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INFANTILE LIVER.

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BY

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PREFACE.

I HAVE undertaken to write this Monograph on the cirrhotic enlargement of the liver in infants at the request of a few friends and colleagues. I shall consider my labour amply repaid if I have been able to satisfy them to a certain extent. During the course of thirty years of active practice I have had ample opportunities of treating innumerable cases and of observing them at various stages. It seems likely that some morbid products generate within the intestines as a result of indigestion which, under certain circumstances, irritate the liver and thus bring about its enlargement. There has been a digression in the first chapter of the book and readers are likely to entertain the mistaken idea that I am opposed to the introduction of new remedies other than our own.

The autogenous vaccine, serum, soamine, salversan and emetine are all new remedies. They are useful at times in their own sphere. My idea of their action is entirely at variance with that of those who use them. A disease can only be cured by a remedy which has the power of producing a similar disease in the healthy body and that is to be used singly and in a minimum dose to restore health to the sick.

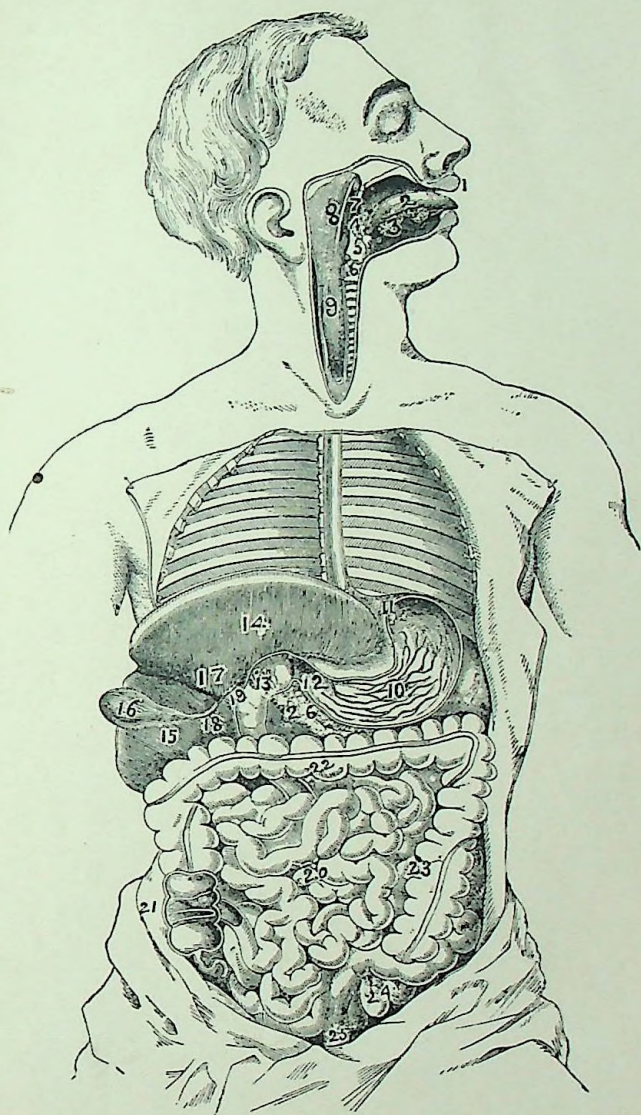
I believe these new agents or remedies are given hypodermically without any knowledge on the administrator's part that in all cases of their cure they obey the above natural law. They are given empirically, but they have behind them a universal law of cure ; and they operate by creating a disturbance in the system similar to that of the disease itself.

'RAY LODGE,'
BEADON SQUARE,
Calcutta, Oct., 1916.

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D. N. RAY.

1. Mouth.
2. Tongue.
3. Sublingual glands under tongue.
4. Tonsil.
5. Epiglottis.
6. Trachea.
7. Openings of posterior nares.
8. Pharynx.
9. Œsophagus.
10. Stomach.
11. Œsophageal or Cardiac end of Stomach.
12. Pyloric end of Stomach.
13. Duodenum.
14. Right lobe of liver turned up.
15. Left lobe of liver.
16. Gall-bladder.
17. Hepatic ducts.
18. Cystic duct.
19. Common duct.
20. Convolutions of small intestines.
21. Ascending colon.
22. Transverse colon.
23. Descending colon.
24. Sigmoid flexure.
25. Rectum.
26. Pancreas.



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CHAPTER I.

I. Synonyms.

Infantile liver ; Infantile cirrhosis of the liver ; Infantile hypertrophic cirrhosis of the liver ; the enlargement of the liver in infants followed by cirrhosis or atrophy.

2. Definition.

The nomenclature, Infantile liver would sound rather queer and strange to most medical men, specially to those who are not acquainted with the disease. The normally large liver of the infant at birth, instead of getting diminished in size, becomes larger and larger and grows hard ; and it is this which is called infantile liver.

When we say that a child has got Infantile liver, we mean that it has been or is suffering from a kind of enlargement of the liver with other concomittant symptoms ; and if these symptoms are not checked

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in time, then, in the course of from one and a half to two years, the liver gets larger and larger, it grows hard (hypertrophy) and this is followed by cirrhosis (contraction) and death.

I shall consider this subject in detail later on. The disease is popularly known as Infantile liver and parents and relations are always frightened to learn that their little ones are suffering from this disease, for they all know the sad termination of such cases.

3. History.

This particular disorder of the liver in infants is mostly confined to this part of the country (Bengal Presidency) ; and even here it has been known only for the last half a century. Formerly the cases were few and far between ; but now-a-days they are very numerous. Infants in other parts of India do not seem to suffer from this particular type of the disease of the liver. Cases of this type may come now and then under the observation of medical practitioners in other provinces, but they are very rare. I do not know if the geographical distribution of the country has anything to do with the disease. I leave this for experts of Tropical diseases to investigate. I dare say, as it is a common disease all over Bengal, they

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will spare no pains to go to the root of the mischief, to find out its causation and if possible to discover some remedial agent, thus helping to save many infant-lives, to the great happiness of the parents.

This is a disease of which we do not learn much from standard works on diseases of the liver by English or American authors. Our literature on the subject is very meagre ; and that is because cases of this special type of malady do not come very much under the observation of English and American doctors. But physicians practising in this part of the country are quite familiar with the disease, as they have ample opportunity for watching and observing many such cases in their practice. In big cities specially, there is an abundance of such cases ; for it is a fact that cases of infantile liver are far more numerous in cities than in villages ; and this is another point for tropical and sanitary experts to consider.

A large and magnificent building is being erected in the heart of the town at a cost of several lakhs of rupees and it is expected to be well equipped before long. The Tropical school of medicine is to be started at an early date ; and there is to be placed at the head of

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the institution an expert, who has spent most of his brilliant professional career in Bengal in the work of Pathological research. This no doubt is a great gain to the profession ; and in the interest of medical science it is only to be hoped that the new tropical experts will be able to discover some curative agents which will stop the ravages of infantile liver and save many innocent lives, which are now being miserably sacrificed from year to year.

At the present day our scientific medical men are all obsessed with the bogey of injection ; and I for one shall not be surprised if I soon hear that injection of some kind of agent is being tried in infantile liver* also similar to the injection of *Soamin* or *Salversan* in all cases of chronic fever with highly enlarged spleen, supposed to be cases of *Kalazar*. This type of fever, *quotidian*, *double quotidian*, *tertian*, *quartan* or irregular, with highly enlarged spleen is not a new disease in this country where malaria prevails to such an extent and where, in the constitution of most people, there is an under-current of malarial poison-

* As a matter of fact, some ingenious physicians have already started injection with Emetine Hydrochlorate in infantile liver as well as in all kinds of liver-disease, with results anything but satisfactory.

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ing. Formerly even the worst sufferers from this type of disease used to get well by the use of indigenous drugs ; and in many instances expectant treatment with bathing two or three times in the day in running water has been the cause of saving many apparently desperate cases. And all this was done though high-power, delicate microscope had not yet been invented wherewith to discover various kinds of microbe—supposed to be the germs of all manner of diseases—and thus to satisfy the curiosity of scientific people by changes in the nomenclature of diseases. I certainly am no enemy, nay, I am a strong advocate of new discoveries in medical science : but I regret that, in spite of the fuss and pother of scientific medical people, I find little improvement in the art of healing ; and after all, it is this last which is the crucial test. However, we must have patience and I believe that a move has already been made in the right direction.

The new medical era has dawned with the treatment of diseases by *vaccine-therapy* and *serum-therapy*. The new system is still in its infancy, and perhaps, so far it has not proved very successful. The worst of it is that the physicians, who are great advocates of this method of treatment, are not entirely satisfied with these agents, but, at the same time, go

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along also in their old jog-trot way and try their stereotyped, yard-long prescription upon their patients. I suppose they do this in their anxiety to cure the patient quickly. But I believe that better results would follow if they had more confidence in serum and vaccine therapy. As for treatment with auto-geneous vaccines, allow me to state here that is a right move in the right direction: it is the principle of *similimum* accepted grudgingly and unknowingly. The auto-geneous vaccine will act specifically upon the individual patient and its action should produce marvellous results—that is, if it is the genuine agent (the true *similimum*). I dare say it does so act in some instances. But this very success is not without its attendant dangers: it encourages practitioners to apply their system of treatment indiscriminately. They ought to be careful so as to produce little or no perceptible reaction and thus avoid disturbing the general system of the patient. If they do this and if they rely with confidence upon their own method of treatment, they will be able to achieve better result and greater success. No doubt, in pursuing treatment with *vaccines* and *sera*, practitioners may sometimes have come across sad personal experience; they may have noticed the patient sinking into a state

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of collapse, of coming almost to the brink of the grave, and even of passing beyond the brink ; and in their nervous agitation and confusion, they may have looked upon themselves as licensed murderers. But no one dares breathe a word against us, so long as these things are done in good faith, in the name of science and for the benefit of patients.—But as I have said before, practitioners of serum and vaccine-therapy must have faith in themselves. So long as they go on with half of this and half of the other, the result will be conflicting and confused ; there will be less success and the new method of treatment will fall into disrepute.

In this matter they may take lessons from their heretic brethren, the followers of Hahnemann, who, however, are looked down upon as cheats, mischief-makers, unscientific ignoramuses, while their cures are pooh-poohed as simply 'Faith cures.' This hatred of Homœopathy has come down from generation to generation and, though modified, it still persists. With the advance of knowledge, many new and wonderful discoveries are taking place in this 20th century ; and now, even more than before, it seems to be particularly foolish to persist in the old attitude of hostility towards Homœopathy. And my request

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to my friends of the opposite camp who are supposed to practise the only regular and rational system of medicine, is that they should give up bigotry, orthodoxy and conservatism, should watch and observe the marvellous cures which their despised, heretical contemporaries succeed in effecting, and above all should notice the confidence with which they stick to their tiny globules and infinitesimal drugs.

To return to my point about Kalazar. All good things have their uses and abuses ; and I am fully convinced that the abuse of quinine and other drugs is the primary cause of those various types of fever accompanied by enlargement of the spleen, which are called by the generic name of Kalazar. Patients develop this kind of fever when they are victims of improper and excessive use of drugs prescribed indiscriminately by the advocates of this or that other favourite nostrum. At the present day physicians do not hesitate to push on quinine, even in poisonous doses, both internally and hypodermically, so as anyhow to kill the malaria-parasites in the blood. But infinite makers of mischief as these are, they should be attacked, as I believe, by any means other than direct attack with germicides. This kind of crude offensive measure, of attempting to attack the

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enemy for the purpose of setting free the system, might be successful in some few instances ; but in the great majority of cases it is injurious to the system with which the enemy is inseparably connected. The finer, more philosophic and scientific way of doing things would be to attempt to increase the resisting power of the system with appropriate doses of the right remedy, that is, to increase the activity of the defenders and thus strengthen the *natural protective agents* in the system so that they may better resist the invaders ; and at the same time to adopt means of starving them to death by reducing the food-supply in the same way that the allies are treating the Germans. In this way the cure will be effected smoothly, without any harm to the system. The present-day advocates of quinine in heroic doses never for a moment stop to think that they are dealing with a very fine, delicate and complicated organic machinery, which has only a limited power of resistance to offer against drugs as well as disease. The injudicious administration of inappropriate remedies is not less dangerous to the system than the disease itself, for which they are used.

