMENT.—Regulation of the diet is of primary

importance in breaking up the attacks, with exercise in proportion to patient's strength.

For *acute* attacks *Aconite*, *Arnica*, *Arsenicum*, *Benzoic acid*, *China*, *Colchicum*, *Guaiacum*, *Ledum pal.*, *Sabina*, *Sulphur*, *Nux vomica*. In *chronic* gout the main remedies are *Benzoic acid*, *Culcaria carb.*, *Colocynth*, *Causticum*, *Guaiacum*, *Kalmia*, *Ledum*, *Lycopodium*, *Manganum*, *Phosphoric acid*, *Sulphur*.

Metastases require *Aconite*, *Belladonna*, *Nux vomica*, *Sarsaparilla*, *Sulphur*. Compare also affections of special organs implicated.

LUMBAGO.

This is a rheumatic affection and affects the muscles of the back and loins. The patient cannot stand erect, and finds it almost impossible to stoop forward on account of the severe pain caused by bringing the muscles of the back into action.

TREATMENT. — *Aconite*.—If due to a cold and attended with fever.

Arnica.—After injury, or overlifting.

Bryonia.—Pain so severe that patient has to walk in stooping posture. The least motion aggravates.

Nux vomica.—After fatigue; the back feels bruised; turning in bed aggravates the pain.

Rhus tox.—After moving about, the pain is easier; worse after midnight; restlessness.

In some severe cases, painting the affected spot with tincture of Iodine produces speedy relief.

CRAMPS IN THE LIMBS.

This annoying complaint is apt to occur at night, disturbing sleep.

Cuprum.—Cramps in the soles of the feet, especially at night.

Lycopodium.—Cramps when walking.

Rhus tox.—Cramps when sitting during the day.

Hyoscyamus.—Cramps when pulling off the boots.

Colocynth.—For soreness and stiffness after an attack.

Veratrum alb.—Taken at night before going to bed for two or three nights will generally prevent the occurrence of cramps. If this fails give *Sulphur* or *Colocynth* in same manner.

SCURVY—SCORBUTUS.

This disease is due to deterioration of the blood, produced by living for a long period upon one kind of food, especially salted meats, without a requisite supply of fresh vegetables being taken. It is encountered in military and naval practice, and is seldom met with in civil practice.

SYMPTOMS.—Languor, debility, lowness of spirits; appetite impaired, with craving for acids; tongue large and flabby; fetid breath; feeble pulse; dry skin; constipation is usually present, but diarrhœa may occur as the disease advances; neuralgic pains; palpitation of the heart; and dyspnœa may be present; in severe cases the gums become spongy, and bleed easily; pur-

ple spots and bruise like stains appear on the skin, and sometimes painful hard swellings may occur about the joints and muscles of the extremities; the face is pale or has a yellowish tinge. Death may occur from diarrhœa or dropsy, or from gradual exhaustion, or by sudden syncope.

TREATMENT.—Fresh vegetables, such as potatoes, tomatoes, onions, oranges and lemons, are of prime importance, and the removal of exciting conditions will frequently cure the disease. The principal remedies are:

Agave amer.—Pale, dejected countenance; swollen and bleeding gums; dark, purple blotches on left leg; leg swollen, painful and hard; pulse small; appetite poor; constipation.

Ammonium carb.—Hectic fever; hæmorrhage from bowels; emaciation; falling out of the teeth.

Arsenicum.—Despondency and restlessness; debility; offensive diarrhœa; stiffness of knees and feet; thirst for small quantities frequently.

Cantharis—Bloody urine; bleeding from mouth in bed early in the morning.

Carbo veg.—Swelling receding and bleeding gums; attacks of sudden weakness.

China.—Debility; diarrhœa; hæmorrhage from the nose, mouth and bowels.

Hydrastis.—Weak, faint feeling at pit of the stomach; ulcers on the legs.

Mercurius.—Spongy, bleeding gums of a sickly appearance; inner cheeks bluish; fetid breath; malaise, forcing him to lie down; spongy, bluish, readily bleeding ulcers.

Nitric acid.—Teeth are loose; bloody saliva; putrid smell from the mouth; after abuse of Mercury.

Nux vomica.—Weariness and languor; spitting of blackish, coagulated blood; cadaverous smell from the mouth.

Phosphorus.—Gums bleed easily; ecchymosed spots.

Sulphur.—Swelling of the gums; throbbing in the gums; fetid smell from the mouth; sleeplessness at night.

SYPHILIS.

There are two classes of syphilitic affections, one of which gives rise to *chancres* and suppurating buboes, and the other to *syphilitic ulcers* and secondary and tertiary syphilis. Although the primary sore possesses some points of resemblance in the mode of propagation and infection, yet the effect upon the system is entirely different. The chancreous poison expends its force upon the cuticle and lymphatic glands, without involving the whole system. The syphilitic ulcer (or Hunterian chancre) indicates the presence of a poison in the system capable of producing a morbid condition of the skin, mucous membrane, bone, fascia, and tendons, as well as of the sight and hearing. In order to estimate the probable effect of a primary syphilitic sore, it is highly important to distinguish these varieties.

The non-infecting, or soft, chancre has a very short, or no period of incubation. It appears as an abrasion, with ragged and detached edges, and is surrounded by

a white border; a dirty-looking exudation soon covers it. This lardaceous base does not clean up until healing commences, and then granulations fill up the ulcer. It heals, leaving a cicatrix. A superficial chancre of this variety has more the appearance of a scald, with irregular edges and white border; it does not extend deeply, but exudes a scanty secretion which dries into a thin crust, underneath which the surface is raw and of a yellowish-red color.

The period of incubation of the syphilitic ulcer (Hunterian chancre) is from three to four weeks. It appears as a hard papule or nodule; soon the epidermis exfoliates, until a raw surface appears, giving off a scanty secretion. It has a hard base and elevated, hard callous borders, surrounding the ulcer like a wall; the indurated condition lasts a long time, and when entirely gone, leaves a spot whiter than the adjacent parts.

BUBOES follow infection from both these varieties of poison. The non-injecting chancre may be followed by a suppurating bubo. It generally makes its appearance between the second and fifth week, or it may develop with the formation of the chancre. It commences with pain in the groin, at which point a small lump may be discovered. This lump enlarges, becomes inflamed, and results usually in suppuration. It heals slowly. The poison of the syphilitic ulcer produces a bubo which commences as an almost painless induration, each gland involved retains its individuality, and the tumor appears nodulated. This induration remains for months or years, and rarely suppu-

rates, but goes through a process of involution, until other lymphatic glands become involved.

The two varieties of poison may be present in a single case, giving rise to a modification of the specific primary ulcers. The *phagadenic chancre* is non-infecting, but very destructive and rapid in its progress, increasing in extent, but not in depth, and accompanied by severe pain, conditions of depressed under certain vitality, the chancre may become *gangrenous*, causing rapid destruction of the whole gland.

TREATMENT.—Bearing in mind the distinction between non-infecting chancres or chancroids and the indurated infecting chancre we can readily see that different treatment is needed. For the chancroid, local treatment is all that is required in many cases. The sooner the sore is cauterized the better. Use no mild caustics, but something that will destroy the virus; *Nitric acid*, *Caustic potash*, or a thick paste composed of *vegetable charcoal* and *Sulphuric acid*. Cleanliness is also important, and the sore should be washed frequently with castile soap and water. As soon as the eschar is separated, you can dress the sore with Carbolic acid and glycerine, in the proportion of ten drops of the acid to one and a half ounces of the glycerine.

In the constitutional, indurated chancre, caustics do harm. Internal treatment is required. Lint saturated with Calendula solution in the proportion of one part of the tincture to four of water, may be laid over the sore, and changed three or four times daily. The remedies are the mercurial preparations, especially the *Protoiodide of Mercury*, *Ferrum*, *Arsenicum*, *Nitric*

acid, etc. Give the remedies in the lower attenuations and in cases of doubt as to character of the chancre always give the *Mercurius early*. The sooner the treatment is commenced after infection the better.

CONSTITUTIONAL SYPHILIS.

Some weeks or months after the primary chancre, secondary syphilis may make its appearance, affecting first the skin and throat. After the periosteum, bones, fascia, tendons, eyes and ears become involved.

It is hard to draw the line of demarkation between *secondary* and *tertiary* syphilis. To the former there belongs copper colored eruptions; ulcers in the throat; warts upon the genitals; iritis; while to tertiary syphilis belong alopecia (loss of hair) periostitis, nodes or osseous tumors, degenerative inflammations of various viscera of the body, etc., while many affections of the nerve centres inducing epilepsy, mania, paralysis, amaurosis, loss of memory, cranial neuralgia, etc., may be due to the syphilitic poison.

TREATMENT must vary according to the general condition of the patient, and can only refer briefly to the remedies most frequently needed. The symptoms in each case must be thoroughly studied, by means of the repertory and materia medica. The following may be found useful:

Mercurius in its various forms; *Nitric acid*, *Meze-reum*, *Lycopodium*, *Thuja*, *Aurum*, *Kali hydrio.*, *Kali bichrom.*, *Lachesis*, *Phytolacca*, *Sanguinaria*, *Sasa-*

parilla, Staphysagria, Hepar sulph., Sulphur, Arsenicum, Dulcamara, etc.

INFANTILE SYPHILIS.

The syphilitic poison may cause the death of the fœtus before birth; in other cases, the child is born with all the signs of syphilis; and in still other cases, the disease does not show itself for months or even years after birth, but in the greater number of cases, the syphilitic taint develops within three months after birth. An eruption upon the face or scalp, mucous patches about the arms, spots of dark reddish hue over the body, more or less inveterate, in their nature indicate the presence of the affection.

Either parent may transmit the disorder and in regard to its transmission, the following statements (Bryant) are generally accepted.

“A healthy woman marrying a man who has had syphilis, but who has lost all symptoms of it, may acquire syphilis through a blighted ovum, or a series more or less prolonged of still born children, the placental circulation between the foetal and maternal blood being the infecting medium.

“A healthy woman giving suck to a child the subject of hereditary syphilis may acquire the disease through some fissure of the nipple, the disease locally and constitutionally manifesting its presence with all the intensity of a primary inoculation.”

From these facts it will be seen that it is not necessary that the mother should contract the disorder

during her pregnancy, for a woman married twice may have contracted syphilis even from her first husband, and the second being healthy; she may still give birth to syphilitic children, or a healthy woman having nursed a syphilitic child may contract the disease and transmit it to other children, gotten by a husband who is healthy.

TREATMENT.—The first step is to remove the child from the infected parent, if the child is nursed by the mother, and suitable food provided. Much attention must be paid to bathing and fresh air. The remedies most useful are: *Mercurial* (preparations,) especially the *corrosivus* and *dulcis*; *Kali hydriodicum*; *Ferrum iodidum*; *Hepar sulph*; *Lachesis*; *Mezereum*; *Phytolacca*; *Nitric acid*.

GONORRHOEA—CLAP.

An extended account of this disease is unnecessary. It is a *specific urethritis*, affecting the urethra in the male and the urethra and vagina in the female; produced by impure connection. Its symptoms are: pain and soreness, redness and swelling of the penis, with a purulent discharge. Burning pain or scalding on urinating, and *chordee*, (or painful erections, in which the frænum is drawn down and the body of the penis is forced upward), are the principal causes of suffering. The swelling may cause *phimosis*, in which the prepuce cannot be brought back over the glands; or *paraphimosis*, in which the prepuce is contracted, and cannot be brought forward.

The period of incubation is from four to six days, or more. The duration is from ten days to three weeks. *Gleet* or a chronic discharge of a serous or muco-purulent pale-green or colorless matter may remain after the inflammatory condition has subsided, and remain for an indefinite period.

TREATMENT.—Prophylactic treatment may be resorted to before symptoms of an inflammatory action show themselves. One, or at most two, injections of a solution of *Nitrate of Silver*, ten grains to the ounce of water, will usually “abort” the disease. After clap is established this must not be resorted to, but *Aconite* in a low dilution must be given in frequent doses. As soon as burning is felt, *Cannabis sat.* is the proper remedy, and one that will usually produce relief. *Sandal wood oil*, *Erigeron canad.*, *Petroselinum*, *Piper methysticum*, *Sepia* and *Mercurius* are also often required.

We cannot recommend the use of injections, as they are liable to complicate the disorder. The Allopathic school make use of various injections, among which are the *Liquor plumbi subacet*, half dram to an ounce of water; *Acetate of Zinc*, two to six grains to the ounce of water; *Boracic acid*, eight to fifteen grains to the ounce of water. As a rule, the more simple the injections, the better, and under Homœopathic treatment they are seldom necessary or advisable.

If GLEET should occur in spite of treatment, *Sulph. acid* is an efficient remedy, or recourse may be had to *Calc. carb.*, *Cannabis*, *Ferrum muriat.*, *Petroselinum*, *Sepia*, *Sulphur*, *Thuja*, or *Copaiba*.

SCROFULA.

The term scrofula signifies a morbid condition of the system, manifesting itself by a liability to certain disorders of nutrition. The lymphatic glands are prominently affected, especially those about the neck. Scrofulous persons are generally troubled with "kernels" along the course of the cervical lymphatics. From slight exciting causes these glands become inflamed (*lymphadenitis*) and from which arise abscesses and ulceration. These are very intractable, and often heal, leaving irregular, unsightly scars. Other scrofulous disorders are those of the skin, of the mucous membranes, and of the bones. These affections do not differ essentially from those of a non-scrofulous character, except that where a scrofulous cachexia is present, the cause is usually so slight, that we are frequently informed that "the disease came of itself," and that its occurrence is in a person of scrofulous habit. This peculiarity is marked by slow and imperfect development. The lips and nose are thickened, the head is unusually large, the features are rather coarse, the abdomen swollen, the skin soft and spongy and the temperament of the child, decidedly phlegmatic. This class of patients is marked by an overproduction of fat, and constitute those of the torpid, scrofulous habit. In others, the scrofulous habit is marked by an imperfect development so that there is even a deficiency of the subcutaneous fat, and we find instead of the coarse, phlegmatic, torpid organization, a skin of remarkable whiteness, with prominent bluish

or rose-pink subcutaneous veins; a deep redness of the cheeks and lips; the sclerotica thin and of a bluish hue; the teeth long, handsome and of a bluish lustre; the muscles thin and soft, the nervous system over-active, and the bones slight. Such persons are of a light weight in proportion to their stature.

