

vellous action of a well-chosen remedy, even though given in so attenuated a form, that the crass minds of some of our superscientific critics utterly fail to comprehend it?" Such critics have very much to learn, but to judge by the course which they are at present following, they are bound to get far away from obvious truth.

—*Homœopathic World.*

Homœopathic Treatment of Gall-Stones and Gall-Bladder Infections

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EVERYONE will undoubtedly agree that to be able to cure gall-bladder conditions and remove gall-stones with the aid of Homœopathic remedies is much better than having to operate. The remedies given here, with indications, have served me very successfully for a number of years, and although I have mentioned only the brief keynote symptoms, I feel sure that if anyone, guided by these, will also study the totality of the symptoms given in our materia medica, he too will have good success in the treatment of gall-bladder troubles.

I do not wish to convey the idea that surgical interference is not necessary in exceptional cases, such as where the stone has lodged in the duct, but I have fortunately not had a case of this nature for the past ten years.

Carduus mar. θ—Five drops in one-third glass of water two to four times a day for enlarged liver, especially for the lower lobe transverse; also for enlarged spleen, varicose veins and hemorrhoids. The tongue is coated white in the middle with red sides, showing the imprint of the teeth.

Chel. maj. \circ 3x.—Perpendicula enlargement of the liver; tongue is yellow or brown, showing the imprint of the teeth; bitter taste; constipation, or light yellow diarrhoea. In case of the former, give five drops in water three or four times daily; for the latter, 2—6x. *Merc. dul.* 2—3x follows well after *Chel.*

Cholesterin 3x.—Five tablets three or four times daily to prevent reformation of gall-stones. Symptoms are obstinate constipation, pain over gall-bladder; patient walks with the hand over the liver to prevent pressure of clothing. *Cholesterin* and *Hydrastis* have cured more cases of gall-stones for me than any other remedies.

Hydrastis θ 2—3x.—Ten drops in one-third glass of hot water will relieve gall-stone colic much quicker than a hypodermic injection of *Morphine*. It thins the bile, and if it does not dissolve the stone, it at least diminishes the size to such an extent that it can usually pass through the duct. The after effects are curative, whereas the after effects of *Morphine* are very harmful. *Hydrastis* is a much deeper acting medicine than *Card.* and *Chel.* It not only works on the bile but also on the liver cells, "the inner liver," as Burnett and Rademaeher called it.

Cholesterin and *Hydrastis* are used more often than any other remedies for cancer of the liver, which frequently follows gall-bladder trouble, especially after gall-bladder operations, and my hypothesis is that they are good prophylactics.

The keynote symptoms for the use of *Hydrastis* are an all-gone feeling in the stomach, and white, hard, lumpy, constipated stools following the abuse of laxatives.

Hydrastis is an antipsoric, and to be considered in all chronic, abnormal glandular and mucous membranous conditions, even though it has not been thoroughly proven. Its use is very much neglected.

Berberis vulg. 2x.—To be used in uric acid conditions and when renal gravel or stones are present at the same time.

Digitalis 2—6x or *Crataegus* 6.—When heart complications set in, with intermittent pulse and ash-gray stools, it is better to use the former first for a few days. It acts quicker but has cumulative and sometimes bad after effects in low potencies or in small material doses. The latter, however, has no bad after effects, and often has a curative effect on both the liver and the heart.

Lycopodium 3—6—30x—200c.—The region of the liver is sensitive, and there is violent gall-stone colic, with tension as from a hook or cord; rumbling in the splenic flexure of the colon. *Lycopodium*, low for quick relief, and high as a constitutional remedy, is one of the best gall-bladder and liver medicines we have.

Nat. sulph. 3—6x.—For gall-stone colic with dark stools; patient can not lie on the left side and gets relief by lying on the right side (*Bry.*).

Merc. dulc. 2—3x.—The symptoms are an enlarged liver; enlarged white tongue, showing the imprint of the teeth; can not lie on the right side; secretion of bile diminished, with light stools. Consider also *Merc. sol.* 3x, or *Merc. viv.* 3x, or *Merc. cor.* 3—30x.

Magnesia mur. 3—6x.—Has symptoms similar to *Merc.* only there is more constipation, and brittle, hard stools are especially indicated if the female organs are complicated. It follows *Merc. dulc.* well, as *Merc. dulc.* 2x should not be given longer than from ten to fourteen days or it may aggravate the symptoms.

Nux vom. 3—6—30x—This is also a great remedy in catarrhal conditions of the gall-bladder.

Sulph. iod. 3x.—When there are *Sulphur* and *Iodine* symptoms, this is a first-class remedy for curing constipation of that nature.

Regardless of what the disease may be called, Homœopaths should not forget that remedies are to be prescribed according to the symptoms. Just as in all chronic diseases, so in gall-stone and gall-bladder trouble we must keep our eyes on the deep constitutional remedies—the anti-syphilitic, anti-syphilitic and anti-syphilitic. I shall mention only a few of these: *Sulph. 12—30x—200c*; *Psor. 30x—200c*; *Thuja 30x—200c*; *Calc. carb. 30x*. I find *Psor.* and *Thuja* especially indicated if other well-chosen remedies seem not to do the work.

I shall mention also that *Ferrum pic. 3—6x* is often indicated if there are prostatic complications. It also is a remedy when other remedies seem to fail.

Much, of course, could be said in regard to dietetic treatment, and the temperamental and emotional nature of the patient, but it has been my purpose to confine these remarks solely to the indicated remedy for the curing of gall-bladder troubles.

Strange as it may seem, breeding bacteria is a costly pastime for even a philosopher; naming them affords harmless occupation for bookmakers, and such breeding and christening is called "science". Now there is both science and the art of medicine; let the philosophers have their fill of science, but in God's name! let the sick have the art.—SAMUEL ARTHUR JONES, M. D., 1893.