Then come the two great heroes in the field—*Soamin* and *Salversan*, two strong organic preparations

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of arsenic, which have come to play the havoc with the system. It is a pity that we have no means of ascertaining the extent of mischief that is wrought in the system by these drugs and how long their action lasts. The finest highpower microscope, which can detect all kinds of parasites in the blood and microbes in the various excretions, is yet entirely powerless to give us any definite clue in cases of drug-disease. We are totally ignorant of the metabolic changes that take place in the system by the administration of even the most useful drugs, when administered in high and extreme doses. It is impossible to draw a hard and fast line between the disease and the drug-disease.

Those cases, in which there has been abuse of drugs, later on become unamenable to any method of treatment and take on a long and lingering course. In fact, they are invariably looked upon as incurable and hopeless. The disease itself was curable by remedies or drugs, but there is no remedy against the drug-disease. And then, when drugs have done their worst and the hapless victims of drug-induced disease are looked upon as incurable, all sorts of experiments are tried upon them till they succumb—and the workers themselves, who were following their experiments with great zeal and were animated perhaps

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with great hopes of effecting a wonderful cure, are overcome with despondency. We cannot spare much sympathy for these people in the non-success which attends their endeavours, for they deal, not with cases of natural sickness, but of artificial, manufactured sickness: and the only result of their repeated and deserved failures is to thwart the progress of science.

Some physicians are very enthusiastic in the matter and vigorously go on with their experiments of injection. Ay! but with what result!!! They should sacrifice their scientific bigotry on the altar of truth and fact and carefully observe the results of their experiments—at least in the interest of the life and safety of the human kind.

Now, let me make myself quite clear on one point. Let no one understand and go away with the idea that I do not believe in the existence of *kalazar*. This would be a wrong impression entirely and it will be doing injustice to me: for I am perfectly aware that here is such a disease as *kalazar*. The name popularly signifies 'black fever'; and this is an index — the fact, that, which other concomitant symptoms the aetiology of which may be left for discovery to Tropical experts, the appearance of the patient be-

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comes black or blackish. I must admit that my experience of *kalazar* is limited: for I have had opportunity of seeing only two cases—both of them imported from the Assam Valley, where such cases are very numerous. These two cases were of Marwari gentleman, who were shopkeepers in the interior of Assam. They came to Calcutta for treatment and were, just for a few days, under my observation. No physician is likely to make mistakes in the diagnosis of a typical *kalazar* case; and from the history of these two cases as well as examination of the symptoms of the patients, it appeared that these were genuine instances of *kalazar*. The disease was of a short duration in both cases, but the symptoms were so pronounced that there was hardly any necessity for microscopic examination for the purpose of diagnosis. The prognosis in both cases was serious and my advice to the patients was to go to their native country—Bikanir—and to stay on there till they were well.

As I have said already, with the present-day habit of abusing drugs, we now come across many cases of so-called *kalazar*, which are not really so.

I admit that all this is a digression from my subject. My object in writing it is that we may not

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set about hunting for the discovery of some microbe in infantile atrophy of the liver and some Sera for its treatment, similar to the whole host of streptococcus, staphylococcus and polyvalent sera—remedies with imposing names truly, but of very little efficacy for the diseases for which they are used.

4. Gestation.

It is a matter of great importance that the mother should observe strictly the laws of health and avoid all exciting influence during the period of gestation. Any disease, which she may contract during this period, or which may affect her nutrition and blood, will retard the development of the foetus—and may even cause miscarriage. Unless she enjoys good health, the new born child will be emaciated, ill developed and puny. Malaria, Tuberculosis, Scrofula, and Syphilis, etc., are easily transmitted from the mother to the foetus ; and she should be treated if she suffers from any disease. Infants born of parents suffering from Syphilis or Tuberculosis or any other chronic, hereditary disease are constitutionally weak and this makes them fall an easy prey to other diseases.

Just a few words regarding the broad principles

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of the preservation of health, during the period of gestation. The diet, during this period, should be simple, light and nutritious according to the condition of the digestive organs. The idea of too much feeding with rich articles of food is erroneous and this should be avoided ; for if they agree, they make her stout and plethoric, and if they disagree, she suffers from dyspeptic symptoms, such as heart-burn, acidity, nausea, squalmishness, irritation, flatulence, etc., etc. Both these conditions are bad for the mother and the foetus. The mother should take cold or tepid bath daily just as it suits her, in order to promote the healthy action of the skin. The bed-room should be large and well ventilated. Gentle exercise is necessary such as walking without getting fatigued, driving in carriage or motor cars, etc. But in this country it is not customary for women to walk and the latter is not practicable for all classes of people. She should, therefore, be allowed to attend such household work as she is able to do instead of lazily idling away most of her time on bed or reading all kinds of silly, exciting and emotional novels. Attending dinner parties, going to theatres and keeping late hours at night should be avoided as much as possible, for all these are injurious to herself and to the embryo.

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5. Infancy.

Infancy extends from birth to the age of two or two and a half years, that is till the completion of first dentition. In infant the organs are delicate. At birth the skin has a reddish hue, but this gradually fades into the healthy colour of infancy. The sweat-glands are almost inactive till the infant is two months old. During the first half of infancy, the sebaceous glands, especially of the scalp, are active, producing the yellow crust, often observed on the head of infants. At birth the intestinal canal is full of mæconium. The circulation is established in the system ; the foramen ovale closes slowly ; the pulse and respiration are rapid. The temperature is almost the same as that of the blood for the skin is very delicate. The kidneys begin to act at birth or sometimes even before birth. During the first fortnight or a month crystals of uric acid and urates are found in the urine. These make the infant sometimes fretful or cry, during the passage of urine. They are to be seen staining the diaper pinkish. The brain develops rapidly, but a new-born infant has no mental faculties. It seeks the breast by instinct. The stomach is small, the liver is large, appetite is good and the digestion is active. A healthy, well-nourished infant grows rapidly.

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6. Infant-Liver.

At birth the liver is large ; it occupies nearly half the cavity of the abdomen. It grows smaller and smaller week after week as the infant grows older.

At birth the liver's weight is *one to eighteen* of the whole body ; in infancy it is *one to twenty* and at puberty *one to thirty* and so on ; its weight diminishes as old age is reached and is one to thirty at the age of 50.

Then again, between one and four weeks of age, the liver weighs about six ounces with a total bodily weight of $7\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. ; between one to four months the liver weighs seven ounces to fourteen pounds of the body ; between four to eight months it weighs eight ounces to twenty-four pounds ; between eight to twelve months, it weighs ten ounces to 34 lbs. ; between 1 to 2 years it weighs 12 oz. to 40 lbs. and between 2 years to 4 years, it weighs 18 oz. to 46 lbs. After 2 to 4 years a child passes the age when it can be affected with so called Infantile Liver.

During intra-uterine life the lungs and intestines do not act, but the liver is active and is larger than at birth. It performs the most important function of purifying the blood that comes from the maternal

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placenta and passes through the liver prior to its distribution in the body of the foetus. The activity of the liver in uterine life is evident from the thick bile that mixes with the secretion of the intestinal canal and is found loaded in the intestinal canal at birth in maconium, formerly supposed to be the foeces of the foetus.

It has been shown that the liver in intra-uterine life is larger than at birth and performs two important functions. But in the absence of food and of the activity of other digestive organs, it is difficult to say what other action the liver has in the economy of life at this stage of existence.

In intra-uterine life the colorifying and fat-modifying properties are in all probability absent, for the simple reason that the heat or temperature of the foetus is maintained by the blood-heat of the mother ; and the liver has no reason to be active as its activity is not necessary. But at the same time the very fact of the liver being large in intra-uterine life as well as early extra-uterine life in itself implies that it is meant to serve some important purpose. For myself I believe and venture to assert that the *saccharine* function of the liver is most active at this period for

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the rapid development of the tissues. This activity continues at birth, but diminishes as the infant grows older and the size of the liver also gets smaller with its growth.

7. Action of the Liver.

The action of the liver in adult-life has been variously ascertained. The liver is known to be one of the most important, if not the most important of the glands in the system. It has the power of manufacturing sugar, modifying fat and also coloring and bile-forming properties.

8. Action of Infant-Liver.

The liver of an infant, who is ordained to live on its mother's milk, begins all its functions and activity at birth. The glycogenic and life-forming functions are the foremost at this period.

9. Character of Bile.

The bile is manufactured in the hepatic cells and is poured into the finer hepatic ducts and through them into larger ones and then through the main duct to the duodenum, while the progress of digestion is going on: but during the time of fasting the secreted bile regur-

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gates from the common duct into the gall-bladder through the cystic duct.

The healthy human bile is of a brownish yellow colour with a greenish tint. The colour changes according to the diet and also to the degree of concentration as well as to the state of the liver. Animal diet has a tendency to give yellow colour to the bile, while vegetable diet makes it greenish. The daily secretion of bile varies in different individuals or in the same individual under different circumstances. The usual quantity secreted in twenty-four hours is on an average two or three pounds.

10. Action of Bile in Digestion.

(i) The bile emulsifies the fatty substance of the food for absorption.

(ii) It lubricates the intestinal mucous membrane for the easy absorption of fatty substances.

(iii) It has an antiseptic property and thus prevents decomposition of food in the intestines. It acts on all sorts of poisons and on toxic products from the intestinal canal. 2/

The deficient secretion of the bile as to its

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quality or quantity or its improper admixture with the chyle causes fermentation and generation of fetid gas.

(iv) The bile acts as a natural purgative by stimulating the secretory glands of the intestines and thus increasing the flow of the secretion of these glands. This in turn promotes the peristaltic movements of the bowels.



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CHAPTER II.

ÆTIOLOGY OF INFANTILE-LIVER.

As I have already stated, the ætiology of the disease is obscure.

I. Causes.

First, auto-intoxication through the gastro-intestinal canal may be one of the causes.

The stomach of infants is small and does not retain much food for any length of time. The intestines are small and shorter than in the adult; and their peristaltic action is rapid for the quick expulsion of the excrementitious matter. So, it is normal for infants to have several motions in twenty-four hours. The mucous membrane of the alimentary tract is soft, thick, vascular, sensitive and very irritable to improper food. The gastro-intestinal irritation caused by disagreeing diet in infants fed with artificial food, or with improper quality of mother's milk, lowers the resisting power of the epithelium. The bacteria, which are in abundance in the mucosa of the gastro-intestines, readily attack

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food-stuffs and make them undergo fermentative and putrefactive changes. The poisonous products of putrefaction may be absorbed and carried to the portal circulation, causing disorder of liver in the infant by way of auto-intoxication.

The products of normal digestion, the proteids, break up into proteoses and peptones and then into amino-acids. The proteoses are certainly poisonous; and if a sufficient quantity of them, be absorbed through the unhealthy gastro-intestinal coats and be carried to the portal circulation, this very likely produces disorder of the liver in infant in the form of infantile cirrhosis by way of auto-intoxication.