Scrofula does not usually show itself in the first year of infancy, from the second year to the age of puberty the cachexia is marked. At that time, unless some pernicious influence has prevailed, there is an abatement of the scrofulous habit, and it more or less entirely disappears. In other cases, scrofula may lay dormant through the period of childhood and appear at the age of puberty, or even later in life.

The causes of scrofula are congenital and acquired. Tuberculous parents, aged parents, as well as those suffering from cancer, tertiary syphilis, etc., favor this hereditary transmission. Acquired scrofula arises from defective hygienic conditions, such as insufficient and unwholesome food, bad ventilation, scanty clothing and the like.

TREATMENT.—The different forms of the disorder require the treatment especially indicated. For the reduction of scrofulous swellings *Lapis albus* in the 3rd. to 6th trituration generally gives good results. Other remedies are *Arsenicum*, *Asafoetida*, *Aurum*, *Baryta carb.*, *Calcarea carb.*, and *phos.*, *Hepar sulphur*, *Iodine*, *Lycopodium*, *Mercurius*, *Nitric acid*, *Phosphorus*, *Rhus tox.*, *Silicea*, *Sulphur*.

In the management of scrofulous children, all improper food should be avoided; the diet should be regulated, as well as exercise in the open air. The

idea that bread and potatoes favor the development of scrofula, is not true, unless this constitutes almost their sole nourishment. The mischief is due more to a lack of animal food, so that in addition to potatoes and bread, the patient should have meat, soup, milk and the like. Cod-liver oil is so often prescribed even by Homœopathic physicians that a word concerning its use may not be amiss. A great many cases of scrofula are injured by its use, while it is equally true that many are benefitted thereby. The sluggish scrofulous patients of the torpid class seldom derive benefit from the use of Cod-liver oil, but in the erythritic variety of the disease, with a slender frame, lack of fat and an over-active nervous system, its judicious use may be warranted. It must not be given too long at a time, or an unconquerable disgust will prevent its further administration. Fresh air and muscular exercise are also as necessary as proper food.

RICKETS—RACHITIS.

A constitutional disease which usually beginning as a diarrhœa and accompanying marasmus, exhibits its cachexia by a yielding of the bones, muscular debility and a general failure of nutrition. Rachitic children become bow-legged; have spinal curvatures and "pigeon-breasts;" the teeth are cut late, and decay in a short time; the head is large; the abdomen distended and the children acquire a clumsy, waddling gait.

The first symptoms pointing to rickets in a child is a chronic diarrhœa, the discharges being at first green

and mucus, and subsequently watery and copious, and all having a yeasty fermented appearance. Accompanying this diarrhœa, there is progressive emaciation, chronic bronchial catarrh is also a frequent and early complication of the disorder.

TREATMENT.—The irritative diarrhœa should be treated as other similar discharges from the bowels. Defective nutrition being a prominent cause of the disease, the diet should receive careful attention. If the child nurses, it should receive after the seventh month, meat broth, eggs, rare meat, etc., and should be weaned by the ninth month, or by the end of the first year at the most. The bones must be carefully guarded against curvatures, and the patient sent out of doors as much as possible, and not allowed to live in damp dark rooms. Cleanliness and warm salt bathing are also beneficial. Of remedies, *Cod-liver oil* is especially beneficial as are also *Calcarea carb.*, *Calcarea phos.*, *Belladonna*, *Lycopodium*, *Silicea* and *Sulphur*.

POTT'S DISEASE OF THE SPINE—CARIES OF THE SPINE—SPONDYLITIS.

Scrofulous children, between the ages of two and fifteen, of either sex, are subject, after some slight exciting cause, generally mechanical injury to this disease. It consists of caries of the body of the vertebræ one or occasionally two or three vertebræ may be affected. When in the lumbar region it may produce "hump-back," or when seated in the dorsal region,

produce the deformity of the thorax, known as "chicken-breast."

SYMPTOMS.—Severe paroxysms of pain in the abdomen; patient slides carefully along when walking; to prevent tripping, places his hands on the thighs; the head is carried back, tenderness of the spine on pressure; an *angular curvature*, or backward projection of a portion of the spine; in the earlier stages there may be lateral deformity together with the forward deviation; pallor; debility; loss of appetite, etc.

TREATMENT.—Absolute and prolonged rest in the horizontal position may answer in some cases, but in order to give plenty of fresh air and sunshine, an apparatus that will take the weight off the diseased bones will be needed. The best remedies are *Silicea*, *Asafoetida*, *Mezereum*, *Calcarea carb.*, and *Calcarea phos.*

LATERAL CURVATURE of the spine (*scoliosis*) is produced by a lack of muscular harmony, and may arise from bad positions in sitting, riding, walking and sleeping. One side becomes weakened and the muscles of the other side acting more forcibly draw the spine to one side.

TREATMENT consists of gymnastic exercises, "movement cure," and attention to diet and hygiene. In some cases appropriate supports may be called for.

HIP JOINT DISEASE—COXALGIA—MORBUS COXARIUS.

Like Pott's disease of the spine, hip disease arises from a constitutional tendency, scrofulous or tuber-

cular, in many cases developed from local injury. Often insidiousness marks its approach. In other cases the inflammation is active and acute, but oftener only moderately active at first.

SYMPTOMS.—The first stage is marked by limping, more perceptible in the morning, or after exercise or undue exertion. The second stage is marked by severe pain, especially in the knee joint, and frequently in the inner side of the thigh or on the posterior surface of the leg. Upon examination, the gluteal region will be found to be somewhat flattened, and the gluteal fold sunken; the limb becomes attenuated, and symptoms of constitutional disturbance such as loss of appetite, fever, debility, perspiration, etc., manifest themselves. In the third stage, the pus finds an outlet, the limb becomes shortened, the pain lessens, etc.

TREATMENT.—In the first stage of the disease a cure may be hoped for. Prolonged rest is absolutely essential, secured either by means of splint or by lying in bed. Of remedies, *Aconite*, *Belladonna*, *Colocynthis*, *Calcarea carb.*, *Mercurius*, *Phytolacca*, *Silicea*, *Rhus tox.*, *Sulphur*, are most frequently indicated. (See treatise on surgery for further treatment.)

ANÆMIA.

This name has been given to a diseased condition due to poverty of blood. Its causes are often loss of blood; prolonged or excessive lactation in a mother

or wet-nurse; diarrhœa; fevers; malaria; or deficiency of food, air, light and warmth.

SYMPTOMS.—Debility; pallor; lips and tongue light colored; pulse feeble, but generally accelerated; appetite depraved or deficient; constipation; nervous excitability; palpitation of the heart; shortness of breath. A bellows murmur near the base of the heart, and blowing sounds in the cervical veins is frequently associated with anæmia, neuralgic pains are also common.

CHLOROSIS.

This is a marked form of anæmia, and the two terms are used synonymously by many writers, while others regard them as distinct affections. Chlorosis in its limited sense is a disease of females about the age of puberty. It is usually associated with amenorrhœa or irregular menstruation. Symptomatically it is characterized by a pallid, wax-like countenance; pale colorless lips; dark rings around the eyes; the eyes have a pearly appearance; or there may be œdema of the face, eyelids and feet; weakness; palpitations; nervousness; chilliness; dizziness; headache; troubled sleep; morbid or perverted appetite is sometimes present, with a desire for the most unnatural things, as chalk, slate pencils, paper, ashes, coal, etc.; pains in the stomach or back; hysterical spasms; melancholy, sadness.

TREATMENT.—In anæmia good diet and fresh air are of great value, and such remedies as *Calcareæ carb.*,

China, Carbo veg., Ferrum, Helonias, Hydrastis, Asclepias tuberosa., Natrum muriat., Phosphorus, Sulphur.

In chlorosis, measures adapted to anæmia are generally suitable, as well as the following additional remedies: *Aletris far., Antim. crudum, Cina, Conium, Cyclamen, Plumbum, Pulsatilla, Sepia, Senecio aurens.*

NEURASTHENIA.

Nervous exhaustion is a disease characterized by various phenomena, constituting a series of functional disorders. Its symptoms are mainly general malaise, poor appetite; weakness of the back and spine; neuralgic pains; sick headaches; insomnia; hypochondriasis; disinclination for consecutive mental labor, etc., without the presence of organic disease or anæmia. The symptoms simulate organic diseases and the lack of nerve force constituting the disease, may accompany organic affections, but *Neurasthenia* as a disease is confined to the nerve centers. It is essentially a chronic condition, and patients live and suffer, often reaching a good old age.

The treatment must be hygienic as well as medical. Electricity and nerve tonics generally are required. Study well the individual characteristics, consulting such remedies as *Erythroxyton, Ignatia, Cocculus, Phosphorus, Nux vomica, Sulphur*, etc.

**ADDISON'S DISEASE—MELASMA SUPRA-RENALIS
—MORBUS ADDISONII.**

This is a form of anæmia connected with disease of the *supra renal capsules*. It occurs mostly in young adults, twice as frequently in males as in females. A bronze like color of the skin comes on gradually, preceded and accompanied by anæmia, and distressing languor and general prostration; feebleness of the hearts action, impaired digestion, vomiting, and sometimes dimness of vision; the nails are pale and bluish, and the body and breath at times exhale an offensive odor. It is a chronic affection, and may terminate in death in from one year to four or five years.

TREATMENT includes hygienic management, and possibly some of the following remedies: *Antimonium crudum*, *Phosphorus*, *Arsenicum*, *Calcarea carb.*, *Ledum*, *Lycopodium*, *Natrum sulph.*, *Nitric acid*, *Pulsatilla*, *Secale corn.*, *Sepia*, *Spigelia*, *Sarsaparilla*, *Tabacum*.

LEUCOCYTHEMIA OR LUKÆMIA.

This disease consists of a decided increase of the white corpuscles, and decrease of the red corpuscles of the blood. It exists in connection with hypertrophy of the spleen or liver, or affections of the lymphatic or thyroid glands.

SYMPTOMS.—Debility; swelling of the abdomen; anasarca; vomiting; diarrhœa; jaundice; hæmorrhages from the nose or gums; cough; fleeting abdominal

pains; pustular eruptions; hurried breathing; swelling of the axillary and lymphatic glands. A microscopic examination of the blood will show the great excess of white corpuscles.

ADENIA, or Hodgkin's disease, is an affection in which the lymphatic glands are enlarged, without increase of the white corpuscles. It soon becomes complicated with extreme anæmia and signs of cachexia, with dropsy, attacks of suffocation, and terminates in death in a short time.

TREATMENT.—Consult the following remedies: *Bel-ladonna*, *Conium*, *Iodine*, *Lycopodium*, *Mercurius*, *Nitric acid*, *Phosphorus*, *Rhus tox.*, *Sulphur*.

THROMBOSIS AND EMBOLISM

Thrombosis occurs in veins either spontaneously; after injuries; or from slow and imperfect circulation. Emboli or floating masses obstruct the arteries, and originate from inflammatory or degenerate deposits on the heart's valves.

When the thrombus is large enough to entirely arrest the circulation, it causes obliteration of the vein, and this is followed by great œdema, of a very pale or white color. To this there is often added a state of inflammation, softening and disintegration of the fibrin, and a puriform substance is generated, contaminating the blood and causing septicæmia or ichoræmia.

SYMPTOMS of embolism, or of an obstruction of an artery are: pain at point of obstruction, followed by

the part becoming blue, swollen and insensible. Gangrene ensues, unless a collateral circulation is established.

TREATMENT.—In first stage of *thrombosis Aconite* is the remedy. When evidences of suppuration occur *Hepar sulph.*, *Lachesis*, *Lycopodium*, *Hamamelis* and *Sulphur* may be appropriate.

In *embolism*, amputation is the only resort if gangrene occurs. Degeneration of the arteries may call for either *Lycopodium*, *Calcarea carb.*, *Phosphorus*, *Graphites*, *Sulphur*, *Silicea*, etc.

Rest, support by proper food, and a careful study of the symptoms and accompanying conditions with proper medication may accomplish much in this class of cases.

FELON—WHITLOW—PARONYCHIA.

Four varieties of this disease are generally recognized by writers, and by many the term *paronahia* is restricted to cases occurring near the nail. The first variety, sub-epidemic, is the least severe, the pus is not deep seated and is soon evacuated. The second variety, *sub-cutaneous* generally occurs near the ends of the fingers, and may be severe for several days. The third variety, *fibro synovial*, causes great suffering lasting for several weeks, depriving the patient of rest, and causing lameness and swelling of the hand. The fourth variety, *periosteal* affects the periosteum. The pain is restricted to the affected member, with little external swelling; suppuration is soon established

and unless the pus is evacuated, caries or necrosis, with consequent loss of a phalanx or finger may result.

TREATMENT.—In the first variety *Hepar sulph* is the main remedy, or *Mercurius*, if pain is worse at night or *Arsenicum*, if parts appear bluish. After pus is evacuated *Silicea* or *Sulphur* may be required to complete the cure.

The second variety requires *Silicea*, and occasionally *Sulphur*, *Ledum*, *Carbo veg.*, or *Arsenicum*.

The third variety, *Causticum* is indicated if the pain is of a violent burning, digging character with tingling. *Rhus tox* may be indicated if numbness and tingling be present, and *Sepia* will be useful if there is tearing under the nail, with contraction of the finger and violent beating and stinging. *Hepar sulph.*, *Mercurius*, *Silicea*, and *Sulphur* may also prove beneficial.

For the fourth variety recourse may be had to *Mercurius*, *Mezereum*, *Silicea* or *Sulphur*.

Free incisions must be made in the third and fourth varieties, to give exit to the pus when formed. Where the diagnosis is certain that *periostitis* exists an early incision may be made. Poultices, water-dressing, etc., are also to be thought of in treating felons. In making incisions, it is well to freeze the parts with ether or rhigolene spray, and then use a very keen-edged knife, to operate quickly and thoroughly.

PREVENTIVE MEASURES.—Electricity is reputed to prevent and cure. The skin of a boiled egg wrapped around the affected part as soon as pain and inflammation appear will after a brief time of aggravation,

frequently arrest the disease. A compress kept saturated with *Tincture of Lobelia* applied as soon as a swelling commences is very efficacious.

If a tendency to return exists, *Sulphur* and *Silicea* administered alternately will generally remove it.

ONYXIS—"IN-GROWING NAIL"

The great toe is the one usually affected. The nail does not grow into the flesh, but inflammation of the soft tissues around the nail cause a swelling that presses into the nail.

TREATMENT.—Endeavor to separate inflamed tissues from the nail by crowding in lint, tin-foil, gutta-percha, india-rubber, or a thin plate of silver. This must be carefully worked in by aid of the back of a small knife blade. Adhesive plaster may be put on to draw away the flesh. Allay inflammation with *Arnicated water*. If ulcerated give *Causticum* and use a solution locally. Other remedies that have a beneficial effect are *Nux vomica*, *Sulphur*, *Arsenicum*, *Silicea*, *Carbo vegetabilis*.

FURUNCULUS—BOIL.

Most every one knows what a boil is, so that except to mention that they generally create no constitutional disturbance; affect the skin and areolar tissue, which latter constitutes the *core*.

TREATMENT.—*Arnica* will lessen the pain and inflammation; or

Nux vomica if pains are of a stinging character.

Mercurius hastens suppuration.

Carbo veg. or *Thuja* allays the itching.

Other remedies: *Belladonna* if boils have an erysipelatous appearance; *Colocynth* if burning pains exist; *Berberis* also hastens suppuration.

To remove the disposition to their recurrence, give *Arnica* or *Berberis* while the boil is inflamed and swollen, and an occasional dose of *Sulphur* for some weeks after.

ANTHRAX—CARBUNCLE.

While resembling in some respects a boil, a carbuncle is much more dangerous, the inflammation being extensive and gangrenous in character. The swelling is usually flat, bluish and spongy; suppuration, ulceration and sloughing of the cellular tissue supervenes, and the disintegrated tissues and pus is discharged from several openings. There is also present, fever, sleeplessness, loss of appetite, prostration, and in some cases hiccough, delirium, coma, and even death may result.

TREATMENT.—In the very first stage *Arnica* may lessen the pain and prevent the progress of the disorder.

Arsenicum.—If the burning is intense; worse at night; prostration; restlessness; thirst; vomiting; patient irritable and despairing.

Hepar sulph..—In extensive sloughing and copious discharge of pus.

China is useful in cases arising from malarial miasm and the febrile symptoms assume that of febris putrida.

Silicea.—Skin is disposed to fester.

Lachesis.—If bluish spots or blisters appear or if little sores come out around the larger one.

Belladonna.—In cerebral disturbance, or an erysip-
elalous tendency.

The best local applications are hot water, or better, a hot solution of *Calendula*. Dress it several times a day as hot as it can be borne, and cover the compress with oiled silk. Rely on internal medication, and it will seldom be necessary to make "free deep incisions" as the text books recommend. Remove the sloughs as they are formed, by means of forceps, keep the sore clean, bathing it frequently. After the inflammation is subsided, excellent results may be obtained from dressing with *Lycopodium cerate* or the application of *raw ripe tomatoes*. Cut the tomato in two and apply the inner portion right over the carbuncle. The diet should be nutritious but not over stimulating, and plenty of good, pure air should be admitted into the room in which the patient is confined.

PERNIO—CHILBLAIN.

Many persons are subject to the affection. The milder form of the disorder is most frequently met with, in which itching is the most painful symptom;

others crack and bleed with a tendency to ulceration. More severe cases are met with, in which the skin becomes purple, and the burning tingling and itching is intolerable; vesicles containing a serous fluid appear; the skin bursts, disclosing a painful and ill-conditioned sore, which is slow to heal, and sometimes becomes gangrenous.

TREATMENT.—*Agaricus*.—Intense itching, accompanied with burning.

Arnica.—If caused by friction or pressure.

Arsenicum.—If a tendency to gangrene is present; vesicles blackish.

Chamomilla.—Acute pains accompany the burning and itching.

Nux vomica.—The swelling is of a bright red color.

Pulsatilla.—Deep red, bluish or livid hue of the affected parts, attended by violent burning and itching.

Petroleum.—Is also recommended in chilblains occurring in very cold weather.

Sulphur.—Tendency to suppuration, or when indicated remedy fails to act.

Applications of ice water or snow benefit mild forms, and covering the parts with carded wool will frequently effect a cure. The best local application is *Cosmo-line* or *Vaseline*. The feet should be bathed night and morning in cool water, and rubbed thoroughly with a coarse towel, hair mitten or flesh-brush. Persons subject to chilblains should wear cotton stockings.

GOITRE—BRONCHOCELE.

This disease, also called Derbyshire neck, is a chronic enlargement of the thyroid gland. Whole communities are so affected in low and narrow valleys of the Alps, Andes, Himalayas, and other mountains. Occasionally cases are met with in practice. It is frequently associated with *Cretinism*, a condition of mental and bodily weakness, stunting of growth, and deformity. Drinking water containing a large quantity of magnesian limestone is said to favor the development of goitre.

TREATMENT.—If the patient makes use of “hard” water, endeavor to correct it. Pure rain water is the best drink for persons affected with goitre. Of remedies *Iodine* is used by all schools of medicine. It produces good results in all potencies, brilliant cures having followed the administration of the 30th, 200th and even higher attenuations. Other remedies are *Calcarea carb.*, *Natrum carb.*, *Phytolacca*, *Spongia*, etc.

CHAPTER XII.

DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

ERYTHEMATOUS DISEASES.

Considerable diversity exists among writers as to the arrangement of skin diseases into groups or classes. Willan and Bateman arranged them according to the obvious character of the eruption; others arranged them according to the predisposing cause and structural alteration, while Hebra's classification took for its basis the anatomical seat of the cutaneous eruption. In the following we have adhered in the main to that of Willan and Bateman.

Erythematous diseases consists of a redness of the skin and includes *Erythema*, *Urticaria*, and *Roseola*.

ERYTHEMA.—Uniform and continuous redness of the skin in irregular patches with some itching or burning, and with slight swelling if any; disappears without desquamation.

Remedies.—Principally, *Aconite*, *Arsenicum*, *Belladonna*, *Gelsemium*, *Mercurius sol.*, *Veratrum viride*.

URTICARIA, or nettle rash gives rise to prominent and perfectly smooth patches or wheals, either redder or whiter than the surrounding skin, or white wheals with red borders. It produces severe itching, and may disappear in two days or assume a chronic form, coming out in constantly successive crops.

Remedies.—*Apis mel.*—Patches bluish-red; swelling; itching; stinging; hard rubbing, if it can be borne, gives relief.

Aconite.—If preceded by fever.

Dulcamara.—After exposure to dampness; bitter taste in the mouth; violent itching and burning.

Pulsatilla.—When caused by eating rich food; diarrhœa in the morning.

Rhus tox.—When some particular article of food always causes an attack.

Nux vomica.—Caused by high living.

Hepar sulph.—Catarrhal symptoms accompanying the eruption.

Belladonna.—Headache and red face.

Arsenicum.—If caused by eating unripe fruit.

If the eruption has been suddenly repelled consult *Arsenicum*, *Bryonia*, *Calcarea*, *Cuprum*.

ROSEOLA.—Bright red, damask rose colored patches of irregular shape and size, with little, if any, fever. It generally lasts but a few days.

Remedies.—Medicine is seldom necessary, but compare *Aconite*, *Belladonna*, *Pulsatilla*.

PAPULOUS DISEASES.

These consist of *lichen* and *strophulous*.

LICHEN consists of numerous small size pimples, red, and more or less heated and irritated. The principal forms are *lichen simplex*, affecting face, neck, etc., *lichen tropicus*, or prickly heat, and *lichen agrîus*. The latter is the most severe, and may become, in

violent or neglected cases a confluent eruption, scabby and fissured.

TREATMENT.—*Lichen simplex* is often obstinate, although mild. Compare *Aconite*, *Cocculus*, *Ledum*, *Dulcamara*, *Phytolacca*.

Lichen tropicus requires *Aconite*, *Chamomilla*, *Rhus tox.*, *Arsenicum*, or *Sulphur*.

Lichen agrius, *Arsenicum*, *Graphites*, *Lycopodium*, *Nux juglans*, *Sulphur*.

STROPHULUS is a papular eruption of infancy commonly known as "red gum." A few doses of *Rhus tox.* and proper attention to cleanliness and food is generally sufficient to cure.

VESICULAR DISEASES.

Those consist of *Herpes* and *Eczema*.

HERPES.—The different forms of this disorder are characterized by globular vesicles arranged in clusters upon an inflamed patch of the skin, which frequently terminates in thin crusts. The different varieties are *herpes phlyctenodes*, *herpes zoster*, and *herpes circinatus*. The first is the most common and receives names according to different locations, as *herpes tabialis* or "fever blisters; *herpes præputialis* appears on the scrotum, prepuce, etc., and on the outer parts of the female organs.

Herpes zoster or *zona*, commonly called "*Shingles*" encircles the body, about the waist, like a girdle, extending over about half the body which is covered with vesicles, on an inflamed surface. It is almost

always attended by quite severe neuralgic pains. Its duration is usually about two weeks. In the old and feeble it may be followed by ulceration of a tedious character. Intercostal neuralgia is frequently a sequelæ of the disease.

Herpes circinatus or ring worm, appears in circular patches or rings.

Herpes iris is an incomplete form of ringworm.

TREATMENT.—*Herpes labialis* is only a symptom, but as such may suggest *Bryonia*, *Graphites*, *Hepar sulph.*, *Natrum mur.*

Herpes præputialis is generally curable by *Mercurius* or *Hepar sulph.* and in case of violent itching and burning in females by *Caladium seguinum*.

Herpes zoster may require *Arsenicum*, *Croton tig.*, *Euphorbium*, *Graphites*, *Merc. sol.*, *Pulsatilla*, *Rhus tox.*, *Silicea*.

Herpes circinatus, compare *Graphites*, *Hepar sulph.*, *Hydrastis*, *Natrum carb.*, *Natrum mur.*, and *Tellurium*.

ECZEMA.—There are several varieties of this disease, principally *simplex*, *rubrum*, *infantile* and *impetiginodes*. Many others are named in the books, prominent among which may be mentioned *eczema solare*, from heat, and *eczema mercurialis*, from the effects of Mercury on the system. All these varieties present the same characteristics, or as stated by Erasmus Wilson, "Eczema is a superficial inflammation of the skin, with the tendency to the exudation of an ichorous fluid; the fluid being sometimes detained in minute vesicular elevations of the epidermis, sometimes free, and some-

times infiltrated in the tissues of the skin." It is acute or chronic.

Eczema simplex is characterized by soreness, slight inflammation, the vesicles may be confluent, and exude lymph or serum; *Eczema rubrum* is marked by violent itching, with a deep red and weeping surface, heat and tumefaction. *Eczema infantile* occurring during the nursing period is called *crusta lactea*, affecting principally the face and scalp. If the secretion be partly purulent, and dry into large, dark scabs, it is denominated *eczema impetiginodes*. The latter name is also applied when water blisters first appear, and afterwards pustules. A scaly form of eczema, *eczema squamosum*, is apt to appear on the hands or feet (see *psoriasis* and *pyriasis*).

TREATMENT.—The principal remedies are *Rhus tox.*, *Rhus vernix*, *Mercurius solub.*, *Arsenicum*, *Croton tiglium*, *Cantharis*, *Dulcamara*, *Mezereum*, *Viola tricolor*, *Sulphur*, *Graphites*, *Sepia*, *Calcarea carb.*, etc.

Local applications are generally useless. If the itching is very violent, the application of an impervious covering, as of rubber, oiled silk, or similar fabric will often afford great relief. The use of water needs care. Some cases are greatly aggravated by bathing, and require to be let alone so that the scabs may dry and drop off. In others baths of starch water, emollient poultices, etc., allay the inflammation, and soothe the patient. In all cases hygienic treatment is necessary; a child suffering from *crusta lactea* must not be over burdened with clothes or kept in an over heated room. Moist eruptions on the heads of scrofulous children should be treated so as not to suppress them.

BULLOUS DISEASES.

These are principally *Pemphigus* and *Rupia*.

PEMPHIGUS appears as very large vesicles or bullæ, surrounded by a zone of erythematous redness. The blebs are like small blisters, from half inch to two inches in diameter and are filled with serum. After they mature, they form thin brown scabs. It may be acute or chronic. *Pompholyx* is the name sometimes applied to the chronic form, especially when the bullæ cover a large space continuously.

TREATMENT.—Principal remedies are: *Causticum*, *Kali hydriod.*, *Lachesis*, *Mercurius*, *Ranunculus bulbos.*, *Rhus tox.*, *Cantharis*.

RUPIA produces large blisters or pustules, which form thick, conical scabs of a dark color, which are thrown off, exposing ulcerations of various depths, upon which fresh crusts arise. Various forms of rupia are recognized by writers, as *rupia simplex*, in which the scabs are low with slight ulcerations. *Rupia prominens* in which the scabs are elevated into irregular cones. *Syphilitic rupia* is quite common, and occurs in connection with a syphilitic diathesis.

TREATMENT.—*Arsenicum iod.*, *Mercurius*, *Psorinum*, *Thuja*, *Sulphur*. Compare also remedies for syphilis, with which the disease is so frequently associated.