The bile has an antiseptic property and prevents decomposition of the gastro-intestinal contents. The congenital defect of the hepatic cells and the *canaliculi* (small ducts) or the imperfect innervation of them in early infant life, produces deficient secretion of the bile, both as to quantity and quality. This would certainly promote putrefaction; and when the toxic product of putrefaction outweighs the action of the self-protective agents, this leads to gastro-intestinal disturbance as well as to auto-intoxication of the liver in infants in Infantile liver.

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Secondly, the introduction of Toxic agents into the stomach from the mother's nipples through the orifice of the infant's mouth may be a cause of Toxic infection.

Here the micro-organisms may get an entrance with the end-products of digestion into the system, and if not annihilated there by the germicidal action of the blood, they migrate into the portal circulation and liberate toxin causing toxic infection of the liver.

Thirdly, the morbid products of diseases from the mother may be transmitted to the embryo and develop afterwards as is often observed in cases of congenital origin ; or they are transmitted from the mother after birth through her milk.

There may exist in intra-uterine life a condition not traceable by us, which predisposes the infant organism to this particular form of liver-disease in our country ; and, while on this subject, it may be curious to notice that this disease prevails more largely in certain families than in others. Thus, it is often observed that some mothers lose several infants one after the other from the same trouble. They might lose as many as five or six.

Fourthly, the suppression of cutaneous eruption*

* As distinguished from cure.

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in infants by external means (local applications, etc.), may give rise to diseases of internal organs by metastasis. Many cutaneous affections of infants depend upon the morbid state of the stomach and the intestines ; so, if, instead of correcting the latter, our attention is drawn to the local manifestation of the trouble we commit a blunder. It is not unlikely that the mischief of the liver in infants is caused in some cases in this way.

Lastly, as the nature of the infection is unknown, it is true that the normal mechanism of immunity is incapable of dealing with the infection be it micro-organism or otherwise. Thus, in case of microbic infection, the inherent weakness of the immunizing mechanism, that is the phagocytic power of the leucocytes and other cells in the production of bacterio-vaccines, becomes less. The result is that the infection of Micro-cocci or organisms becomes virulent in their over-powering effect ; and thus excessive bacteria or their toxins are poured into the system making the parts or locality fully affected, so that their opponents are no longer able to cope with them.

The profession may ask me right here, although

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the question would be out of place, are infinitesimal doses of a homœopathic drug capable of acting like bacterial vaccines so as to stimulate the tissue-cells in the production of various anti-bodies, opsonins, agglutinins, anti-toxins, bacteriolysins, precipitins and other bactericidal substances, and thus increase the resisting power of the tissue-cells, which in turn may act on the infection and effect a cure?

My answer unhesitatingly would be ; "yes, and it can not be otherwise." And every follower of Homœopathy, who has experienced marvellous cure in various diseases with similimum would certainly say the same, with or without knowledge of the biological change our system undergoes in effecting a cure.

2. Predisposing Circumstances.

Bad hygienic surroundings ; living in close and ill-ventilated rooms. This is one of the reasons why there are more cases of Infantile liver in towns than in open country places. The infants of both sexes before birth or at birth up to two-and-a-half or three years are equally liable to become a prey to the disease. After they have reached the age of two or two-and-a-half years, they enjoy freedom from being

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affected with this type of liver complaint. There may be rare exceptions, however.

The principal predisposing cause is the ill-health of the mother prior to and during the period of gestation, as well as after the birth of the infant, during the period of lactation.

In the early months of pregnancy, morning sickness is a common ailment. It is not much thought of unless it becomes very severe, obstinate and protracted. In some, it stops after a few weeks or months and returns again in later months ; in others, again, it is continuous throughout the period of gestation, giving a lot of trouble to the mothers and impairing their health. This kind of prolonged dyspeptic trouble in mothers predisposes the infants to liver-mischief.

Constitutional diseases can be easily transmitted from the mother to the fœtus in intra-uterine life. The Syphilitic, Sycotic and even some of the Psoric diseases are transmitted from the mother to the fœtus; and not infrequently these are the predisposing causes of Infantile liver. If mothers have the syphilitic taint or such psoric taint as tuberculosis, (scrofulosis), malaria, rickets, plethora, etc., then that retards the

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growth of their infants who are born puny, emaciated and ill-developed and in many instances their livers become the seat of the mischief.

3. Exciting Factors.

THE ILL-HEALTH OF THE MOTHER, during the period of lactation, interferes with the growth of the infant and in many cases causes liver troubles. The improper supply, both as to quality and quantity, of the mother's milk (colostrum) at birth of the infant is hurtful to it and may cause the trouble. The colostrum is yellowish in appearance, is viscid and looks more like pus than milk. In its normal condition it acts as a laxative in removing the *maconium*. It may be too rich in fat or deficient in it. Both these conditions are injurious to the infant. It is replaced by the normal milk by the end of first week of lactation. If, under certain circumstances, it continues longer or if the milk has an admixture of it, digestive organs of the infant get upset showing symptoms of diarrhoea, vomiting, colic, etc. This kind of dyspepsia retards the growth of the infant and in many instances the liver is affected.

THE IMPROPER AND UNWHOLESOME DIET OF THE MOTHER while nursing may also be an exciting cause.

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We should bear in mind that the infant directly gets nourishment from the mother's milk ; so, whatever food the mother takes, the infant indirectly gets a share.

For the rapid, smooth and healthy growth of the child, the mother's milk should be alkaline or neutral; but the taking of improper food by the mother makes it strongly acid. This acidity of milk causes in the infant gastric disturbances such as diarrhœa, colicky pains, etc., and the liver also gets its share of being affected.

In this respect Hindu women have the old traditions of not eating this thing and that thing as prohibited food at the various stages, from week after week, of lactation. There are many mothers even now, who follow the custom or are made to observe it by their guardians. But, with the advent of Western civilization and education, this time-honoured custom of regulating the food of nursing women is dying out, although in many respects it was beneficial to the infant.

The excessive flow of mother's milk is not so injurious to the infant, as its stomach is small at this time and so it throws up as unnecessary any extra quantity

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that it may swallow greedily ; but in case it does not and the milk is rich and profuse, the digestive organs get impaired and consequently the liver responds to it.

On the other hand the deficient supply of mother's milk is really injurious to the infant as it is insufficiently nourished ; and the result is, it becomes thin and sickly. The substitution of artificial food does not always agree with the infant at this early period ; hence this may be a cause of liver-trouble.

The mother's milk changes on the appearance of catamania and on her becoming pregnant again, while nursing. The nursing is bad under both these conditions ; the latter is frequently the cause of having large-bellied infants with looseness or constipation and enlargement of the liver.

ARTIFICIAL FEEDING has to be adopted under certain circumstances. This is no less a source of mischief to the infant-liver.

ANTI-HYGIENIC INFLUENCES among the poor are often the causes of the ill-development of their infants who not unfrequently become the victims of Infantile liver.

THE ILL EFFECT OF VACCINATION in an infant has

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been noticed as the starting point of Infantile liver with almost continuous fever for months together.

A SHORT ACUTE ILLNESS, either eruptive or otherwise, in many instances causes impairment of the infants' health and Infantile liver begins from here.

4. Varieties.

(A) *Psoric origin*, such as (i) Malarial, (ii) Tuberculous or Scrofulous, (iii) Plethoric, (iv) Marasmatic, (v) Idiopathic and (vi) Secondary.

(B) *Psoric and Syphilitic*:—Ricket.

(C) *Syphilitic alone*.

A. Psoric Origin.

(i) *Malarial variety*:—Here the mother badly suffers from malarial fever prior to or during the period of pregnancy and develops a malarial Cachexia. The infant born of such a mother in most cases suffers from Infantile liver. Either it is born with an enlarged liver and spleen or the normally large liver of the infant at birth becomes larger, instead of getting diminished in size week after week, as ought to be the case in ordinary circumstances. There is slow fever with occasional exacerbation, slight pain on pressure in the hepatic region, pallor of the skin and face, and an anæmic look.

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The malarial history of the mother, the enlargement of both liver and spleen, slight pain on pressure on the hepatic region, anæmia, and large abdomen are the differentiating symptoms from other varieties.

(ii) *Tubercular varieties* :—The family-history of the infant or hereditary taint has a great deal to do with this variety. The infant in a few weeks or months develops tubercular diathesis. It becomes susceptible to cold, that is, it catches cold easily every now and then. There is also frequent running from the nose and ears, and a dry throat cough.

This may sometimes lead to bronchial catarrh with glandular enlargement of the lung-tissues. The formation of the chest, in some cases, is rather peculiar, the lower portion being pigeon-chested. The tonsils get enlarged. The cervical glands undergo enlargement and the inguinal glands may be also enlarged. When the infant gets a little older, there is perspiration of the forehead and upper part of the body, more profuse at night. Slight or no rise of temperature at the beginning. There is mucous diarrhoea or constipation. The liver gets enlarged and is painless; the spleen does not get much enlarged. The abdomen looks bigger.

(iii) *Plethoric variety* :—The infant is apparently

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healthy, stout and plump. It eats and thrives well. The cervical and inguinal glands and the axillary glands may be observed slightly bigger here and there. The liver gets enlarged insidiously and at the commencement of dentition the liver begins to give trouble. The infant loses flesh and becomes flabby. This is observed in many of those cases where mothers indulge in rich food and high-living and at the same time infants are fed with rich cow's milk, greedily, by pounds.

(iv) *Marasmatic variety*:—The artificial feeding or deficient or improper feeding with mother's milk at a time when it is not required is one of the causes of this variety. Through the digestive organs, the mesenteric glands are affected; and gradually the lymphatic glands of the cervical, axillary and inguinal regions show symptoms of mal-assimilation with looseness of bowels (copious stools) or obstinate constipation, and of gradual extreme emaciation with greatly distended abdomen. This can be easily made out from the rest of the varieties, as the liver is large, hard, painless, with slow fever or no fever. The infant wants to eat greedily and loses flesh rapidly. The spleen is seldom enlarged. The emaciation is very pronounced all over, more so in

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the lower parts, the nates, thighs and legs. At times it is so great that the infant looks like a skeleton.

(v) *Idiopathic variety*:—When the blood of the infant becomes unhealthy and affected through some constitutional dyscrasia such as suppression of cutaneous diseases by external means, instead of curing the mischief and going to the root of the disease, then, this in its turn makes the child suffer from various disorders, the liver being one of the affected parts.

The ill effect of vaccination in an infant or an acute illness, either eruptive or non-eruptive, sometimes causes Infantile liver. The affection of the cellular structure and ducts themselves of the liver, either congenital or acquired, is common in pot-bellied infants with enlargement of liver. All cases of enlargement of liver in infants, other than those traceable to any assignable cause, can be put under this category. It is painless, slow enlargement of the liver, usually accompanied with constipation and a slight slow rise of temperature. It sometimes so happens that the liver gets quite big without any apprehension that the infant has been suffering from any disorder of the liver.

(vi) *Secondary variety*:—The liver may get en-

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larged secondarily to the diseases of the heart and kidneys. There may be congenital defect of those organs giving rise to liver-trouble.

B. Psoric and Syphilitic Origins.

Ricketic variety :—This is induced by faulty nutrition. The weak health of the mother during the early months of lactation causes the disease in infants, sometimes as early as the first month, usually in the sixth month or at teething period due to retarded ossification.* The skull is large and flat, rather disposed to be square. The anterior fontanelle is large and remains open till very late and the sagittal suture does not close till the eighth or ninth month. The chest is usually flat. The costo-chondral articulations become thick and enlarged, and then become more prominent and quite marked as the infant grows a little older (called "ricketic rosary"). The long-bones are curved and short with thickened ends. The spine may be more or less curved and the stature is short. The teeth appear late, the first not cutting till the infant is over one year old, and even later : and they

* Owing to the reduced calcium-content of the mother's milk. But the real cause of ricket is error of diet, that is, the infant is fed with food deficient in fat and rich in carbo-hydrates.