PUSTULAR DISEASES.

These include *Acne*, *Impetigo*, and *Ecthyma*.

ACNE is an eruption of hard, isolated red elevations. At the apices of these eruptions, suppuration occurs, pus is discharged, leaving a hardened base. It occurs principally on the face and shoulders. It may occur as a papular, pustular or indurated form. The *papular* form does not pass into the suppurative stage, but forms a bluish-red nodule.

Acne rosacea is made up of acne spots, periglandular inflammation and erythema. The color of the redness is bright red, and the blood vessels become varicose.

When *seborrhœa* is present the skin between the acne points looks oily.

TREATMENT.—The *papular* form requires *Mercurius sol.*, *Phosphorus*.

The *pustular* form *Hepar sulph.*, *Rhus tox.*

The *indurated* form *Iodine*, *Conium*, *Clematis*, *Phosphorus*, *Silicea*.

Seborrhœa may require *Natr. muriat.*, *Phosphorus*, *Calcarea carb.*

Acne rosacea.—*Arsenicum*, *Carbo veg.*, *Lachesis*, *Ledum*, *Mezereum*, *Rhus tox.*, *Ruta*, *Sepia*, *Petroleum*.

Local applications are sometimes beneficial. Warm baths, vapor baths, with plenty of scrubbing and soap are of use in some cases. Petroleum two drops, Ol. amygdal. two drachms is recommended to be used by means of a pencil applied to the affected points once or twice daily. Sulphur ointment composed of Sul-

phur one drachm, adeps one ounce, is also useful. Apply at night and wash off in morning with soap and water.

IMPETIGO presents small pustules, occurring in successive crops. The pustules break, and form a thick, yellowish or greenish crust. When it attacks the face or scalp of children it constitutes another form of *crusta lactea*, and gives rise to extensive incrustations, and if associated with eczema the affection is designated *porrigo larvalis*.

TREATMENT.—Consult remedies for *Eczema*, for between these two diseases, there is no distinct line of demarkation and the remarks applicable to the latter, apply also to *Impetigo*.

ECTHYMA consists of large, round, prominent pustules with inflamed bases; thick, dark scabs form, followed by superficial ulceration, which leaves a cicatrix. The disease usually occurs in cachectic individuals.

TREATMENT.—Consult the cause, and also the following remedies: *Antim. crud.*, *Arsenicum*, *Calcarea carb.*, *Lachesis*, *Lycopodium*, *Nitric acid*, *Silicea*, *Nux juglans*, *Tartar emet.*

SQUAMOUS DISEASES.

These include *Leprosy*, *Psoriasis*, *Ichthyosis*, *Pityriasis*, *Pellagra*, *Leprosy*.

Leprosy presents patches of a red hue raised above the surrounding integument, and covered by scales of

dried epidermis. The patches are circular and circumscribed, and the scales large and well defined.

Psoriasis resembles lepra, but differs from it in having irregular and varied forms of desquamating patches and fine scales.

TREATMENT.—Compare *Arsenicum*, *Calcarea carb.*, *Nitric acid*, *Petroleum*, *Psorium*, *Sepia*, *Sulphur*, *Thuja*, and *Tellurium*.

ICHTHYOSIS or fish skin. The skin is dry and rough, and covered with thickened and exfoliating cuticle, without much soreness, redness or even itching. It is almost always of a congenital origin.

TREATMENT.—Possibly *Phosphorus*, *Petroleum*, *Thuja*, or *Sulphur*, may be useful. Anointing with oil or glycerine, following with a warm bath frequently relieves.

PELLAGRA is a severe constitutional disease, attended by a scaly thickening of the skin. Slow fever, diarrhœa, prostration, and sometimes insanity are among its symptoms. This disease is endemic in certain portions of Europe. Except in the early stages, it is generally incurable. *Arsenicum* and *Secale corr.*, may be thought of as remedies.

PITYRIASIS is a chronic affection of the skin in which numerous small white scales form. The scalp is frequently affected giving rise to *pityriasis capitis*. *Pityriasis rubra* is an intense redness diffused over a large part of the skin, accompanied by the presence of fine white scales.

TREATMENT.—Dandruff is hard to cure. If upon the head, keeping the hair short, and frequent ablutions

will alleviate, as well as in some cases, *Arsenicum*, *Graphites*, *Kali carb.*, *Lycopodium*, *Oleander*, *Silicea*, *Clematis*.

Pityriasis rubra is not common in this country. The remedies most applicable are *Arsenicum*, *Phosphorus*, *Calcarea carb.*, *Kreosote*.

LEPROSY OF THE BIBLE is still recognized in the East, and cases have occurred in other parts of the world, prevailing in places remote from each other, and totally unlike in climate. The books of Moses and other writers of the Bible, as well as Hippocrates, Galen and others all speak of ancient leprosy being a white scaly disease. A disorder known in Sweden and Norway as "*Spedalksed*" is said by some recent writers to be identical with Leprosy.

MACULÆ.

These include *Ephelis*, *Vitiligo*, *Chloasma*, *Nævi*.

EPHELIS or *lentigo* comprises freckles and sunburn.

VITILIGO or *Veal skin*.—Unnatural whiteness of the skin. When universal over the whole body it is *albinismus*. This latter form is nearly always congenital, occasionally affecting whole families of albinos.

CHLOASMA, or MELASMA are yellowish brown spots upon the face or other parts of the body, popularly known as "liver-spots."

TREATMENT.—For *ephilis* compare *Antim. crud.*, *Dulcamara*, *Graphites*, *Sepia*, *Tartar emet.*, *Veratrum*.

For *Vitiligo*.—With improvement of whole sys-

tem, compare *Arsenicum*, *Alumina*, *Sepia*, etc. Total Albinismus is incurable.

Chloasma may suggest *Sepia*, and other remedies.

NÆVI, moles, mother-marks, are always congenital. Caustic, ligature, electricity, etc., have been employed to effect their removal. Often scars are left worse than the original trouble.

HYPERTROPHIES OF SPECIAL TEXTURES.

These include *Clavus*, *Verruca*, *Condylomata*, *Scleroderma*, and *Elephantiasis arabum*.

CLAVUS.—CORN.—These troublesome hypertrophies are too well known to need description. It is easier to prevent them than to cure. The disposition to their occurrence may be lessened by *Antim. crud.*, *Phosphorus*, *Rhus tox.*, *Bryonia*, *Lycopodium*, *Phosphoric acid* or *Sulphur*.

VERRUCA.—Warts are frequently made to disappear by *Causticum*, *Natrum muriat.*, *Antimonium crudum*, *Calcarea carb.*, *Sulphur*, *Thuja*, or *Dulcamara*. The local application of Carbolic acid is frequently useful.

CONDYLOMATA VEGETATIONS are fleshy outgrowths, frequently resembling warts, very apt to occur about the anus, prepuce and vulva. In the majority of cases, however, they are spongy, soft, and bleed readily. The disease is regarded by many as a sequel of venereal excesses, while others, Hahnemann included, believe it to be a distinct disease.

TREATMENT.—*Thuja* is the remedy *par excellence* for this disease. Give from the third to the sixth dilu-

tion internally, and touch the growths with the tincture. Other remedies are: *Calc. carb.*, *Mercurius*, *Nitric acid*, *Lycopodium*, *Sulphur*.

ELEPHANTIASIS ARABUM.—*Barbadoes leg.*—Enormous enlargement of the leg, scrotum, or other parts of the body is thus named. It is a disease frequently encountered in tropical climates, attacking by preference the lower extremities. Cases are on record in which the scrotum attained a weight of over one hundred pounds.

TREATMENT.—*Hydrocotyle asiatica* is reputed to have proven curative. Painting the growth with *Iodine* has also been resorted to, with beneficial results.

SCLERODERMA.—The character of this disease is a general hardening of the skin, resembling in some respects *Elephantiasis arab.*, but not being localized, like the latter. It comes on gradually, and runs a slow course. Two forms of the disease are spoken of by Hebra: *sklerema atrophicum*, and *sklerema elevatum*. The former variety is always incurable. Other cases may be relieved by *Graphites*, *Hydrocotyle*, etc.

TUBERCULATED DISEASES.

These are *Molluscum*, *Lupus*, *Elephantiasis Græcorum*, *Frambæsia*, *Keloid*.

MOLLUSCUM presents numerous globular or flattish tubercles, of the color of the skin or a brownish hue. These tumors form without inflammation, increasing slowly, until they attain a size varying from that of a

currant to that of a pigeon's egg. *Acute molluscum* is considered by many to be contagious; it lasts from three to six months, and is apt to occur in successive crops. *Chronic* cases last during life, the tumors growing slowly, and not affecting the general health.

TREATMENT.—Is only local. Laying open the tumors and applying lunar caustic; squeezing the contents out and painting the inner wall with *Iodine*; and removing pedunculated tumors by ligation or the scissors.

LUPUS presents dull-red tubercles, which may or may not ulcerate, and has received different classifications, as *lupus exedens*, in which the deposits pass over into ulceration; and *lupus non-exedens*, in which distinct tubercular elevations are formed. Other writers divide the disease into *lupus superficialis*, in which most often, on the cheek, a small, soft, indolent tumor appears, which, in time, scabs and ulcerates superficially, which spreads for an indefinite time, and leaves a whitish scar on healing.

Lupus serpiginosus exhibits one or more red indolent tumors, which become filled with pus in the course of months, and then suffer an undermining ulceration, and finally becomes an open unhealthy sore forming upon it a hard brown scab. The disease extends from its original seat in irregular rings, leaving behind a depressed cicatrix. It is a very chronic affection, lasting for years, without seriously affecting the general health. *Lupus exedens* or *devorans* (*noli me tangere* or rodent ulcer) is a malignant form of the disease in which the ulceration involves the integument

subcutaneous connective tissue, muscles and other parts, and affecting even the bones. It first appears as a tubercle on the alae of the nose; it is hard and dusky-red, quite sore, the soreness frequently extending into the nostril. After ulcerating, a scab forms, and then begins to spread with rapidity. It exudes an ichorous discharge, and heals by a cicatrization.

TREATMENT is both internal and local. *Apis mel.*, *Calc. carb.*, *Lycopodium*, and *Hydrocotyle*, especially the latter. Locally applications of caustic potash, nitrate of silver, or chloride of zinc. After soaking off the crusts from the sore with olive or cod-liver oil, either of the first two may be applied in solid stick, or the chloride of zinc mixed with equal parts of flour. Other applications are used, which may be recorded in works on surgery and diseases of the skin.

ELEPHANTIASIS GRÆCORUM is considered by some writers to be the true leprosy, and is distinguished by tubercles from the size of a pea to that of a walnut, of a reddish, whitish or bronze color. They are preceded by erythematous patches, and ulcerate slowly. The surrounding tissue thickens irregularly. All the organic functions suffer, and finally the mental faculties become impaired.

Hydrocotyle appears to be the remedy of most promise in this disease.

FRAMBÆSIA is an endemic disease of the Antilles and parts of Africa. It is allied to *Elephantiasis Græcorum*. It is distinguished by tubercles appearing on the skin, resembling mulberries, which discharge a watery fluid. It is said to be contagious, but not

dangerous. There are also other diseases allied to leprosy such as *spedalsked*, *radesyge*, *morphie*, *sibbens*, *aleppo evil*, as also possibly, *pellagra* and *ugerengere* diseases found in different parts of the world.

The TREATMENT of these varied allies of *elephantiasis* must accord with that of the principal diseases and remedies applicable in one may be indicated in all.

KELOID is not a common disease, but when occurring presents elevations of the integument, varying in size and grouped together, sometimes the color of the surrounding skin and at other times darker. These corrugated excrescences are not tender to the touch, but frequently the seat of a stinging itching sensation. A spurious form of keloid sometimes arises from a cicatrix, from a burn or wound.

TREATMENT is unsatisfactory, but *Arsenicum*, *Causticum*, *Graphites*, *Silicea* and *Sulphur* have been recommended theoretically. Applications to allay irritation of the tumors might be of benefit.

HÆMORRHAGIC DISEASES.

These are confined to one *purpura* which occurs in two forms *purpura hæmorrhagica* and *purpura rheumatica*. In both forms there appeared upon part or the whole of the body red or purple spots, which afterwards pass as bruised spots go into green or yellow and then disappear after a variable time. They are uninfluenced by pressure. Some cases are ushered in by a chill with intense pains in the head and back, but without fever. In bad cases hæmorrhages may take

place from mucus surfaces, as epistaxis, hæmatemesis, hæmaturia, etc., sometimes so severe as to cause a fatal result. In *purpura rheumatica* the disease is accompanied by pains in and around the joint, which after a few days subsides and spots of extravasated blood appear. Pain may be absent or deep seated or extended neuralgic pains may be an accompaniment in other forms of the disease.

TREATMENT.—For *purpura hæmorrhagica*, *Arsenicum*, *Bryonia*, *Rhus tox.*, *Ledum*, *Arnica*, *Phosphorus*, *Lachesis*, *Sulphur*.

For *purpura rheumatica*, *Arnica*, *Bryonia*, *China*, *Rhus tox.*, *Sulphur*.

NEUROSES OF THE SKIN.

These include *Prurigo*, *Anæsthesia*, *Hyperæsthesia*, *Neuralgia cutis*, *Pruritis*.

PRURIGO has been classed among the papular diseases, because it presents intensely itching knots, whose summits become wounded from the scratching and produces a sort of artificial eczema. It has been divided into *prurigo mitis*, *formicans* and *senilis*. Obstinacy marks *prurigo mitis*; extreme suffering *prurigo formicans* and *prurigo senilis* is peculiar to old people.

TREATMENT.—*Prurigo* is often an obstinate affection, and in old people frequently resists all treatment. According to indications the following may be useful: *Arsenicum*, *Calc. carb.*, *Collinsonia*, *Iodine*, *Lycopodium*, *Mercurius*, *Mezereum*, *Sepia*, *Silicea*, *Plumbum*

Sulphur. The application of Balsam of Peru will relieve many cases of prurigo.

ANÆSTHESIA is mostly a secondary symptom of other diseases, such as burns, injuries or the action of caustics, or is due to disease of the brain or nervous system. It is a symptom of one form of *elephantiasis græcorum* which has received the name of *lepra anæsthetica*. *Vitiligo* is also often accompanied by it.

HYPERÆSTHESIA CUTIS if general, is due to brain or spinal disease as a secondary symptom; or it may be idiopathic, in which case it usually partakes of the nature of an hysterical pain. The characteristics of this condition are that the skin is morbidly sensitive to all external impressions. Such a condition may suggest *Arnica*, *Belladonna*, *Gelsemium*, *Hepar sulph.*, *Lycopodium*, *Nux vomica*, *Pulsatilla*, *Sepia*, *Spigelia*.

NEURALGIA of the skin occurs occasionally, but is generally an accompaniment of a neuralgic condition generally.

PRURITUS or itching of the skin frequently occurs. It may be general, but is usually local, and is due to hyperæsthesia of cutaneous nerves, or caused by the presence of some animal parasite. It usually comes on in paroxysms, raging furiously and then subsiding totally. Old age predisposes to it, as also do ovarian, uterine and hæmorrhoidal affections. Mental exertions and worms may also be classed among its causes.

TREATMENT.—The general health must be attended to, and the cause taken into account, giving according to indications one of the following remedies:

Itching coming on when undressing, *Nux vomica*, *Arsenicum*.

Coming on after getting in bed and moving from one place to another when scratched, *Ignatia*.

Coming on when getting warm in bed, *Pulsatilla*, and if it continues all night, *Mercurius*—to be followed if unrelieved by, *Sulphur* or *Carbo veg.*; much burning with the itching, *Rhus tox.*, *Apis*, or *Hepar sulph.* When scratching produces bleeding, *Mercurius* or *Sulphur*.

For itching during pregnancy, *Bryonia*, *Carbo veg.*, *Mercurius*, *Pulsatilla*, *Sulphur*, *Rhus*, etc.

PARASITIC DISEASES.

These are caused by the presence of parasitic animals or plants and include *scabies*, *army itch*, *favus*, *mentagra* or *sycosis*, *tinea tonsurans* and *tinea d. calvans*, *chloasma*, *versicolor*, *phthiriasis*, *plica polonica*.

SCABIES or *itch* is due to the presence of the *acarus scabei*. By burrowing beneath the skin it produces a conical shaped vesicle, which is attended by intense itching, often keeping the patient scratching night and day. The eruption is especially apt to occur between the fingers and on the back of the hand, and next, often on the arms, legs, and abdomen, and while occasionally appearing on the scalp, scarcely ever invades the face. In some cases, the eruption becomes papular, scaly or pustulous.

TREATMENT.—Much has been written pro and con concerning the use of external applications in the

treatment of the itch, and while it may be argued that animal parasites can only grow on unhealthy skin and that a patient can be more thoroughly cured by internal medication, yet cases will occur in which external applications may be required, in which case the *Sulphur ointment* is the most effective remedy. Previous to its application, the patient should be thoroughly washed with warm water and soap, and then the ointment rubbed thoroughly over the body. If not too irritating it may be left on over night, and removed by a hot bath in the morning. Of internal remedies:

Arsenicum.—Inveterate cases; pustular eruption.

Lobelia inflata and *Croton tig.* are recommended by Teste.

Sulphur is the main remedy. *Carbo veg.*, *Causticum*, *Hepar sulph.*, *Psorinum*, *Sepia*. *Sulph. acid* are also useful.

ARMY ITCH.—(*Prurigo contagiosa*, *Camp itch*, *prairie itch*.) This disease, begotten of the filth of camp life, made its appearance during the late war. It appears in small white or pinkish papules about the neck, back, shoulders, and outer surface of the limbs. After existing about a week, the patient is annoyed by persistent itching, aggravated by scratching and warmth of the bed. There may be formication present with sensation as if insects were moving over the body and stinging it, or as if the skin were pierced with hot needles. Blackish crusts form covering a red point, which upon abrading is the apex of a papule.

TREATMENT.—*Rumex crispus* is the main remedy.

FAVUS.—(*Porrigo favosa*, *tinea favosa*, *porrigo lupinosa*.) According to most authorities this disease is due to the fungus *achorion schonleinii*. It appears, generally upon the scalp, in the form of yellow cup-shaped crusts, in each of which one or two hairs grow. This is a separate favi which may extend till it measures half an inch in width. After a time the circular form is lost and the contiguous masses runs together and cause a general scabbing. Permanent baldness may ensue. A mealy powder containing the fungus is found in the crusts, and an offensive discharge may be present in bad cases. It is contagious, but seldom attacks clean persons.

TREATMENT.—Cleanliness, good food and fresh air are important conditions for amelioration. The hair must be cut short with a sharp pair of scissors and the crusts removed by poulticing or soaking with oil or Hyposulphite of Soda lotion. Internally give *Sulphur* and *Dulcamara* for the humid form of the disease in children of blonde or fair complexion. *Viola tricolor* alternately with either if itching is severe. *Oleander*, intense itching and nocturnal burning after scratching the head, with swelling of the mesenteric glands and hard or loose undigested stools. *Hepar sulph.* when the disease spreads to the face, causing ophthalmia, etc. Other remedies are *Arsenicum*, *Baryta carb.*, *Calcarea carb.*, *Graphites*, *Lycopidium*, *Mercurius*, *Rhus tox.*, *Petroleum*, *Sarsaparilla*, *Staphysagria*, *Vinca minor*.

MENTAGRA or SYCOSIS MENTI.—*Tinea sycosis*. This disease occurs on the bearded portion of the face and

scalp. It is contagious and is frequently transmitted by uncleanly barbers in shaving. It commences as inflamed pimples about the chin, which occur in irregular patches. These run together and break, exuding a yellowish watery fluid which mats the hair. Crusts form resembling somewhat the inside of a fig. It is apt to become chronic and may prove obstinate.

TREATMENT.—Keeping the beard constantly very short, by close clipping (not shaving,) is necessary. Sponging with castile soap and water twice daily is advisable. The crusts may be softened with oil. Internally the main remedies are: *Graphites*, *Phosphorus*, *Thuja*, *Tartar emet.*, *Silicea* and *Sulphur*. Local applications of the indicated remedy are useful, as well as a paste composed of Sulphur, Glycerine and alcohol. In two cases occurring in the writer's practice, the application of Chelidonium tinct. half ounce, Glycerine one ounce, Rose water one and one-half, ounce (Misce), gave prompt relief.

TINEA TONSURANS.—(Ringworm, scald head.) This occurs in circular patches, occurring most often on the head or face; when on the scalp, the hair becomes lustreless and breaks off or falls out; a thin powdery crust exists in which the parasite *trichopyton tonsurans* may be found.

TREATMENT.—The general health must be attended to. *Sepia* and *Tellurium* are generally sufficient. Other remedies are recommended as *Calcarea*, *Causiticum*, *Clematis*, *Manganum*, *Rhus tox.*, and *Sulphur*.

TINEA DECALVANS is non-contagious, but several members of a family exposed to like unfavorable con-

ditions may be affected. It is marked by the destruction of hair in circular patches leaving the denuded spots clean and polished, and of a marble whiteness.

TREATMENT.—Many remedies may be applicable, among which *Arsenicum*, *Aloes*, *Vinca minor*, *Graphites* and *Phosphorus* are prominent. The application locally of Phosphorus tincture, gtt. iij to distilled water one ounce is also recommended.

CHLOASMA VERSICOLOR or PITYRIASIS VERSICOLOR is caused by the parasite *Microsporon furfur*. It appears chiefly on covered parts, especially on the front of the chest and abdomen, and may be recognized by the formation of a dull red or fawn color, slightly elevated, dry, rough to the touch and somewhat scaly at the edge, and from which branny scales may be rubbed off.

TREATMENT.—Cleanliness, regular living, good diet and fresh air will contribute towards a cure. After thoroughly washing with white castile soap, apply a lotion composed of four drachms of Hyposulphite of Soda and six ounces of water.

PHIHEIRIASIS.—This disease is due to the pediculi which live on the skin. There are three kinds: the *head louse*, *pediculis capitis*; the *crab louse*, *pediculis pubis* or *phtheirus inguinalis*, and the *body louse*, *pediculis corporis* or *pediculus vestimenti*.

The head louse attacks the head, attaches its eggs, (the nits) to the hairs, and excites an eczema, which may spread to the face.

The crab louse is found upon all the haired portion

of the body except the scalp. It is broader and shorter than the head louse and has strong crab-like claws attached to its fore-legs.

The body louse inhabits the clothing of uncleanly persons, and commits ravages where the clothes come in contact with the person, as about the neck, back and waist and wherever bands or straps afford a resting place for the insects.

TREATMENT consists in destroying the vermin. An infusion or ointment of *Staphysagria* is useful in the case of head and body lice. Obstinate cases of head lice may be benefitted by saturating the head with crude Petroleum for a day or so, and then washing thoroughly with soap and water. In cases of body lice, the clothing should be disinfected by placing in an oven at a high temperature and the person thoroughly cleansed with soap and water.

The crab louse may be destroyed by dropping a few minims of Chloroform on cotton wool, and applying this to the part attacked by the pediculi, confining the vapor with a towel. This kills the vermin and they may then be washed off. After this apply a mild *Staphysagria* ointment, or a lotion of Bichloride of Mercury, and afterwards washing.

PLICA POLONICA is an infection in which the hair becomes fetid and matted. It is peculiar to certain parts of Europe. Its treatment is the same as that of *Tinea favosa*.

ONYCHOMYCOSIS.

This is a fungus disease of the nails. The nail curves over the end of the finger like a claw, with a thickened extremity, the surface becomes rough and uneven, of a dirty yellow color, and the whole nail is moveable in its bed. The nail flakes off and crumbles. It may exist independently or in connection with some variety of tinea.

TREATMENT.—When connected with other disorders, their removal will cure the disease. If it appears independently we rely on *Natr. sulph.*, *Graphites*, *Sepia*, and *Hepar sulph.* Local applications of Acetic acid and a solution of Hyposulphite of Soda are also beneficial.

SYPHILODERMATA.

Syphilitic eruptions present certain peculiarities, as slowness of course, tendency to relapse, liability to infect and generally a peculiar copper color. There is little or no itching, and they are usually co-existent with other forms of syphilitic disease. The parts more frequently attacked are the face, shoulders and back.

The treatment is the same as for the syphilitic diathesis generally.

SCROFULOUS SKIN DISEASES are connected with the general diathetic condition. They show little disposition to heal, and often leave ugly scars after healing is accomplished. The swellings of scrofula are of small

size, of a purplish red, or livid color, and exude after opening a white cord-like matter, and an imperfect pus.

TREATMENT must accord with that for the general diathesis, bearing in mind our great anti-scrofula remedies *Sulphur*, *Calcarea carb.* and *Calcarea phos.*, etc.

POISON VINE ERUPTION.

Many persons are poisoned by contact with *Rhus toxicodendron* or poison vine, and occasionally with other plants. It gives rise to a severe vesicular eruption, affecting more frequently the hands and face, and in some cases extending to the lower limbs and other parts of the body. Its duration varies from a few days to a week or two.

TREATMENT.—*Bryonia* and *Uroton tig.* are generally efficient remedies. The annoying itching may be alleviated by the application of a strong solution of Bicarbonate of Soda, by means of a camel's hair pencil, or the fluid extract of *Serpentaria*, which may be painted upon the eruption.

CHAPTER XIII.

MISCELLANEOUS DISEASES.

BURNS AND SCALDS.

Burns and scalds are dangerous when large surfaces of the body are affected, and the prognosis is very unfavorable. If half the body be so burned or scalded as to arrest the functions of the skin over the burnt surface, death always results. Collapse comes on from shock, to the nervous system, and death may occur immediately after the injury; or death may occur after three or four days from sympathetic fever, or affections of the brain or bowels. The profuse discharge during suppuration may also prove fatal, or the prolonged irritation may result in hectic fever or pulmonary consumption, and subsequently death.

TREATMENT.—Remove charred clothing carefully, raising it gently in order not to tear the skin; then gently wash the parts with a solution of Cantharides, Spirits of Turpentine or *Urtica urens*, a drachm of either to four ounces of warm water. After this, dressings that will exclude the air are to be applied, first pricking the vesicles with a needle to evacuate their contents. Numerous applications are recommended, among which may be mentioned: Cotton in thick layers; the white of eggs and olive oil in equal quantities beaten together and applied with a soft

brush; Cosmoline; Vaseline; Carbonate of Lead and linseed oil mixed, of the consistency of cream; Bicarbonate of Soda; linseed oil and lime water in equal quantities; soap; honey; molasses. The cotton is one of the simplest as well as most efficient applications. After suppuration begins, carded or absorbent cotton, wet with *Calendula*, and the same remedy given internally works admirably, while if the discharge be excessive *Hepar sulph.* and *China* may be required.

For internal administration: *Opium* if tendency to convulsions occur.

Arnica.—For pain and extreme sensitiveness of body, restlessness, etc.

Coffea.—For sleeplessness.

Carbo veg. or *Secale cornutum* in cases with great prostration.

If diarrhœa intervenes, *Arsenicum*, *Veratrum*, *Phosphorus* or *Carbo veg.*

For hæmorrhage, *Hamamelis*, *Nitric acid*, *Ferrum*, *Erigeron*.

Stimulants and nourishing diet is called for in several cases.

ABSCESSSES.

As a result of inflammation, abscess may form in any part of the body. An abscess may be stated to be the formation of pus and its collection in the parenchyma of the parts previously inflamed. There are certain remedies which properly applied during the

inflammatory stage will frequently prevent the formation of abscess. Prominent among these are:

Aconite.—When lancinating pains attend the inflammatory process, always worse at night; the patient is also feverish.