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appear at long intervals, tardily. When the infant is a little older, it becomes dull and low-spirited; it loses appetite, becomes thirsty, passes offensive-smelling loose stools, loses flesh and becomes emaciated and flabby. The head and upper part of the trunk perspire profusely, more so when the infant falls asleep at night, even in the depth of winter. There is a slight rise of evening temperature. The lymphatic system may get affected with enlargement of the glands. The liver, spleen, kidneys, etc., may also undergo albuminoid infiltration. The liver is painless, large, with edges smooth and rounded.

C. Syphilitic Origin.

The syphilitic taint in parents or parent is a common cause of this variety or it may be acquired by the infant. The infant may be born with the symptoms of the disease. Many cases of abortion and of children being still born are due to syphilitic contamination. The cutaneous symptoms of the disease make their appearance from about the end of the first month to the fourth month. The infant suffers from coryza with a peculiar snuffling respiration and difficulty in suckling, dry cough, a peculiarly shrill and

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hoarse voice, and ulcers in the mouth and throat: the skin around the orifices of the mouth, nostrils and anus and that of the buttocks and flexures of the joints, becomes coppery coloured, fissured and excoriated. Later on various kinds of eruption appear such as, erythema, eczema, papular eruption, vesicular eruption and in some instances, bleb. Condylomata may also appear in the anus. In case of doubt regarding these eruptions, the Wassermann test and the Spirochæte in the secreted exudation would clear the diagnosis. The digestive function gets deranged with vomiting and diarrhœa, at times with bloody, mucous stools. Infant rapidly wastes and becomes weaker, and is of a crying mood and irritable inspite of its being regularly fed. The glands of the lymphatic system are affected by fibrous deposits and very commonly the liver and spleen get enlarged. The liver and spleen are not painful on pressure but they both become large and hard with other concomittant symptoms.

5. Symptoms.

(*First stage* or the early and incipient stage. *Second stage* or the stage of hypertrophy or development. *Third stage* or the advanced or cirrhotic stage.)

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The early and incipient stage :—Infantile liver is a disease which attacks infants in the period between birth till two-and-a-half years, only in rare instances going beyond that age. Both sexes are equally liable to it. It has come to our notice that, in some families, the male infants are repeatedly attacked one after the other, while the female infants escape and *vice versa*. Why it is so, I am unable to explain. The symptoms of early stage in many cases commence without inflammation and they are very obscure. The normally large liver of the infant at birth remains so without much change and the complaint progresses slowly without much noticeable symptoms. In fact, there are cases in which the parents are not aware that their infants have been suffering from enlarged liver or any complaint of the liver. The infant eats, sleeps, thrives well. There is no cause for the least suspicion that the infant is ill in any way. We have come across many such cases, while all on a sudden the parents are accidentally frightened by a doctor, who discovers an enlarged liver on examination of the infant, who apparently enjoys good health and looks quite plump. The doctor has, perhaps, been to the house to treat a patient, who has been suffering from some other complaint. The parents who have previously lost

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their infants from this complaint have their new-born examined every now and then by doctors without any apparent reason. In such examination the doctor not infrequently detects a greatly enlarged liver in infant, in some cases to the utter astonishment of the parents. All this goes to show how insidiously the complaint may grow. The congenital cases are detected at birth of infant. The liver is large, rather hard, and its lower margin can be felt below the right costal arch extending to the middle line. As the liver of the infant at birth is normally large, this is not much thought of for it is hoped that the enlargement would soon pass off with the growth of the infant, and this happens in many cases without any intervention. In less favourable cases attention is first drawn to the disturbance of the digestive function. The palms of the hands and soles of the feet of infant are warm to the touch without any rise of temperature. The commencement of Infantile liver may be dated at birth of infant or more frequently at the time of its first dentition and in some cases later that is, at twelve to eighteen months.

The early gastric disturbances are foul tongue, brownish, yellowish or thickly white-coated; loss of or indifferent appetite; nausea; vomiting; some-

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times acid vomit, acid eructation ; distention of abdomen, flatulence, colicky pains and disturbed sleep. The bowels are irregular ; sometimes loose with slimy stools ; at others constipated, with hard stools, moving once daily or on alternate days or even on the third or fourth day. Constipation is more common than looseness. The stool is of a light colour or, occasionally, light mixed with patches of dark green. There is gradually a slight rise of temperature, 99.0 to 99.4, commencing in the early hours of the day with intermission in the afternoon or in some cases there is a slow rise of temperature, 99.4 or so in the evening. This early morning rise of temperature, combined with light-coloured stools, draws the attention of the mother or the nurse that her infant is being affected with some kind of disorder of the liver. The infant becomes thirsty and drinks water several times at night ; also it drinks or sucks the mother throughout the night. The infant passes light-coloured urine as usual though occasionally the urine may be slightly high-coloured. In delicate infants, who are susceptible to cold (catch cold every now and then with least exposure or change of temperature), even bathing affects them. There is a rise of temperature, sneezing, running from the nose, epistaxis ; there may be running from the ears too

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and a slight throat-cough, specially in those who have bad throats and enlarged tonsils. Occasionally a simple cold may lead to bronchitis. This above state of things goes on for some weeks or months and then commences the second stage.

The second stage or the stage of Hypertrophy or development :—

Here the infant loses flesh, fever becomes continuous ranging between 99.6 (F.) and 101.6. or 102.0. or there may be double accession of it. There is also exacerbation of fever to 103 F. or 104.0 F., now and again for a short period especially near about the eleventh day of the changes of moon or the Full or New moon. The liver gradually becomes larger and larger in all directions :—downwards it reaches as far as the umbilicus and transversely goes much beyond the medium line. The surface of the liver is smooth, not very hard, the lower edge is at first thin, but gradually becomes thick and rounded. It retains its normal ~~size~~, though it becomes enormously big. It is not painful on pressure, except perhaps in malarial type, in which it is tender and painful on pressure. The abdomen looks bigger and distended, the spleen is slightly enlarged ; but in malarial variety, both the liver and spleen get abnormally big, in fact. they

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sometimes overlap each other. The general appearance of the infant is pale and sallow, and the look sickly. The limbs become emaciated, especially the lower. The conjunctivæ under the lids are not bloodless or much anæmic, nor are the tips of the fingers. This is the peculiarity of Infantile liver that they remain so to the last. The appetite becomes poor and the infant refuses to be fed. The bowels are as a rule costive, passing a few scybalæ (dark-coloured black balls) every second or third day with a good deal of straining, so much so that the hard fæces are stained with blood. In case of looseness the stools are undigested, curdled, acid-smelling or offensive-smelling, rather whitish or yellowish green. In some cases the colour of the stool remains deep yellow to the last. The infant passes urine several times in twenty-four hours, the quantity gradually diminishes. The colour may be slightly high, but often remains unaltered at this stage. Peevishness, irritability and crossness are greatly on the increase. The infant is restless, sleep is light and disturbed. This way the disease continues for some months and if not checked at this stage it goes from bad to worse and runs on to the next stage.

Third or advanced stage or the stage of cirrhosis or contraction :—

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When the symptoms of the previous stage continue for months, inspite of treatment, the graver symptoms make their apperance. The fever continues unabated, the infant has disinclination for food and becomes more and more emaciated and also weaker and weaker day by day. It is unable to keep its head steady. It wants to walk about on the mother's lap, putting its head on her shoulder, becomes very irritable and does not know what it wants. Even the favourite toys cause it to get annoyed and when in bed it tosses about a good deal, feels warm and seeks cool places. The palms of the hands and soles of the feet are warmer than the body, and whenever the child gets a chance it puts these upon the cool floor. The appearance is pale and dingy, the countenance is pinched, the whole body is extremely emaciated, with the abdomen distended and globular. The superficial abdominal veins begin to show themselves, and they become more marked as the case advances. The œdema of the lower extremities begins first; the dorsum of the feet looks puffy and slightly pits on pressure; then the upper extremities show signs of œdema, the upper eye-lids are puffy and swollen. The collection of fluid is first observed in the lower part of the abdomen, the wall of the abdomen is infiltrated with fluid and feels doughy to the touch;

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there is general anasarca all over the body. The abdominal cavity is filled with fluid ; the liver begins to get smaller and its lower border can be felt floating in the abdominal fluid. The symptoms of jaundice set in, the conjunctivæ become yellowish and gradually deep yellow. The urine diminishes in quantity, has a strong odour, and is passed several times in twenty-four hours ; the colour is yellow and gradually the urine becomes thick and deep yellow and stains the bed sheet a bright lemon ; and there may also be hæmaturia. The bowels are constipated ; the infant passes small hard stool with straining ; and in case of looseness it passes several scanty undigested stools in twenty-four hours. The colour of the stool is unaltered ; in most cases it is yellow, sometimes deep yellow. This yellow-coloured stool is maintained even to the last, very unlike as in jaundice connected with other diseases, when the stool becomes grey, whitish or chalky white. There may be hæmorrhage from the bowels.

When this state of things continues for a few weeks, still graver symptoms appear to close the scene. There is a further contraction of the liver, the lower margin of which can yet be felt in some cases if the accumulation of fluid be not unusually great. Intense jaundice sets in, the conjunctivæ

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become deep yellow and so is the skin all over the body. If there be sweat it stains the clothes yellow. The urine become scanty, thick and dark saffron-coloured, sometimes thick and dark port wine-coloured and tinges the bedsheet a deep dark yellow, which mark is not removed even after an ordinary washing. There is general anasarca, the abdomen is enormously distended with fluid, the superficial abdominal veins become quite prominent, and the tension becomes so great that the infant cannot rest in one position. There is respiratory difficulty, rattling in the throat and chest and laboured breathing. The heart's action is unusually rapid and the pulse thin, small, soft and weak. The infant is very restless and tosses about in bed. There is drowsiness or stupor, constant moaning, groaning, at times indescribable, agonising pains with loud screaming. The whole scene is very painful and pathetic. In this way the infant may pass a few days in a state of semi-consciousness, when coma supervenes and closes the scene.

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6. Diagnosis.

In early incipient stage it is difficult to diagnose as the enlarged liver is passed as infants normal liver. It is well in all cases to have examined carefully frequently the state of the liver, especially in those cases in which dyspeptic symptoms are present. The large liver of infant gets diminished in size week after week, and within some months it occupies its normal position behind the right costal arch. While the contrary is the case, in cases of Infantile liver. The size of the liver gets larger and larger weeks after weeks with gastric disturbances and slow rise of temperature sometimes within twenty-four hours but not noticeable in all case.

In the early morning slight rise of temperature and intermission in the afternoon or evening in infant, is a symptom of Infantile Liver. The previous family history of infant or infants suffered from Infantile liver of the same parents, is strongly in favour of the disease. We have already mentioned the diagnosis of various types of Infantile liver.