Arnica.—In inflammations due to bruises or traumatic causes.

Arsenicum.—In debilitated constitutions, with tendency to gangrene.

Belladonna.—Relieves the nervous symptoms, headache, vertigo, etc. After *Aconite* has modified the inflammation.

Bryonia is useful in pale, tense and hot inflammatory swellings, with pains aggravated by motion.

Gelsemium.—A tendency to the brain exists, with great arterial excitement.

When an abscess is inevitable *Hepar sulph.* or *Mercurius* will hasten the formation of pus. After suppuration if it should continue too long *Silicea* will usually regulate it, and if the suppuration is profuse and exhausting *Calendula officinalis* is an excellent remedy, used internally and locally.

There is a form of inflammation with tendency to suppuration often met with and which deserves a brief notice. This is swelled face.

SWELLED FACE.

It usually arises from an unsound tooth, and follows an attack of toothache, or it may apparently have its origin in some of the glands of the buccal

cavity, the parotid, the sub-maxillary and the sub-lingual, or involve the whole of them, and be due to taking cold.

TREATMENT.—*Belladonna*.—Face swollen; red, and hot; or yellowish red; offensive odor from the mouth.

Chamomilla.—Redness and heat of one cheek, the other being pale; the swelling is very hard.

Hepar sulph.—If suppuration is threatened. After *Mercurius*.

Kreosotum.—Pale swelling; bad odor from decayed teeth; everything tastes bitter.

Lachesis.—Swelling has a bluish appearance. Especially the left side.

Mercurius.—Swelling of the face with heat and toothache. After *Belladonna*, if it fails to relieve.

ANOMALIES OF THE SECRETIONS OF THE SKIN.

These cause *Sudamina*, *Comedo*, and *Xeroderma*.

SUDAMINA or *miliary rash* occurs in three forms: *miliaria rubra*, in which nodules about the size of a pin's head occur, with reddish base and minute vesicle at the top; *miliaria alba* in which the vesicle contains a milky purulent fluid, and *miliaria crystallica* in which the vesicle resembles a dew drop in transparency. These eruptions occur most frequently in the course of diseases, such as typhus, rheumatism, etc., but also occur from profuse sweating. .

TREATMENT.—Attend to the primary disease; as a symptom it may indicate *Arsenicum*, *Bryonia*, *Cal-*

careca carb, or *Ipecacuanha*. If a tendency to profuse sweating exists, the patients should sleep on a mattress, cover themselves lightly, and attend to a proper regard for cleanliness. Sponging the body with dilute vinegar is recommended.

COMEDO is a distended sebaceous follicle, occurring more frequently on the face and back of young people. *Treatment* must be directed to the general health. The contents of the comedo should be expressed, and the parts rubbed with soap, etc.

XERODERMA.—In this disease the skin becomes harsh, inflexible or cracked. It may be rough only, or accompanied with sculiness. Friction with oil, Vaseline, and in some cases, washing with Carbolic soap is beneficial. In the case of washerwomen and domestics, whose hands crack from the too frequent contact with soap, a suspension of their occupation may be necessary in order to effect a cure.

WORMS—ENTOZOA.

About thirty entozoa inhabit different parts of the body of man, of which thirteen are known to inhabit the intestinal canal, and of these seven belong to the order

CESTODA, including *Tænia solium*, *Tænia medio-canellata*, *Tænia nana*, *Tænia flavo-punctata*, *Tænia elliptica*, *Bothriocephalus latus*, and *Bothriocephalus cordatus*.

The other six belong to the order

NEMATODA, and include *Ascaris lumbricoides*,

Ascaris mystax, *Oxyuris vermicularis*, *Dochmius duodenalis*, *Tricocephalus dispar* and *Trichina spiralis*.

The most important of the other varieties are the

TREMATODE, including *Distoma hepaticum*, *Distoma ophthalmobium*, *Bilharzia hematobia* and *Tetrastoma renale*. Of these the *Distoma hepaticum* is sometimes found in the liver and its ducts. The *Distoma ophthalmobium* has been found in the eye. The *Bilharzia hematobia* inhabits the veins of the abdominal organs, and is found in great abundance in Egypt; hæmorrhage from the kidney and symptoms of dysentery may follow its presence. *Tetrastoma renale* is occasionally found in the kidney.

Of the order of CESTODA, the *Tænia solium* and *Tænia medio-canellata* are very much alike, the latter being the largest, and are the ordinary tape worms found in this country. The *tænia solium* has a circle of hooklets around a concavity of the head, while the *tænia medio-canellata* is club-headed and has larger sucking disks than the former.

Tape worm is composed of flat segments, connected with the head by a slender neck. Each segment has male and female organs, and as those at the tail mature, they are cast off. It varies in length from ten to thirty feet.

The *Bothriocephalus latus* is the largest tape worm found in man and attains a growth of from seventeen to twenty-six feet, and sometimes sixty feet or even more. This worm is common in many parts of Europe and is seldom met with in America.

SYMPTOMS.—Many persons suffer no inconvenience from the presence of tape worm. Others have pain

in the stomach, nausea, ravenous appetite, dizziness, constipation, or diarrhœa, etc., etc. One peculiarity of these worm symptoms is the relief from milk, eggs, mild soups, etc., and the aggravation from sour or acrid pungent articles of diet. The only certain diagnostic symptom, however, is the passage of segments of the parasite with the feces.

TREATMENT.—To get rid of the worm is the primary indication, and to this end we may administer:

Kousso.—Two or three drachms of the flowers stirred in a tumbler of water and let stand over night. In the morning give first a cup of coffee to prevent nausea. Then administer one-half of the mixture, and follow with the remainder in half an hour. Should vomiting incline to ensue it may be arrested with lemon juice.

Felix mas.—(Male fern) may be given in doses of from one to two drachms, or ten to thirty drops of the etherial oil, or thirty to sixty drops of the liquid extract. The latter should be taken in mucilage, fasting. Follow with a cathartic a short time after taking.

Pumpkin seed tea may be drank in quantities on an empty stomach, to be followed by an aperient.

Those who do not wish to resort to this heroic treatment may employ *Sulphur*, *Calcarea carb.*, *Lycopodium*, given successively at long intervals, or any other remedy indicated by the general condition of the patient.

OF THE NEMATOID or round worms, the most important are the *Ascaris lumbricoides*, *Oxyuris vermicularis* and *Trichina spiralis*.

ASCARIS LUMBRICOIDES inhabits the small intestine, is

from five to fifteen inches in length, of a light brownish color, round and tapering to a point at each end.

SYMPTOMS.—The only absolutely certain symptom is the appearance of worms in the evacuations, but we may suspect their presence in cases presenting nervous and gastric irritation without obvious cause. Picking the nose; white or pale appearance around the mouth; grating the teeth; starting in the sleep; bloating of the abdomen, etc., are popular worm symptoms.

TREATMENT.—*Santonine* or *Cina* are the remedies most useful. *Aconite* may be given if feverish symptoms appear; *Calc. carb.* for headache; or *Spigelia* for canine hunger.

OXYURIS VERMICULARIS (*Ascaris vermicularis*) inhabit the rectum and cæcum. These pin or seat worms cause much itching and frequently nervous irritation. In females, the worms may find their way into the vagina.

TREATMENT.—*Aconite*, *Lycopodium*, *Mercurius*, *Sulphur* and *Teucrium* are the main remedies. When these remedies fail, suppositories of *Santonine*, containing three grains of the drug, made with cocoa butter or Cosmoline are very effective. Insert one in the rectum every night for three or four nights.

TRICHINA SPIRALIS find their entrance into the body from ill-conditioned meat. Symptoms of its presence are malaise, vomiting, diarrhœa, followed by fever, pain and stiffness in the muscles, typhoid debility, prostration and death.

TREATMENT is not altogether satisfactory. Recoveries have been reported in the hospitals of Berlin,

under friction of the limbs with bay salt. Carbolic acid has been given internally. *Prevention* is always possible by proper inspection of animals. Raw meat may be eaten if no trichinæ can be found under a microscopic examination, but the only safe method is not to eat any pork that is not thoroughly cooked. Roast pork that looks bloody and is hard and coherent is dangerous, but even large pieces that do not on being cut present any red spots, and into which we may easily pass a fork without grating are free from trichinæ. Poisoning by raw hams, slightly cooked sausages and pickled and smoked meat that have been treated by a weak salt solution or to rapid smoking is of frequent occurrence.

POISONS.

OPIUM taken in repeated doses produces loss of appetite, sleeplessness, lowness of spirits, etc. It undermines the general health and its victims are worn out in body and mind. They are generally pale or have a sallow, haggard countenance and dull eye. Taken in large doses it causes after a temporary excitement, a cool, clammy skin, cold extremities, a pallid countenance, a feeble, thread-like, scarcely perceptible pulse; a slow, interrupted, almost gasping respiration, and death, unless relief is speedily afforded. The remedies to be thought of are the stomach-pump, vinegar, coffee and a thorough waking up by walking the patient about the room, talking to him, and whipping him with wet towels about the back and hips until con-

sciousness is restored. The remedies applicable are *Belladonna*, *Ipecacuanha* and *Nux vomica*. For chronic Opium poisoning, in addition to the above, consult *Digitulis*, *Lachesis*, *Mercurius*, *Strychnia*, *Plumbum*, *Stramonium*, and *Tartar emetic*.

TOBACCO causes tremors, impaired digestion, irregular cardiac action and intermittence in the pulse when taken for a long time. In large doses it causes emaciation, weakness, sleeplessness, dull hearing, cold sweats, feeble action of the heart, etc. *Cocculus* or *Ignatia* will generally cure the immediate effects in persons not accustomed to its use. *Nux vomica* and *Cocculus* will generally relieve the nervousness and weakness of the stomach. The heart troubles are relieved by *Arsenicum* and *Gelsemium*. Constipation by *Nux vom.* or *Staphysagria*.

MERCURY, in all its forms is used so much as medicine and produces such a train of lasting complaints that all are conversant with its effects. Consult, as antidotes, *Hepar sulph.*, *Kali hydrio.*, *Nitric acid*, *Mezereum*, *Aurum*, *Iodine*, *Sulphur*, *Staphysagria*, *Ferrum*, etc.

COPPER OR VERDIGRIS produce diuresis, loss of flesh, lassitude, vertigo, greenish-blue perspiration and a green line on the gums and teeth. Antidotes to massive doses, white of egg, sugar, or proto-sulphuret of iron, potash soap, *Hepar sulphur*. Remedies against its effects, *Belladonna*, *China*, *Conium*, *Dulcamara*, *Hepar sulph.*, *Ipecacuanha*, *Mercurius*, *Nux vomica*, according to indications.

ARSENIC in small doses taken for a lengthened

period produces chronic inflammation of the stomach and bowels; œdema of the face and limbs; cutaneous eruptions, diarrhœa, headache and in advanced cases causes a loss of the hair and nails. In large doses it acts as an irritant poison, causing speedy death. Sesquioxide of iron, mucilaginous and albuminous drinks in addition to the stomach pump, and emetics are called for as antidotes in cases of poisoning. Also in all cases, give large quantities of diluent drinks. Medicines to antidote effects of small doses: *Camphor*, *China*, *Nux vom.*, *Ipecacuanha*, *Hepar sulph.*, and *Veratrum*.

The fumes of zinc affect brass workers, SULPHURET of CARBON those who work in rubber, and PHOSPHORUS match-makers, producing in each toxic effects varying in accordance with trade pursued.

LEAD poisoning affects painters, and those working in the metal, and also occasionally persons who have drank water after passing through lead pipes, as well from eating canned fruits, etc. Pain in the bowels, constipation, loss of appetite and emaciation are among its first symptoms; the breath is fetid; mouth has a metallic taste; tongue pale and furred, and the gums are almost always edged with a blue line. Other and more grave symptoms manifest themselves as the cases progress, especially colic, convulsions, palsy, tremors, and degeneracy of the kidneys. Alcohol prevents the development of poisonous effects. The remedies adapted to lead poisoning are: *Alum*, *Alumina*, *Opium*, *Petroleum*, *Nux vom.*, *Platina*, *Antim. crud.* *Cocculus* and *Zincum*.

ANIMAL POISONS produce chronic as well as acute poisoning. Among these are dissecting wounds, snake bites, glanders, the effects of Spanish flies, poisonous honey, etc., are generally clearly demonstrated by the attendant circumstances. But there is a terrible malady due to an animal poison and which causes many deaths, more in Europe than America, and which has been called

MALIGNANT PUSTULE.—It is supposed to arise from the poison generated by animals affected with *Charbon*, by which latter name the disease is also known in France. Animals affected with the disease are attacked with sadness and dullness, and stumble and tremble, especially when drinking, the skin is hot and dry and breathing short; during these symptoms, inflammatory tumors or boils form.

When a person has become infected with the disease, the pustule appears first as a red spot with a black center, then as a bluish tumor, and finally becomes a gangrenous ulcer, surrounded with minute vesicles. The skin around the ulcer is hard and painful to the touch, but the absence of severe pain otherwise is characteristic of the disease. The gangrene begins in the center and spreads to the circumference, and the ulcer discharges a thin, fetid and acrid fluid. The patient sinks rapidly, and death ensues in from five to eight days.

TREATMENT.—*Lachesis* is the specific and this with perhaps occasionally *Arsenicum* if the patient is very restless, will do all that medicine can do for the disease. In addition to this, support the patient with

frequently repeated stimulus and food, giving ale or porter, the latter especially, as often as once in every one or two hours. (For further treatment see some work on surgery.) However, *never put a poultice on a malignant pustule.*

COAL GAS escaping from our heating stoves and furnaces sometimes produces alarming symptoms which are generally relieved by fresh air and *Arnica*.

For reference in case of poisoning the following table is added.

ANTIDOTES TO THE MOST POWERFUL POISONS.

POISONS. (After Hering).	ANTIDOTES.
I. GASES.	
Gas produced in places deprived of fresh air. Vapor of Charcoal. Coal gas.	Chloride of Lime, Vinegar. Vinegar and vapor of Vinegar. <i>Arnica</i> .
II. ACIDS.	
Prussic acid.	Cold effusion on the spine, Spirits of Ammonia, Electricity.
Sulphuric, Muriatic, Nitric, Phosphoric and Acetic acid.	Tepid soap suds, chalk Magnesia, Potash and Soda.
Carbolic acid.	Olive or Castor oil.
III. ALKALINES.	
Pot and Pearl ashes, Caustic Potash, etc.	Vinegar, Lemon juice and acids, Mucilaginous drinks.
IV. METALLIC SUBSTANCES.	
Arsenic.	Hydrated peroxide of Iron, Magnesia, Milk.
Corrosive sublimate, Tin, Copper.	Whites of eggs, wheat flour mixed with water.
Lead.	Epsom or Glauber salts.
Nitrate of Silver.	Common salt, milk.

Phosphorus.

V. VEGETABLE POISONS.

Opium or Laudanum.

**Peach kernels and leaves,
Bitter almonds.**

**Turpentine, Magnesia, Mu-
cilaginous drinks.**

**Belladonna, Coffee, Vine-
gar.**

Coffee, Ammonia.

In all poisoning in which
vomiting is not produced by
the substance taken emetics or
the stomach pump should be
used.

DISINFECTION.

The use of disinfectants is an important feature in the treatment of contagious and infectious diseases. Cleanliness and ventilation are the best preventives of disease, and disinfectants do not take their place, but as an adjunct in the prevention of the spread of diseases they are valuable. To thoroughly understand this subject, works on hygiene and sanitary science should be studied. It should be understood that many substances promptly destroy odors which are not disinfectants, and that deodorizers are not necessarily disinfectants. The most available and cheapest, as well as the most effective disinfectants are:

1. Roll Sulphur (Brimstone) for fumigation.
2. Sulphate of Iron (Copperas) dissolved in water, one and a half pounds to the gallon.
3. Sulphate of Zinc and common Salt, dissolved together in water in the proportions of four ounces of the sulphate and two ounces salt to the gallon.

HOW TO USE DISINFECTANTS.

1. *In the sick room.* The clothing, towels, bed linen, etc., on removal from the patient, should at once be placed in a pail of zinc solution, boiling hot if possible, before removal from the room.

All discharges from the patient should either be received in a vessel containing copperas solution or be immediately covered with copperas solution. All vessels used about the patient should be cleansed with the same solution.

2. *Occupied rooms and houses* should be disinfected by fumigation with sulphur. Heavy clothing, blankets, bedding, etc., should be opened and exposed to fumigation. To fumigate, use for a room ten feet square, at least two pounds of sulphur; for larger rooms proportionately increased quantities. Close the room tightly as possible, place the sulphur in a pan supported on bricks or in a tub of water, set it on fire by means of a few hot coals and allow the room to remain closed for twenty-four hours. Then open all the windows and allow fresh air to enter.

3. *Premises.* Cellars, yards, stables, gutters, privies, cesspools, water-closets, drains, sewers, etc., should be frequently and liberally treated with copperas solution. This solution is easily prepared by hanging a basket containing about sixty pounds of copperas in a barrel of water.

4 Body and bed clothing which have been in contact with persons with infectious diseases, it is best to burn. If too valuable, treat them as follows:

Cotton, linen, blankets, etc., should be introduced

piece by piece (insuring thorough wetting) into boiling hot zinc solution and then boiled for at least half an hour.

Heavy woollen clothing, silks, furs, and articles that cannot be treated with the zinc solution, should be hung in the room during fumigation, pockets being turned inside out, and the whole garment thoroughly exposed. Pillows, mattresses, beds, etc., should have their contents spread out and thoroughly fumigated. Carpets are best fumigated on the floor, but should afterwards be removed to the open air and thoroughly beaten.

Carbolic acid is a good disinfectant, but to be effective, *it must be pure*, and the quantity required makes the expense too great to be available in many instances.

Roasting coffee acts as a disinfectant.

CHAPTER XIV.

LIST OF REMEDIES.

List of remedies referred to in this book, and their preparations up to the 3rd potency.

1. *Aconitum napellus*. Monk's hood, Wolf's bane. Tincture and dilutions.
2. *Æsculus hippocastanum*. Horse-chestnut. Tincture, and trituration of the ripe fruit.
3. *Æthusa cynapium*. Dog parsley, Garden hemlock. Tincture and dilutions.
4. *Agaricus muscarius*. Bug or fly agaric. Tincture and dilutions.
5. *Agnus castus*. Chaste tree. Tincture and dilutions.
6. *Ailanthus glandulosa*. Chinese sumach, tree of Heaven. Tincture and dilutions.
7. *Aletris farinosa*. Star grass, Unicorn root. Tincture and dilutions.
8. *Allium cepa*. Onion. Tincture and dilutions.
9. *Aloe socotrina*. Moka or socotrina aloes. Tincture, dilutions and triturations.
10. *Alstonia scholaris*. Devil tree. Tincture and dilutions.
11. *Alumina*. Argilla pura, Clay. Triturations.
12. *Ambra grisa*. Ambergris. Triturations.
13. *Ammonium carbonicum*. Sal volatile. Trituration, aqueous solution and dilutions.
14. *Ammonium iodidum*. Iodide of Ammonia. Aqueous solution.
15. *Anacardium orientale*. Marking nut. Tincture, dilutions, and triturations.
16. *Antimonium arsenitum*. Arsenite of Antimony. Trituration.
17. *Antimonium crudum*. Ter-sulphuret of antimony. Trituration.

18. *Antimonium tartaricum*. Tartar emetic. Triturations, solution and dilutions.
19. *Apis mellifica*. Honey bee. Tincture, dilutions and triturations.
20. *Apocynum cannabinum*. Dog's bane, Indian hemp. Tincture and dilutions.
21. *Aralia racemosa*. Spikenard. Tincture and dilutions.
22. *Argentum metallicum*. Silver. Triturations.
23. *Argentum nitricum*. Lunar caustic. Triturations, solution and dilutions.
24. *Arnica montana*. Leopard's bane. Tincture and dilutions.
25. *Arsenicum album*. White arsenic. Tincture, dilutions and triturations.
26. *Arsenicum iodatum*. Iodide of Arsenic. Triturations.
27. *Arum maculatum*. Common Arum, Lords and ladies. Tincture and dilutions.
28. *Arum triphyllum*. Wild turnip, Jack in the pulpit. Tincture, dilutions and triturations.
29. *Asafoetida*. Tincture, dilutions, and triturations.
30. *Asarum europæum*. European snake root, Hazelwort. Tincture and dilutions.
31. *Asclepias syriaca*. Milk weed. Tincture and dilutions.
32. *Asclepias tuberosa*. Butterfly weed, Pleurisy root, Tuber root. Tincture and dilutions.
33. *Aurum metallicum*. Gold. Triturations.
34. *Baptisia tinctoria*. Indigo weed, Wild indigo, Horse-fly weed. Tincture and dilutions.
35. *Baryta carbonica*. Carbonate of Barytes. Triturations.
36. *Belladonna*. Deadly night-shade. Tincture and dilutions.
37. *Benzoic acid*. Tincture, dilutions, and triturations.
38. *Berberis vulgaris*. Barberry. Tincture and dilutions.
39. *Bismuthum metallicum*. Triturations.
40. *Borax*. Bi-borate of Soda. Triturations, solution, and dilutions.
41. *Bromium*. Dilutions.
42. *Bryonia alba*. Black berried bryony, White bryony. Tincture, dilutions and triturations.
43. *Cactus grandiflorus*. Night-blooming cereus. Tincture and dilutions.
44. *Caladium guianum*. Poison arum. Tincture and dilutions.

45. *Calcareo acetica*. Acetate of lime. Triturations.
46. *Calcareo carbonica*. Carbonate of lime. Triturations.
47. *Calcareo chlorata*. Chlorinated lime. Triturations, solution and dilutions.
48. *Calcareo sulphurica*. Sulphate of Lime. Triturations.
49. *Calendula officinalis*. Garden marigold. Tincture and dilutions.
50. *Camphora*. Camphor. Tincture, dilutions and triturations.
51. *Cannabis indica*. Foreign Indian hemp. Tincture and dilutions.
52. *Cannabis sativa*. Hemp. Tincture and dilutions.
53. *Cantharides*. Spanish fly. Tincture, dilutions and triturations.
54. *Capsicum*. Red pepper. Tincture and dilutions.
55. *Carbo animalis*. Animal charcoal. Triturations.
56. *Carbo vegetabilis*. Wood charcoal. Triturations.
57. *Carbolic acid*. Alcoholic solution and dilutions.
58. *Caulophyllum thalictroides*. Blue cohosh, squaw root. Tincture and dilutions.
59. *Causticum*. Acris tinctura. Tincture and dilutions.
60. *Ceanothus americanus*. New Jersey tea, reed root. Tincture and dilutions.
61. *Cedron*. Tincture and dilutions.
62. *Cepa*. (See *Allium cepa*).
63. *Chamomilla*. German chamomile. Tincture and dilutions.
64. *Chelidonium majus*. Celandine. Tincture and dilutions.
65. *China*. Peruvian bark. Tincture, dilutions and triturations.
66. *Chloroform*.
67. *Cimicifuga racemosa*. Long-leaved water hemlock, snake weed. Tincture and dilutions.
68. *Cina*. Wormseed. Tincture, dilutions and triturations.
69. *Cocculus indicus*. Indian cockle. Tincture, dilutions and triturations.
70. *Coccus cacti*. Cochineal. Tincture, dilutions and triturations.
71. *Coffea cruda*. Coffee. Tincture, dilutions and triturations.
72. *Colchicum autumnale*. Meadow saffron. Tincture and dilutions.

73. *Collinsonia canadensis*. Knob's grass, stone root. Tincture and dilutions.
74. *Colocynth*. Bitter cucumber. Tincture, triturations and dilutions.
75. *Conium maculatum*. Spotted or water hemlock. Tincture and dilutions.
76. *Copaiva officinalis*. Balsam of copaiba. Tincture, dilutions and triturations.
77. *Corallium rubrum*. Red coral. Tincture, dilutions and triturations.
78. *Crocus sativus*. Saffron. Tincture, dilutions and triturations.
79. *Crotalus horridus*. Virus of rattlesnake of Brazil. Triturations.
80. *Croton tiglium*. Croton oil. Tincture, dilutions and triturations.
81. *Cuprum aceticum*. Verdigris. Triturations, solution and dilutions.
82. *Cuprum metallicum*. Copper. Triturations.
83. *Cyclamen europæum*. Sowbread. Tincture and dilutions.
84. *Digitalis purpurea*. Fox glove. Tincture and dilutions.
85. *Dioscorea villosa*. Wild yam. Tincture and dilutions.
86. *Drosera rotundifolia*. Sundew, Moorglass. Tincture and dilutions.
87. *Dulcamara*. Bitter sweet. Tincture and dilutions.
88. *Equisetum hyemale*. Dutch rush, Scouring rush. Tincture and dilutions.
89. *Erigeron canadensis*. Canada fleabane. Tincture and dilutions.
90. *Erythroxylon coca*. Coca leaves. Tincture and dilutions.
91. *Eucalyptus globulus*. Australian fever or gum tree. Tincture and dilutions.
92. *Eupatorium aromaticum*. White snake root. Tincture and dilutions.
93. *Eupatorium perfoliatum*. Thoroughwort. Tincture and dilutions.
94. *Eupatorium purpureum*. Queen of the meadow, Trumpet weed. Tincture and dilutions.
95. *Euphorbium officinarum*. Sponge. Tincture and dilutions.
96. *Euphrasia*. Eye bright. Tincture and dilutions.

97. *Ferrum aceticum*. Acetate of Iron. Triturations, solution, and dilutions.
98. *Ferrum metallicum*. Iron. Triturations.
99. *Ferrum phosphoricum*. Phosphate of Iron. Triturations.
100. *Filix mas*. Male fern. Tincture and dilutions.
101. *Gambogia*. Gamboge. Tincture, dilutions and triturations.
102. *Gelsemium sempervirens*. Yellow jessamine. Tincture and dilutions.
103. *Glonoine*. Nitro-glycerine. Solution and dilutions.
104. *Gnaphalium polycephalum*. Life everlasting, sweet balsam. Tincture and dilutions.
105. *Graphites*. Carburet of Iron. Triturations.
106. *Grindelia robusta*. Tincture and dilutions.
107. *Hamamelis virginica*. Witch hazel. Tincture and dilutions.
108. *Helleborus niger*. Black hellebore. Tincture and dilutions.
109. *Helonias dioica*. Blazing star, false unicorn. Tincture and dilutions.
110. *Hepar sulphur*. Sulphuret of Lime. Triturations.
111. *Hydrastis canadensis*. Golden seal. Tincture and dilutions.
112. *Hyoscyamus niger*. Black henbane. Tincture and dilutions.
113. *Hypericum perforatum*. St. John's wort. Tincture and dilutions.
114. *Hydrocyanic acid*. Prussic acid. Dilutions.
115. *Hydrocotyle asiatica*. Indian pennywort. Tincture and dilutions.
116. *Ignatia*. St. Ignatius' bean. Tincture, dilutions and triturations.
117. *Iodium*. Iodine. Triturations, solution and dilutions.
118. *Ipecacuanha*. Tincture, dilutions and triturations.
119. *Iris versicolor*. Blue flag. Tincture and dilutions.
120. *Jaborandi*. Tincture and dilutions.
121. *Juglans cinerea*. Butter nut. Tincture and dilutions.
122. *Kali bichromicum*. Bichromate of Potash. Triturations, solution and dilutions.