7. Prognosis.

In early stage the prognosis is favourable and it is amenable to treatment. But if the case progresses towards worse inspite of treatment the prognosis must be feared. In the second stage guarded prognosis should be given as the result is variable. The prognosis is also unfavourable in a case of an infant whose parents have lost one or more infants through this disease previously. If the disease starts at an early

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age and progresses rapidly, the prognosis is not much favourable. These cases usually terminates fatally at the age of twelve to fourteen months. Those caess that start during the period of first dentition, if not curable, fatal results happen from seventeen to nineteen months, occasionally later. When the left lobe of the liver gets bigger and hard, the prognosis is unfavourable. At any stage of the disease if the liver feels hard with rounded, hard lower border, the prognosis is doubtful while on the contrary, so long the liver feels soft and the edge thin, the case may be looked upon as a favourable one. The early appearance of Jaundice, swelling of the eye-lids as well as œdema of the extremities, though they may appear and disappear but they are signs of bad prognosis. The rapid contraction of liver is certainly very unfavourable prognosis although the lay parents may think the liver is getting better and the infant is improving but this soon after is followed by serious symptoms such as Jaundice, anasarca and dropsy. In the case of a favourable termination the liver should get thinner at the edge all round and softer on the surface of its body and gradually smaller in size with gradual diminution of other symptoms. The syphilitic and malarial varieties may be looked upon comparatively amenable to treatment, if early detected. The prognosis is decidedly bad in advanced stage for, the fatal result occurs in most such cases.

CHAPTER III.

THE FEEDING OF INFANTS.

Infants require the same four chemical principles for their nourishment as adults, namely, the aqueous, saccharine, albuminous and oleaginous principles. Milk of every sort contains *water, sugar, proteids, fats, salts* and *ferments*, though the quantity of the different elements may vary in the milk of different animals.

Spare-built healthy women produce much richer milk than women who are strongly built, robust and vigorous.

The milk of dark women is richer than that of those who possess a fair complexion. The diet and social life of the mother also affects the quality of the milk.

There is no doubt that mother's milk should be the only nourishment of infants at birth, at least for some months until the cutting of the first few teeth. The mother should nurse the infant in all cases where it is possible to do so.

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As soon as the mother recovers from the shock and fatigue of labour and feels comfortable, and the new-born is dressed, it should be put to the breast. There is difference of opinion regarding this, and some think that the child should not be given the breast till the expiration of ten or twelve hours after delivery. But the former method is advantageous to the mother as the sucking promotes contraction of the uterus by reflex action.

If, unfortunately, however, the mother is not always capable of suckling the infant, the question naturally arises—how is it to be fed. The alternatives are, either that it must be reared by a wet nurse or be brought up by hand.

The reasons that make a mother unfit for nursing her infant are principally the following:—Scanty secretion of milk ; abundant secretion of poor and watery milk ; the nipples being so buried in the mammæ that the infant cannot suck by catching hold of them with its mouth. There may be other circumstances also, as for instance (1) predisposition to hereditary illness such as scrofula, tuberculosis, cancer, syphilis, and insanity ; or (2) acquired illness such as puerperal mania, puerperal fever or a consti-

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tution extremely deteriorated from some cause or other. In case of deficient secretion of milk, attempts should be made to increase the quantity. Perfect rest in bed for a couple of days without any unnecessary exertion increases the flow of secretion. Plenty of milk to the mother or milk with rice-gruel should increase the flow of milk. There are homœopathic drugs which should also be tried. When the deficiency cannot be overcome, it is not unlikely that scanty supply of milk acts as an irritant to the infant's stomach often making the infant vomit, cry with colic or pass loose green stools. In such cases breast-milk should not be given to the infant. In case of poor, thin, abundant secretion of watery milk the infant takes plentifully and suffers from flatulence, colic, and other discomforts. To rectify this, the mother should have a liberal proteid diet ; *i.e.*, she should be fed with plenty of fish, eggs, poultry and meat ; less liquid and no milk.

Where mother's milk is profuse and the infant sucks and swallows hastily, this should be prevented by the mother's pressing the nipple between her fingers and at the same time the infant should be taken from the breast at short intervals and should not be allowed to empty both breasts at a feed.

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Then, if from any of the above causes, the mother is incapable of nursing her infant, it is the duty of the physician to suggest a good healthy nurse for those people of means who can afford to keep one and money is of no question.

A good wet-nurse should be between twenty and thirty years of age, of a strong and healthy constitution, of active and temperate habits, of a quiet and cheerful disposition and free from any hereditary taint such as tuberculosis, syphilis etc. Her complexion should be healthy, the skin free from eruptions, the digestion good, no dyspeptic symptoms, the nipples well-developed, with plenty of milk in the breast. The milk should be thin and of a bluish white colour, sweet and with plenty of cream. The simple naked eye-test is that it should assume a light cloudy appearance near about the surface if thrown into water by drops and should not go down into the bottom in thick drops.

In order to keep good health the nurse should live on simple, nourishing, easily digestible food, very much like that which she has been accustomed to eat. She should not overload her stomach and get dyspeptic symptoms.

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Food and exercise have a marked influence on the composition of milk. Animal or proteid diet increases the proteids and fats in the milk. If the mother or wet nurse indulges too much in liberal diet, this causes much trouble to the infant in the shape of indigestion, vomiting of curd, colic, and curdled greenish stools owing to the increase of proteid and fats in the milk. Highly seasoned food, acids, acid fruits, indigestible vegetables should be avoided. The frequency of nursing is also a source of increasing proteids in the milk. This is also a source of trouble to the infant specially in this country where the mothers nurse their infants at all hours and as often as they like, especially when the infants cry. This is a common practice with all mothers in this country. I should say, this they do in their ignorance. It is the duty of physicians to make them understand the evil effect of this practice and to impress upon their minds that their infants suffer from dyspepsia or indigestion and liver-affections very often from too frequent nursing.

It is important that the age of the infant of the wet-nurse should closely correspond to the age of the infant to be nursed. If the wet-nurse has a big child, her milk may be too rich in proteids and fats for the young infant to be nursed and is likely to disagree.

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The reverse is not so disadvantageous, though it may not be so wholesome to the child to be nursed.

If the catamania appear or conception takes place while she is nursing, the infant is sure not to thrive as well as it ought to. The only sure test of a good wet-nurse is the condition of the infant. If it does not thrive well and gets puny, irritable, restless, sick and constipated, the nurse should be changed. If the infant gets plenty of nourishment and craves for more but at the same time is badly nourished and dwindles away, then the simple reason must be that it cannot properly digest or assimilate what it takes. Attention should then be directed to the wet-nurse and if necessary she should be changed.

FOOD FOR INFANT BROUGHT UP BY HAND.

In cases where the mother is incapable of nursing the infant and a good wet-nurse is not available or not within the means of the party, the only other resource is to rear the infant by artificial feeding.

I think I should mention that artificial feeding is a great and important factor in producing high infantile mortality. The mortality is over fifteen per cent. higher in infants fed artificially than those who are fed on breast-milk. This in itself shows that

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breast-feeding should on no account be neglected if it were possible to do so.

The following table shows the composition of human milk, and that of various animals.

	Specific Gravity.	IN 100 PARTS.					Protein.
		Fluid p. cent.	Sugar.	Fats.	Salts.		
Human ...	1030 to 1032 alkaline	87.3	7.0	3.5	0.2	2.0 { Casein 0.6 Lactalbumen 1.4	
Cow ...	1033.38	86.9	4.5	3.5	1.2	4.0 { Casein 3.25 Lactalbumen 0.75	
Ass ...	1034.07	91.3	5.5	1.0	0.4	1.8 { Casein 1.0 Lactalbumen 0.8	
Goat ...	1033.53	87.5	4.0	4.2	0.7	3.6	

The above table shows how ass's milk closely resembles human milk. The proteids in both are almost equal in quantity but ass's milk contains more sugar and less fat. This is slightly disadvantageous, but on the whole this milk is more suitable and should be given to an infant that is to be fed by hand. It is true that it cannot be easily procured everywhere, and is very expensive. But where it is procurable it should be given at least for a few weeks.

It is easily digestible and forms finer curd like

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human milk. We frequently advise that ass's milk should be given without boiling, that is, just fresh from the udder. The milk can be put into a feeding bottle or in a clean glass phial and this put into hot water just to make it warm before it is given to infant. Next to ass's milk in feeding infants who are deprived of human milk, is cow's milk. It is less expensive and more easily procurable all over the world than the milk of any other animal. I believe it is the first thing as an infant-food, tried all over the world, next to mother's milk. Sometimes it fails to produce good effect and even disagrees with infants giving rise to gastro-intestinal troubles and loss of weight. In such cases they are usually fed injudicially with all sorts of artificial market-preparations, which are still worse and far more injurious. Consequently there is a large quantity of casein, and this leads to bigger curds being formed when the milk enters the child's stomach and this is a great drawback to easy-digestion. From the above analysis it will appear that cow's milk contains a much larger quantity of proteids than human milk.

In order to reduce the proportion of casein cow's milk, it should be diluted with water or other diluents in various proportions according to the age, tolerance and idiosyncrasy of the infant stomach.

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Calcutta bazar-milk contains :—

Water.	Protein.	Fat.	Sugar.	Salts.
92.17	2.57	2.27	2.6	.39

that is, it is already diluted.

The proportion of dilution should be as follows :

At birth till one week—1 milk to 4 water, with a little sugar of milk.

Two to four weeks—1 milk to 3 water with sugar of milk.

One month to two months—1 milk to 2 water sweetened.

(Milk sugar is preferable to cane sugar, as the latter causes flatulence.)

Three months—1 milk and equal quantity of diluent.

Six months—2 milk and one diluent.

The salivary and pancreatic secretions begin about the third month. At the sixth or seventh month of infant-life, other diluents such as whey, barley-water, sago-water, arrow-root water can be substituted for water as diluent. It should be borne in mind that although barley-water contains nothing but one or two per cent. of starch, starch is not easily tolerated by infants during the first few months. So it had better not be given before the sixth or seventh month.

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After six months, the proportion of diluent will entirely depend upon the particular case. It is frequently observed that some infants of a few weeks old can digest almost undiluted milk without any harmful effect.

Nine months—3 milk and 1 diluent or pure milk can be tried.

Goat's milk contains more protein, more fat and less sugar than both cow's and human milk. This milk is easily procurable in this country. It is supposed to be immune from tuberculosis. It is not suitable to very young infants. If cow's milk disagrees with a child in spite of all possible attempt to make it agreeable, then goat's milk can be tried in a suitably diluted form. In this country Indian physicians (Baidis) recommend Goat's milk to patients both young and old who suffer from chronic bowel-complaint, and in many instances it is found to act well.

Buffalo's milk which can be procured in abundance all over this country, is good and nourishing but of a thick and ropy consistency. It has a peculiar odour and flavour. It contains more proteids and more fat than either cow's or goat's milk ; and in the quantity of sugar is almost equal to them. It is unsuitable for infant-feeding.

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Cow's milk is often adulterated with buffalo's milk and sold in the market, as cow's milk.

Buffalo milk :—

Water.	Protein.	Fat.	Sugar.	Salts.
81.0	4.4	9.0	4.8	.8

For purposes of infant-feeding the milk should be gently heated and not boiled, that is, it should be heated till bubbles begin to form on the surface. Prolonged boiling makes it slightly less digestible. There is risk of bacterial infection and such risk can be avoided by heating the milk.

It is fortunate that milk is usually never drunk in this country without being boiled. But generally it is boiled too long. This practice is not good as it makes the milk more indigestible. Cow's milk is slightly acid in reaction ; thus it differs from human milk, which is alkaline. The idea that the addition of lime-water to cow's milk will make it alkaline and thus make it suitable to infant is erroneous. It is also a false idea that the addition of lime-water to cow's milk prevents rickets. This it does not ; but it certainly causes less curd to be formed and also helps in the digestion of such curds as are formed.

During the first five or six weeks of infant life, it should be nursed or fed every two hours through the day and every three or four hours during the night.

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As the infant grows older, the intervals of feeding should be gradually increased to three to four hours in the day and six to eight hours in the night.

The capacity of the stomach at birth is $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ozs., at 3 month $4\frac{1}{2}$ ozs., at six month 6 ozs., and at 9 month 9 ozs.

The quantity of milk for each feed varies in different infants, from one and half to three ounces, up to two months.

The following table gives an idea of the daily quantity of milk an infant should get:—

First week	8 to 10 ozs.
First month	19 to 20 ozs.
Second month	25 to 26 ozs.
Third	„	...	25 to 27 ozs.
Fourth	„	...	27 to 29 ozs.
Fifth	„	...	29 to 30 ozs.
Sixth	„	...	32 ozs i.e. 1 seer.

From the age of third month to the ninth the infant should have four feeds during the day, every four hours and at mid-night. At three months, five ounces; at six months, seven ounces; and at nine months, eight to nine ounces for each feed.

The above is the average quantity and number of times infants should be fed. A common fault in infant-feeding is to give much larger quantities at each

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feed. This is largely practised by all classes of people and their plea is that, as the infant is not satisfied with less, it must be given larger quantities.

The natural method is to allow the infant to suck untill it is satisfied, but of course it is different with hand-feeding. With over-feeding the infant may do perfectly well for a time, steadily gaining in weight, remaining cheerful and heavy—no gastric disturbances. But after a few months' over-feeding, the child begins to vomit and loses in weight, without any organic affection. The stomach does not tolerate this food and that food and the child wastes away. It takes time to get over this chronic feebleness of digestion before the child can be made to assimilate food again. When a child is not satisfied with the usual quantity of a feed the proportion of milk diluent can be increased by increasing the quantity of each feed. This will satisfy many infants.

Artificial food.

There is hardly a single patent artificial food or condensed milk that can come up to fresh cow's milk or mother's milk as regards food-value. It so happens with some infants, however, that breast milk or cow's milk cannot be made to agree. In such cases the only other way of feeding is to fall back upon con-

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densed milk or desiccated milk. There are quite a number of preparations in the market of desiccated milk combined with malted cereals, such as, Allenbury's Food, Horlick's Malted Milk, Mellin's Food &c. But all these preparations contain an excessive proportion of carbohydrates; and the result is that though the infant gets fat when the food agrees with it, yet there is risk of gastric disturbance if the food disagrees, and symptoms of ricket appear if the food is continued too long.

The following are the nearest substitutes for fresh cow's milk. Condensed milk (Nestlé's) diluted with water (one teaspoonful to three ounces of water) is a good substitute for cow's milk in the case of infants two or three weeks old where there is difficulty in digesting fresh milk. The reason is that the curds from condensed milk are less firm than those from fresh cow's milk; and also there is less fat in condensed milk so that the infant-stomach easily tolerates it. The chief drawback is that prolonged use of condensed milk is liable to cause ricket and scurvy in infants. Therefore it should be tried only in cases where cow's milk is not tolerated. Next to it should be tried:

1. Glaxo—desiccated milk after dilution according to directions (one in ten): the liquid contains

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proteid 2%, fat 2½%, sugar 4% so that it contains less fat and sugar than human milk and less proteid and fat than cow's milk.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| 2. Allenbury No. I. and No. II. | } Dried milk with
cereals. Starch
completely con-
verted. |
| 3. Horlick's Malted Milk | |
| 4. Milo Food | |
| 5. Carnrick's Soluble Food | |

In all these foods, there is a deficiency of fat and excess of carbo-hydrate. These foods therefore are suitable for infants several weeks old, that is under four months. They are specially suitable in those cases where milk-indigestion is present. But their prolonged use is not without disadvantages as deficiency of fat and excess of carbo-hydrates play an important part in the production of rickets.

For older infants the following cereals can be used in addition to fresh cow's milk. They are free from starch :

Food cereal : Starch completely converted.

Melin's Food

Baby's Food No. I.

Moseley's Food

Mellin's Food	... Three teaspoonfuls.
Fresh Milk	... Seven tablespoonfuls.
Water	... Two tablespoonfuls.

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Mellin's food in the above mixture helps to digest milk and is a mild laxative.

Food cereal : Starch partially converted.

Allenbury's Food No. III.

Savary and Moore's Food

Neave's Food

Benger's Food

Food cereal : Un-converted starch.

Barley water—One tablespoonful of pearl barley washed in cold water ; then boiled with $1\frac{1}{2}$ seers of water for two hours and then strained.

Two teaspoonfuls of flour barley with one seer of water ; boil for $1\frac{1}{2}$ hour, then strain.

Sago-water—One ounce of sago well-washed ; add $\frac{3}{4}$ seers of water ; boil well and when melted strain.

Arrowroot-water—Mix two teaspoonfuls of arrowroot in about three tablespoonfuls of cold water ; then pour $\frac{1}{4}$ seer of boiling water. (Arrowroot—Water 12.4, Proteid 0.8, Fat 0, Sugar 86.3, Salts .5.)

		Water.	Proteid.	Fat.	Sugar.	Salts.
Barley powder	...	11.3	12.7	2.0	71.0	3.0
Pearl barley	...	14.7	7.3	1.1	75.8	1.1

x Butter-flour mixture is good for
marasmati children: -

Two table spoonful of butter
ball slowly for five or six minutes or so
& then add two table spoonful
of wheat flour and twenty
ounces of water and let the
mixture ~~be~~ boiled for five
minutes or so and then
add ten ounces of warm ready
boiled milk one to two tea spoonfuls
of sugar can be added
to taste.

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Barley-gruel, Sago-gruel, Rice gruel, Corn-flower gruel, Oatmeal.

Gruel—prepared with sufficient quantity of water well boiled and then made into a thick consistency.

All the above waters may be used if necessary as diluents to milk in infant-feeding when starch-digestion has been well established at sixth month or so, in some cases even at the fourth month. Barley water in very early life causes flatulence, looseness of bowels and other discomforts as well as a slight degree of rickets by interfering with fat-absorption.

There are other preparations of milk such as "Pasteurized milk," sterilized milk, peptonized milk, skimmed milk and whey.

Mixed feeding—There can be little doubt that mixed feeding is more advantageous than wholly artificial feeding. When mother's milk is not enough to nurse the infant, such milk should be given at least twice in 24 hours and for the rest of the time it can be fed upon artificial food. But of course this will depend upon the age of the infant. Even a small quantity of good mother's milk will raise the resisting power of the infant and avoid a good deal of gastric disturbance.

Weaning—At the end of the ninth month at-

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tempts should be made to wean the infant, as an infant thrives better after that period upon food other than human milk. In fact, after this period, the infant cannot properly be nourished upon breast-milk alone but rather shows signs of rickets and other disturbances of nutrition for the simple reason that breast milk is deficient in iron. The weaning should not be done all at once. The younger infants can be easily accustomed to the bottle. For the first few days one bottle can be substituted for a nursing and then another bottle can be added and thus, by gradually increasing the number of bottles, the breast is completely dispensed with. But with infants over six months of age it becomes rather difficult to accustom them to the bottle. They become very stubborn. It is well to get them accustomed to the bottle in their early months by giving water from a bottle. The weaning should not be done in the hot months when summer diarrhœa prevails. The proper age for weaning is from 9th to 12th month.

Just a word about the supply of milk. It is due to the supply of improper milk that infants reared artificially suffer so badly from various troubles and die an untimely death. The secret of good milk lies in how the cows are kept and fed. The stable must be clean, dry and cemented ; there should be plenty

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of light and air. The cows should be kept well-cleaned and the udders washed well before each milking. The milker also should wash his hands thoroughly and the utensils in which the milk is to be collected should be thoroughly cleaned and if possible sterilized. If possible the cow should undergo the tuberculin test. It should never be given to an infant without boiling. The feeding bottles and the rubber teats should also be thoroughly cleaned every time the infant is fed.

After the tenth month vegetable-broth with some kind of starchy food can be given. When the infant is one year old, rice-gruel with vegetable-broth or *dál*-water can be given along with a seer of milk and fruit juice and biscuits. The child should not be given more than one seer and a quarter of milk in 24 hours. A healthy child above a year old should not be given more than this quantity of milk in 24 hours but it can be given this with rice, vegetables or fish-broth. When over eighteen months old, the quantity can be gradually increased. All this will depend upon the tolerance of food. It is better not to give eggs at this stage. They can be tried later.

Sleep.

A healthy infant enjoys peaceful, un-disturbed

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sleep. In early infancy it wakes up every two hours or so when hungry. After five or six months it becomes more wakeful. It requires then three or four sleeps during the daytime and some ten hours' sleep at night. It should be last fed at 11 p.m. and then given no food till the next morning at 5 a.m.

The bowels normally move two or three times in 24 hours in the case of infants. It should be trained to empty the bowels from early months: if not moved, the orifice of the anus should be titillated with the stem of a betel-leaf, previously lubricating it with some bland oil such as olive oil, sweet oil, cocoanut oil. This is a common practice known all over this country. For older children glycerine-suppositories can be used or one dram of glycerine can be injected into the rectum. When the infant is over five months old, it should as a matter of habit be made to sit on a Swan chamber-pot twice daily, morning and evening; or as in this country the infants should be made to sit morning and evening on mother's or nurse's ankles in the sitting posture with legs slightly apart and the body resting on the legs in inclined posture. This process is well known all over the country. The infant soon gets into the habit of emptying the bowels regularly.

The infant should be allowed free and full exercise of the limbs in bed when awake. The infant

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should be properly clothed according to the season of the year and sent out in the fresh air regularly from an early age, provided the weather is fine and the sun not too strong. An infant can be sent out in a coach as early as one month old.

INFANT-FEEDING IN LIVER-AFFECTION.

I have already stated about infant-feeding in detail. I have only to add a few more words to what I have already said.

The question of feeding is a most important one in affections of the liver in infants. Particular care should be taken in this matter as many cases of disease in its early stage can be warded off by careful regulation of diet and attention to hygiene.

The liver-cells contain an excess of fat during the continuance of chronic fever. It is desirable therefore that the infant should abstain from taking food containing much fat, as an excess of fat in the food when biliary secretion is deficient in amount will cause indigestion and mal-assimilation. An excess of carbohydrate in the food similarly causes sugar to store up in the liver and is a source of great irritation.

There are many practitioners here, who do not allow human or cows' milk to their little patients and

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keep them wholly on Barley-water or Sago-water. This they probably do on the supposition that milk contains a large quantity of fat and sugar which are injurious. I do not think that milk should be completely eliminated. Cow's milk can be given with diluents in various proportions at stated hours. Human milk cannot be diluted, so this should be given sparingly. But it should never be allowed as it is done in this country. Here, an infant is nursed as often as the mother likes, perhaps several times in an hour or as often as the infant cries. This practice is certainly injurious to infants even in good health. To avoid this practice, mothers are in many instances not allowed to nurse. Physicians should educate mothers on this point of nursing infants at stated hours and allowing infants two or three feeds in twenty four hours. Barley-water is a bland, demulcent liquid possessing some nutritive property from the presence of starch ; but the percentage of starch is very small and the quantity varies according to the thickness of water. Infants put simply on barley-water do not get sufficient nourishment. It should be cautiously given to infants until the salivary and pancreatic secretions are established. Diluted with milk in proper proportions it helps the digestion of milk.

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Ass's milk contains about one per cent of fat. This can be given for a couple of feeds in 24 hours and the rest of the feeds should be barley with a small quantity of cow's milk or occasionally pure barley-water or sago-water with milk or arrowroot-water with milk.

Sagowater is given when there is a tendency to constipation in infants.