123. *Kali carbonicum*. Carbonate of Potassium. Triturations, solution and dilutions.
124. *Kali chloricum*. Chlorate of Potassium. Triturations, solution and dilutions.
125. *Kali hydriodicum*. Iodide of Potassium. Triturations, solution and dilutions.
126. *Kali hypophosphorosum*. Hypophosphite of Potassium. solution and dilutions.
127. *Kali permanganicum*. Permanganate of Potassium. Triturations, solution and dilutions.
128. *Kalmia latifolia*. Mountain laurel. Tincture and dilutions.
129. *Kreasotum*. Creasote. Solution, dilutions and triturations.
130. *Kousso*. Cabotz, Kosbo. Triturations.
131. *Lachesis*. Virus of the trigonocephalus lachesis. Triturations.
132. *Lachnanthes tinctoria*. Spirit weed. Tincture and dilutions.
133. *Lapis albus*. Silico-fluoride of Calcium. Triturations.
134. *Ledum palustre*. Wild rosemary. Tincture and dilutions.
135. *Leptandra virginica*. Black root, Culver's root. Tincture, dilutions, and triturations.
136. *Lilium tigrinum*. Tiger lily. Tincture and dilutions.
137. *Lobelia inflata*. Puke root, Wild tobacco. Tincture and dilutions.
138. *Lycopersicum esculentum*. Tomato. Tincture and dilutions.
139. *Lycopodium clavatum*. Club moss. Triturations.
140. *Lycopus virginicus*. Bugle weed, Virginia hoarhound. Tincture and dilutions.
141. *Macrotin*. Resinoid from Cimicifuga. Triturations.
142. *Magnesia carbonica*. Carbonate of Magnesia. Triturations.
143. *Manganum aceticum*. Acetate of Manganese. Triturations, solutions, and dilutions.
144. *Marum verum*. White hoarhound. Tincture and dilutions.
145. *Melilotus officinalis*. King's clover, Sweet clover. Tincture and dilutions.

146. *Mercurius corrosivus*. Bi-chloride of Mercury. Triturations.
147. *Mercurius cyanuretum*. Bi-cyanide of Mercury. Triturations, solution, and dilutions.
148. *Mercurius küt-iodatus*. Bin-iodide of Mercury. Triturations.
149. *Mercurius dulcis*. Calomel. Triturations.
150. *Mercurius protoiodatus*. Green Iodide of Mercury. Triturations.
151. *Mercurius iodatus cum Kali iodatum*. Double Iodide of Mercury and Potassium. Triturations.
152. *Mercurius solubilis*. Black Oxide of Mercury. Triturations.
153. *Mercurius vivus*. Mercury, Quicksilver. Triturations.
154. *Mezereum*. Spurge olive. Tincture and dilutions.
155. *Millefolium*. Yarrow. Tincture and dilutions.
156. *Mitchella repens*. Checker berry. Tincture and dilutions.
157. *Monotropa uniflora*. Bird's nest, Pipe plant. Tincture and dilutions.
158. *Moschus*. Musk deer. Tincture, dilutions and triturations.
159. *Murex purpurea*. Triturations.
160. *Muriatic acid*. Hydrochloric acid. Dilutions.
161. *Myosotis symphitifolia*. Similar to the "For-get-me-not" but smaller. Tincture and dilutions.
162. *Myrtus communis*. Myrtle. Tincture and dilutions.
163. *Naja tripudians*. Hooded snake. Triturations.
164. *Natrum carbonicum*. Sal-soda. Triturations, solution and dilutions.
165. *Natrum muriaticum*. Common salt. Triturations.
166. *Natrum sulphuricum*. Glauber salts. Triturations.
167. *Nitric acid*. Aqua fortis. Dilutions.
168. *Nuphar luteum*. Yellow pond lily. Tincture and dilutions.
169. *Nux juglans*. (See *Juglans cinerea*.)
170. *Nux moschata*. Nutmeg. Tincture, dilutions and triturations.
171. *Nux vomica*. Poison nut. Tincture, dilutions and triturations.

172. *Oleander*. Rose laurel. Tincture, dilutions and triturations.
173. *Opium*. Tincture, dilutions and triturations.
174. *Oleum jecoris aselli*. Cod liver oil. Tincture and triturations.
175. *Oleum santalum*. Oil of sandle wood. Tincture and dilutions.
176. *Paulina sorbilis*. Guarana, Brazilian cocoa. Tincture, dilutions and triturations.
177. *Petroleum*. Coal oil, Rock oil. Tincture and dilutions.
178. *Petroselinum sativum*. Parsley. Tincture and dilutions.
179. *Phosphoric acid*. Triturations, solution and dilutions.
180. *Phosphorus*. Triturations, solution and dilutions.
181. *Physostigma venenosum*. Calabar bean. Tincture, dilutions and triturations.
182. *Phytolacca decandra*. Tincture and dilutions.
183. *Piper methysticum*. Ava kava, Kava kava. Tincture and dilutions.
184. *Plantago major*. Greater plantain. Tincture and dilutions.
185. *Platina*. Triturations.
186. *Plumbum metallicum*. Metallic lead. Triturations.
187. *Podophyllum peltatum*. Wild maudrake, May apple. Tincture and dilutions.
188. *Populus tremuloides*. Trembling poplar, American aspen. Tincture and dilutions.
189. *Psorinum*. Triturations.
190. *Pulsatilla*. Meadow anemone, Wind flower. Tincture and dilutions.
191. *Quinæ sulphas*. Sulphate of Quinine. Triturations.
192. *Ranunculus bulbosus*. Batchelor's buttons, Butter-cup. Tincture and dilutions.
193. *Rheum*. Rhubarb. Tincture, dilutions and triturations.
194. *Rhododendron chrysanthemum*. Yellow flowered rhododendron. Tincture and dilutions.
195. *Rhus radicans*.
196. *Rhus toxicodendron*. Poison oak, Swamp sumach. Tincture and dilutions.
197. *Robina pseudo-acacia*. Locust, Yellow or black locust. Tincture and dilutions.

198. *Rumex crispus*. Yellow dock. Tincture and dilutions.
199. *Ruta graveolens*. Garden rue. Tincture and dilutions.
200. *Sabadilla*. Indian caustic barley. Tincture, dilutions and triturations.
201. *Sabina*. Savin. Tincture and dilutions.
202. *Salicylic acid*. Triturations.
203. *Sambucus nigra*. Black berried European elder. Tincture and dilutions.
204. *Sanguinaria canadensis*. Blood root. Tincture and dilutions.
205. *Santoninum*. Santonine. Triturations.
206. *Sarracenia purpurea*. Fly trap, Pitcher plant. Tincture and dilutions.
207. *Sarsaparilla*. Wild liquorice. Tincture, dilutions, and triturations.
208. *Secale cornutum*. Ergot of rye. Tincture, dilutions and triturations.
209. *Senecio aurens*. Life root, false valerian. Tincture and dilutions.
210. *Senega*. Seneca snake root. Tincture and dilutions.
211. *Sepia*. Cuttle fish. Triturations.
212. *Silicea*. Silex. Triturations.
213. *Silphium laciniatum*. Rosin weed, pilot weed. Tincture and dilutions.
214. *Spigelia anthelmintica*. Pink root, worm grass. Tincture, dilutions and triturations.
215. *Spongia*. Carbo spongiæ, Burnt sponge. Tincture, dilutions and triturations.
216. *Squilla maritima*. Squilli sea onion. Tincture, dilutions and triturations.
217. *Stannum metallicum*. Metallic tin. Triturations.
218. *Staphysagria*. Palmated larkspur, stavesacre. Tincture, dilutions and triturations.
219. *Sticta pulmonaria*. Lung moss, Lungwort. Tincture and dilutions.
220. *Stramonium*. Thorn apple, stink weed. Tincture and dilutions.
221. *Sulphur*. Flowers of Sulphur. Tincture, dilutions and triturations.
222. *Sulphur iodidum*. Iodide of Sulphur. Triturations.

- 223. *Sulphuric acid*. Oil of Vitriol. Solution and dilutions.
- 224. *Tabacum*. Tobacco. Tincture and dilutions.
- 225. *Tarantula*. Cuban spider. Tincture, dilutions and triturations.
- 226. *Tartarus emetic*. (See Antim. tartaricum).
- 227. *Tellurium*. Triturations.
- 228. *Terebinthina*. Oil of turpentine, Venice turpentine. Triturations solution and dilutions.
- 229. *Teucrium marum verum*. (See Marum verum).
- 230. *Thuja occidentalis*. American arbor vitæ, tree of life. Tincture and dilutions.
- 231. *Triosteum perfoliatum*. Bastard ipecac, dog grass, fever root. Tincture and dilutions.
- 232. *Uranium nitricum*. Nitrate of Uranium. Triturations, solution and dilutions.
- 233. *Urtica urens*. Dwarf stinging nettle. Tincture and dilutions.
- 234. *Ustilago madis*. Ergot of corn. Tincture, dilutions and triturations.
- 235. *Uva ursi*. Bearberry. Tincture and dilutions.
- 236. *Veratrum album*. White hellebore. Tincture and dilutions.
- 237. *Veratrum viride*. Green hellebore. Tincture and dilutions.
- 238. *Xanthoxylum fraxineum*. Prickly ash. Tincture and dilutions.
- 239. *Zincum metallicum*. Metallic zinc. Triturations.
- 240. *Zingiber officinale*. Ginger. Tincture, dilutions and triturations.

The preparations here designated are those of the pharmacy as far as the third centesimal. Homœopathic remedies are prepared in liquids and powders. Of the first, tinctures are the crudest preparations, and are marked "Tinct." or ϕ . Dilutions contain less crude material than tinctures, and are in different strengths, being designated by figures 1, 2, 3, 6, 12, 30, 200, etc., or by fractions 1-10, 1-100, 1-1000, etc. They are made from tinctures and from triturations

of such substances as are insoluble in their crude form. In the latter case, the 6th dilution is generally the lowest obtainable.

Powders or triturations are of different strengths being designated by what is known as the centesimal scale 1-100. They are made by triturating one part of the crude material with nine parts of sugar of milk which makes the 1-10 (or 1st decimal), again triturating the same proportions of this 1-10 with sugar of milk makes the 1-100 or 1st trituration. Decimal triturations are generally designated by an "x," while the centesimal are designated by the figures 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, etc. The relation of the two classes of triturations may be seen by the following table:

1 part of crude material with 9 parts milk sugar	=1-10=1x.
1 part of 1-100 with 9 parts milk sugar	=1-100=2x=1.
1 part of 1-1000 with 9 parts milk sugar	=1-1000=3x.
1 part of 1-10000 with 9 parts milk sugar	=1-10000=4x=2.
1 part of 1-100000 with 9 parts milk sugar	=1-100000=5x.
1 part of 1-1000000 with 9 parts milk sugar	=1-1000000=6x=3.

HOW THE REMEDIES ARE USED.

Although the remedies are recommended for certain diseases, their use is not confined to them. Thus *Aconite* is always appropriate when in connection with any diseased condition, we find a hot, dry skin, quick, hard, full pulse, and the patient anxious, restless, thirsty and who faints on rising up. This makes it of special value in nearly all inflammatory affections. The peculiar pains of *Belladonna* coming suddenly and leaving as suddenly, with the face red and carotids

violently throbbing, etc., often occur and render its use beneficial. *Bryonia* being indicated by pains of a stitching character and which are aggravated by motion, renders it of especial value in the treatment of pleurisy, rheumatism and kindred diseases. Drawing, twisting pains relieved by pressure are frequently combatted successfully by *Colocynth*. "A constant nausea" always makes us think of *Ipecacuanha*, while the symptom of "always worse after sleeping" is strongly characteristic of *Lachesis*. In cases of rheumatism and other pains which are "always worse on beginning to move and better from continuing motion" are most effectively met by *Rhus tox*. All our drugs have these individual or characteristic symptoms. A knowledge of them is of great service to the successful prescriber. By observing these symptoms, we can more readily judge of the probable remedy in a given case, and by further study, determine the remedy. There is no one symptom that indicates any remedy. Each diseased condition has its peculiar symptoms and the drug whose characteristic symptoms are most similar to those of the disease is the *simillimum*. Always be careful not to rely on a single symptom in making a prescription, but get all the symptoms presented in each case, and by comparison ascertain the corresponding drug.

In the matter of potency, a wide range presents itself. Experience will designate those you will use. The true way is to examine into the merits of all potencies. In acute affections those from the third to the sixth are most in use, with a tendency to go much higher in chronic affections. The medicine you pre-

scribe will be mixed with water. Eight or ten drops may be added to half a tumblerful of water and one or two teaspoonfuls administered. Triturations may be suspended in the same vehicle or put dry on the tongue. Then as to the repetition of the dose, the ordinary practice is to give the medicine once or twice a day in chronic diseases, and once in acute diseases every four hours to every five minutes according to the urgency of the case and the rapidity of the morbid process you are combatting. Having selected your remedy, do not change it, as long as it is the simillimum of the disease; changing the potency sometimes produces a more beneficial effect. In acute diseases, a single remedy is frequently sufficient, but as diseases are generally complicated and pass through various stages, a series of remedies are usually necessary for a cure. The rule should be never to give more than one medicine at a time. In practice, however, there are numerous exceptions to this rule, and the alternation of remedies is frequently made use of. In chronic diseases, one remedy at a time is usually all that reason and experience warrants. Give the medicine that corresponds to the most prominent symptoms presented, and let it perform its part before bringing others into the affair. In acute diseases, no one remedy may cover your patient's symptoms, and there is oftentimes neither time nor opportunity to wait till the effect of one medicine is exhausted. We cannot mix the remedies, and hence on the ground of practical expediency we are driven to alternate. But let the practice of alternating remedies always be an exceptional proceeding.

Globules or *pellets* are also vehicles for the administration of Homœopathic medicines. They are prepared by saturating them with the desired dilution. This latter must be an alcoholic dilution, as otherwise the globules will be dissolved.

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