Arrowroot water is given when there is a tendency to looseness of the bowels in infants. Glaxo, Allenbury No. I. & II., Horlick's Malted Milk, Milo food are also given.

Whey is an excellent preparation of milk. It can be given to infants as a diluent to milk in its healthy state as well as during illness. It is a very suitable food for infants in liver-affections as it contains very little fat.

There are various ways of preparing it.

- I. Warm milk with addition of rennet.
- II. Half a seer of boiling milk with addition of a solution of tartaric acid, gr. vii. to half a dram of water : stir the mixture for five or six minutes and then strain.
- III. *Sherry-whey*.

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IV. The simple way of preparing whey is thus :—in one quarter of a seer of boiling milk, squeeze sufficient quantity of fresh lemon juice to form curd ; stir for a few minutes and then strain. As the quantity of curd depends upon the quantity of lemon juice poured so the quantity of fat and casein wanted to be removed from milk can be regulated.

Butter milk—(Ghól)—is prepared by churning sour milk (dadhi) for half an hour to one hour, getting out the butter by straining. It can be used for infants pure or diluted with barley-water, sago-water or arrowroot-water.

Skimmed milk—is prepared by churning boiled milk for half an hour or so in a churning bottle placed in ice and then getting out the cream by straining. The milk inside the bottle must be sufficiently cold to get out the cream. It is a suitable milk for infants as it contains a very small quantity of fat. This can be given alone or diluted with barley-water. A bottle should be given every four hours or so and the quantity of each feed should be according to the age of the infant.

For older children who can digest starch, rice-

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gruel with vegetable-broth or ~~fresh~~ broth or with däl-water can be given for one feed. 9/2/

The soft portion of bread soaked in a sufficient quantity of hot boiling water so as to make the whole thing into a pulp. This can be given to children with vegetable or ~~fresh~~ broth or with däl-water or with butter milk. 9/2/

Fruit juice—orange juice, lemon juice, pomegranate juice, apple juice, pine apple juice can be given to infants in small quantities two or three times daily ; one or two teaspoonfuls at a time according to the age of the infant. 2-1

Bath.

Warm bath—water at a temperature from 90.0F to 100.0F.

Tepid bath—at 95.0F

Cold bath—at an ordinary temperature of water without addition of hot water. It should not be below 65.0F.

The warm or tepid bath should be given often to infants in the early stage of the disease : say every 3rd or 4th day and a cold bath occasionally. Sponging can be done in all stages of the disease every day.

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Very cold bath has a depressing effect. The colder the water, the greater the depression. At the same time, a hot bath at temperature over 100.0F. has an enfeebling influence. Cold sponging is very invigorating in poor health. The bath increases appetite, improves digestion and assimilation, and induces sleep.

Hygeinic measures.

We all know that a close ill-ventilated room in an overcrowded quarter is often the source of many acute diseases among children. A healthy infant, if placed in an insanitary atmosphere, loses its natural vigour and strength and gradually becomes debilitated, develops some kind of diathesis such as tubercular, strumous, ricketic or marasmatic.

An infant living in a dry, sunny, well-ventilated room is less liable to chronic debilitating influences. So, for healthy growth, it should have plenty of fresh, dry, cool, out-of-doors air both in the morning and evening. It has been observed that many cases of liver affection in children in early stage have been cured with this means alone combined with some regularity of diet and with very little or no medicine.

Insanitary conditions of residence combined with

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unsuitable and unwholesome diet are a great factor in causing liver-affections in infants. This is why we find more cases of infantile liver among the children of poorer classes of people who have to live in unhealthy quarters.

Change of Climate—is a very important means of curing infantile liver unless the case has too far advanced. It is advisable to take advantage of it when practicable. The majority of cases in an early stage will be benefited and cured by this means alone.

It is well known that in towns there is scarcity of pure air and insufficiency of light, more so in certain seasons of the year when the weather is damp and gloomy or cloudy. If the infant is removed from all these depressing influences to the country which is not marshy or malarious, it is given a chance of new life and vigour.

Suitable places for a change of climate:—

Darjeeling, Kurseong or Shillong—These hill stations are easily accessible and have many advantages. Many children do not bear cold very well. But there are children who suffer from a slight rise of temperature with slight enlargement of liver or torpidity of liver, hot dry skin, burning of the hands

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and feet, loss of appetite, constipation throughout the summer months in the plains. These children shake off their fever and thrive, splendidly on their simple removal to any of these cold hill stations. I should say they are very well-suited to children. Darjeeling is supposed to stand foremost.

Mihijam, Karmatar, Jamtara, Madhupur, Jashidi, Deoghur, Simultollah and Jhajha are some of the stations in Sonthal Parganahs. They have lately become noted places of health-resort. There is railway communication with these places and consequently they are very easily accessible. The soil of these places is dry, the atmosphere pure and the well-water good. All these places are more or less alike as far as their climate is concerned; at the same time each place has its advantages and disadvantages. For a few months in summer, the heat of these places is excessive, and extreme heat and extreme cold are both unfavourable for the functional activity of the liver. So care should be taken when an infant with liver disorder should be sent for a change of climate to these various places.

When a place suits an infant, it should stay on there until it gets rid of the disease completely, develops a healthy look and gains in flesh. It has been

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observed in some cases that infants, during their sojourn to one of these places, keep well and on their return, apparently healthy-looking, they begin soon after to get slow rise of temperature and their old complaints appear again. In such cases they should be sent back to the place and kept on there for some time.

There are other similar stations which can be recommended for a change of climate such as *Jagadishpur, Giridih, Purulia, Ranchi, Hazaribagh. Puri, Balasore, Waltair* and other sea-coast places are not so well suited for infants suffering from liver-affections. But when complicated with lung affections they are worth trial. These places should be tried only during the months when there is sea-breeze that is from the middle of February to the middle of May. When the monsoons set in these places become quite unsuitable.

CHAPTER IV.

MEDICAL TREATMENT.

Abrotanum—The infant is cross, depressed and peevish ; sickly looking ; cannot hold the head up ; a blue ring around the eyes ; they also look dull ; infant wants to drink milk ; ravenous appetite, eating too much (Iodium & Tuberculum) while emaciating all the time ; great distention of abdomen ; alternate diarrhœa and constipation. The stools are hard ; those may be worms (ascarides) in soft, loose stools ; marasmus of the lower limbs ; skin flabby and hangs loose ; slow fever ; oozing of blood or serous fluid from the navel in new-born. It is useful in marasmatic type.

Fever—Continuous slow fever or hectic fever with chilliness—very weakening.

g/ **Absinthium**—Congestion of the brain and
g/ spinal cord ; congestive eyes (Bell.) ;
restlessness and sleeplessness ; discharge

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from the ears ; epileptiform convulsion, grinding of the teeth (ascarides) ; feet cold, head hot ; loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting ; bloated abdomen, flatulence, colic ; liver and spleen swollen ; cough with liver complaint (Chelidonium Bryonia) ; urine of deep orange colour, smell like horse's urine ; idiotic and foolish look. It is useful in cases where the infant is prone to convulsion, the brain and spinal cord develop slowly, and the infant looks idiotic and expression-less.

Acetic acid—Great emaciation ; paleness ; foul breath ; ulcers of the mouth (scorbutic) ; insatiable thirst, shrieks for water at night ; vegetable food ferments ; abdominal colic, diarrhœa with swelling of the feet and legs, chronic constipation or diarrhœa with loss of flesh ; bloated skin, general anasarca and dropsical effusion ; ascites ; pale urine ; profuse perspiration ; slow fever with night sweat, sweat on the forehead ; frequent nasal catarrh, nose bleed ; hæmoptyses ; croupous cough ; dry, scaly eruption.

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It is useful in tubercular, marasmatic, idiopathic and also in other cases when indicated.

Fever—slow fever with night sweats ; hectic fever ; Typhus fever.

[Case—A very serious case of an infant aged fourteen months, residing at Jhamapukar lane of the town, was treated by the author with marked success. The infant had been suffering from a little after birth with dry scaly eruption all over, more pronounced in the lower limbs and on the head. There was œdematous swelling of the extremities; in fact there was general anasarca of the whole body ; bloated abdomen ; enlarged liver, soft and the edges thin ; no perceptible enlargement of the spleen ; diarrhœa, passing several greenish mucous stools daily, at times with streaks of blood ; dry rough skin ; slight rise of temperature ; excessive thirst day and night, crying for water if there was delay in giving it ; great emaciation and looked pale, anœmic; profuse sweat on the head and forehead; there was scaly eruption on the head also. The

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urine pale and frequent. He was treated by several other homœopathic physicians without much benefit. *Acetic acid*, 6th and 30th potencies, did the infant immense good in removing diarrhœa, œdema and the eruptions. *Dulcamara* 30th and 200th and *Cali carb* 200th were also used.]

Aconitum nap—Bad effect of fever, fright, chill and cold or strong heat of sun. Excessive restlessness, vexation about trifles ; heat of the head, fulness of the head; epistaxis; dryness of mouth, thirst; nausea, bilious green vomiting ; pains in the stomach, stitches in hepatic region with heaviness and at times hindering breath; jaundice in new born; cutting pain in abdomen, swelling of abdomen ; diarrhœa, white stool with red urine ; pulse full, hard and strong ; pains on the back and tearing pains on the limbs ; skin burning, dry pungent heat, then perspiration ; very restless nights and light sleeps. It is useful in all cases in early stage when indicated, or in acute exacerbation of

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fever. No regularity ; time towards evening.

Aesculus Hip—Tongue coated white or yellow ; distress and fulness in liver ; severe pain from the pit of the stomach to the right lower lobe of the liver ; abdomen and liver region tender to touch ; colicky pain in abdomen ; flatulence with passage of foetid flatus ; constipation ; feeling in rectum as if it were filled with small sticks ; hard, dry, black stool passed with difficulty, or chronic diarrhoea with backache ; hæmorrhoids ; chill at 4 p.m. ; fever from 7 to 12 p.m. without thirst ; bursting headache ; profuse hot sweat ; violent action of the heart.

It is useful in constipation as well as chronic looseness with piles in hepatic disorder.

Type of fever—quotidian ; tertian ; double tertian ; marked periodicity.

Æthiops Antimonialis—It is useful in hereditary syphilitic cases. Scrofulous ophthalmia, otorrhœa with offensive dis-

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charge ; eczematous eruption or scabby eruption of face.

Aethusa Cynapium—In infant intolerance of milk ; forcible ejection almost as soon as milk is swallowed of curdled cheesy matter ; copious greenish matter. There is great weakness and exhaustion after vomiting ; the infant falls asleep at once and wakes up hungry, eats and vomits again ; green, thin, bilious stools ; bright yellow or greenish watery stools ; sunken countenance ; convulsion, with cold limbs ; red face, eyes turned down, pulse hard, accelerated. Useful in gastric disorder of infant in early stage of the disease.

Fever—In the morning ; chill without thirst.

Agaricus Mus—It is indicated in spinal irritation, starting, twitching especially around the eyes and face ; chorea ; convulsion ; shooting pain in the hepatic region ; stitches in the spleen and on the sides during and after inspiration ; diarrhoea of children with grass-green bilious fœtid stools ; yellow coloured urine ; great sensi-

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tiveness to cold ; jaundice ; remittent fever ; throbbing headache ; typhoid condition ; enteric fever ; typhus ; typhoid fever.

Fever—Exceedingly chilly.

9/ **Aloes**—Congestion of liver ; stitches in liver ; heaviness in hepatic region ; abdominal plethora ; abdomen distended. In diarrhoea, passage of yellow, pappy stool, burning in rectum ; stool soon after meal ; 2/
12/ undigested, passage of offensive flatus ; escape of stool in passing urine or wind, involuntary stool with passage of wind ; early morning diarrhoea (Nux Vom). In case of dysentery violent tenesmus, frequent passage of mucus in jelly-like lump with much flatus, bloody stools etc. (Merc.).

Alumina—Peevish and obstinate ; frequent running from the eyes, they stick together in the morning. On waking, bleeding from the gum ; no desire to eat, loss of appetite, nausea, painful flatulene, colic, constipation ; rectum inactive, it seems dried up and constricted ; difficult evacuation for

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want of peristaltic movements of the intestines ; hard knotty stools ; no desire to pass stool ; passed with pressure and pain in anus ; blood passes during a firm stool. Useful in obstinate constipation of infant as well as in the early stage of the infantile liver ; eczema, otorrhœa. ozœna, scrofula.

Fever—from 5 to 8 p.m. ; chill with thirst and heat with thirst. Tertian.

Ammon carb—It is a right-sided remedy : susceptibility to cold and open air or stormy weather ; aggravation at 3 p.m. ; emaciation, marasmus, anæmia, prostration, lethargy and want of reaction ; catarrh of the nose ; stoppage of the nostril which disturbs sleep ; nose-bleed ; chronic cough ; œdema of the lungs ; asthma ; constipation, hard knotty stool, evacuation difficult preceded or followed by cutting pain—sometimes discharge of blood from the anus. It is useful in ricket, marasmus, and also in cases when there is want of reaction with extreme prostration and there is complication of the lungs.

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Fever—Evening chill or before going to bed.

Ammon mur—It causes increased secretion of mucus. Coryza ; with profuse discharge from the nose ; vesicles at the tip of the tongue which burn like fire. Catarrhal pneumonia of children ; rattling of mucus with ropy expectoration. Swelling of the glands of the neck and also of tonsils. The latter makes swallowing difficult. Chronic congestion of the liver ; pain in the spleen like stitches. Constipation ; stool hard, scanty, covered with mucus. Sometimes constipation alternates with diarrhœa. Loss of strength and gradual emaciation.

Fever—3 to 4 a.m. or in the evening. chill without thirst ; heat with thirst ; sweat without thirst.

Ammon Picricum—I have used this drug in lower trituration in case of fever of malarial origin with rigor or chill at irregular hours, excessive heat with thirst and then profuse sweat, that is when all the three

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stages are quite marked. It acts as *quinine sulph.* does in malarial cases. I have frequently used it in a number of cases of fever with most satisfactory result. It has been also used in cases of jaundice. I must acknowledge the great draw-back of the drug, that, even in low potencies, in many instances, it changes the conjunctivæ and the colour of the skin yellow. It is a powerful drug in checking the paroxysm of malarial fever with or without enlargement of liver and spleen.

Antimonium Crudum—It is a remedy for scrofulosis. It is suitable to infants and children. Extreme irritability and peevishness; cannot bear to be touched or talked at; tendency to take cold in the head especially after cold bath or getting the feet wet. Thick white (sometimes milky-white) coated moist tongue; much saltish saliva; aversion to food; much thirst; pain in the stomach; catarrh of the stomach; weak digestion; after nursing infant vomits its milk in white curds, sometimes acid, and refuses to be nursed

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with mucus, so that there is wheezing, rattling, shortness of breath, asphyxia, and cyanosis. Cold clammy sweat; pale sunken face; tongue dry and red; drowsiness; great prostration—aggravation between 3 and 4 a.m.

In gastric complication—continual nausea; retching, vomiting with perspiration on the forehead; vomiting of tough and slimy substances, usually without thirst and disgust for food; the stools are grass-green and slimy, passed with cutting pain, severe colic, a great prostration and trembling; infantile cholera.

Eruptive fever—measles, small-pox, varioloid and suppressed eruption. Bad effect of vaccination.

Fever—Quotidian; Tertian; Quartan; remittent.

Apis—In intermittent type of fever or slow fever of remittent type, this remedy is frequently called for. Fever without thirst in the afternoon at 3 p.m.; excessive burning;

In cases of effusion of the brain or in

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meningitis, there is sudden start, stupor, screaming.

It is useful when complicated with erysipelas, œdematous swellings on every part of the body ; and also in abdominal dropsy, œdema-glottis, œdema of the extremities, scanty urine without thirst, puffiness of the face and lower-eye-lids ; in a variety of diseases of the eyes of infant and also hydrocephalus, hydrothorax and general anasarca.

It is useful in all cases of dropsical effusion with scanty urination and thirstlessness.

Fever—Quotidian, Double Quotidian, tertian.

Apocynum Can—It is used in decoction of several drops doses ; in tincture it is less efficacious.

It is a grand remedy for dropsy and ascites with thirst (unlike apis) but where drinking causes distress in the stomach.

My experience with this drug in case of ascites of infantile liver has not been very

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satisfactory. It does in some cases temporarily palliate at the beginning but its prolonged use is of little benefit, and not unusually excites nausea and vomiting.

It is useful in hydrocephalus, hydrothorax and in dropsy of albuminuria.

ne **Arama Diadema**—This drug will be occasionally required in cases of malarial origin or the infant living in a cold and damp place, with enlarged spleen—the fever being suppressed with quinine or the fever of intermittent character without thirst and sweat. The chill predominates with clock-like regularity, coming on every day or every other day precisely at the same hour.

Fever—Quotidian, tertian; marked periodicity in every type.

Arctium Lappa—It is used for infants when liver-trouble is complicated with eczema of scalp, suppuration of the axillary glands, crops of boils with or without fever in Summer month; swollen glands; moist-eruptions. I have used it generally in low potency with success.

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Argentum nit—It is a great remedy for infant when it looks withered, dried up and mummy-like. The infant is very fond of sugar and craves sweets. There is gastric trouble, bloated abdomen, frequent belching (*Carbo Veg.* and *Lycop*), green mucous stools like chopped spinach in flakes; stools turn green after passing; stools are expelled forcibly with much noisy flatus. There is continuous mal-nutrition with extreme emaciation and prostration. The skin all over the body wrinkled; the infant can hardly lift its head; the limbs tremble and the head is big and hydrocephaloid.

It is also a good remedy for purulent ophthalmia, ophthalmia neonatorum and corneal ulcers etc.

It is used in marasmatic and congenital syphilitic cases.

My experience with the drug has been very satisfactory. I have treated several cases of children with enlarged liver from their infancy who were apparently given up

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and pronounced hopeless. They promptly responded to *argentum nit* 30 and 200, with regulation of diet. The cure in some cases was completed with a few doses of *Calc phos* 200.

Arnica—It is useful in all cases of mechanical injury ; in intermittent fever with pain in the bone and bruised soreness all over the body ; fears to be touched. There is thirst sometimes before chill and does not like to uncover even in hot stage ; offensive perspiration ; offensive breath ; drowsiness and stupor ; falls into stupor while answering.

It is frequently useful in cases complicated with many small boils here and there on the skin ; they sometimes come crop after crop and are extremely painful. It is also useful in summer boils of infants so common in this country.

Fever—No regularity ; 4 a.m., afternoon and evening ;—drawing pain, yawning and stretching.

Arsenicum al—This remedy and its other

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preparations will be frequently required.

Great restlessness ; burning ; profound prostration and aggravation after midnight ; amelioration by warmth. It is useful in malarial fevers of various kinds, intermittent, remittent or even in low typhoid fever, eruptive fevers, measles, small pox etc. In intermittent fever either the cold or sweating stage or both may be suppressed, with the stage of heat quite prolonged ; hot skin, quite dry ; heat with thirst ; drinks frequently small quantities at a time ; both liver and spleen are enlarged ; slight jaundice, general anæmia, and dropsical condition, and dropsy of the abdomen.

2/ In catarrh of the nose of infant there is profuse acid watery discharge ; ulceration of the throat ; bleeding gums, ulcerated tongue ; bronchitis, asthma, dyspnoea ; also otorrhœa with foetid, thin discharge.

In violent gastric troubles—gastralgia, gastro-enteritis—there is loathing of food ; constant thirst for cold water ; vomiting after drinking and eating ; no relief after

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vomiting ; the stools are dark, black, scanty, watery ; mucus and blood with mucus ; they excoriate the anus.

The skin-diseases also require arsenic.—Dry, scanty eruption, intense itching and burning around the mouth, on the face and head and in unhealthy state of the skin.

It is used in anæmia, apthœ, marasmus, bronchitis, asthma, diarrhœa, dropsy, eczema etc.

Fever—Quotidian ; tertian ; quartan ; double tertian and quartan. All times ; 1 to 2 p.m. and 12 to 2 a.m. ; anticipating.

Arsenicum Iod—It is occasionally used in enlarged liver cases with catarrh of the nose, otorrhœa, intestinal consumption with copious fœtid stools, rapid loss of strength and great emaciation ; dropsy.

Artemisea—When a case is complicated with the presence of the symptoms of worms—Epilepsy, Chorea, Convulsion, Somnambulism, Hydrocephalus.

Asafœtida—It is useful in nervous, hysterical children who are phlegmatic, scrofulous

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and syphilitic or after abuse of mercury. Caries of bones ; periostitis with sensitive pain on the part ; fætid discharge from the nose ; nasal bones are affected ; nodes on the roof of the mouth.

Tympanitic distention of the abdomen ; eructation smelling like garlic, rancid, putrid ; no passage of flatus downwards ; —profuse, loose, watery, offensive stools.

Astacus fluvia—Intermittent fever ; nettle-rash with liver complaint ; pain and tenderness of liver ; jaundice of infants ; stools of clay colour and itching on various parts ; urine with reddish sediment, contains albumen ; pressure in region of spleen ; enlarged glands of the neck in children ; and also enlargement of the lymphatic glands.

Aurum Met—Gold is a great constitutional remedy. It is used in congenital syphilis. ozæna ; nostrils are ulcerated ; nose obstructed and filled with crusts ; fætid odour from the nose ; caries of the bone of the nose, caries of the palate ; tonsils

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and tongue swollen and ulcerated ; fœtid-
odour from the mouth. Milky sweetish
taste ; loathing of food ; scrofulous
ophthalmia ; deep ulcer on the skin and
orifices of the body ; painful swelling of
the bones ; exostosis on the head, arms,
legs and pelvis ; swelling and suppuration
of the inguinal glands ; swelling of the
cervical, parotid and submaxillary glands.
Stools hard and knotty or nocturnal
diarrhœa ; mercurio-syphilitic constitution
or abuse of mercury.

Fever—Chilliness and coldness over the
whole body ; heat, with cold hand and
feet.

Aurum Mur—Its action is similar to *aurum-
met.* It is useful when we suspect syphi-
litic, sycotic, scrofulous taint in our little
patient with hard indurated liver, enlarged
spleen, distention of abdomen, ascites ;
ulcerated tongue, bad digestion ; caries of
the nasal bone, ozœna, ulcerated nostrils,
discharge of pus from the nose, ulcerative
ophthalmia, sudden blindness in children ;

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warts, exostosis, condylomata in anus, anal fistula, glandular enlargement.

n/ **Aurum Mur. Matronatum**—Its action is also similar to the two preceding drugs. Chronic jaundice ; obstinate constipation, clay-coloured stools ; intolerable itching all over the body ; abdominal dropsy, warts, exostosis etc.

Fever—Chilliness of the back.

Azadirachta Indica or Neem—Slight chill in the afternoon about 3 or 4. During heat, great burning of face, eyes, palms and hands and soles of feet ; copious sweat from forehead all over the body excepting lower part. Bad effect of quinine : intermittent fever.

Badiago—The drug is useful in cases of scrofulous and syphilitic taint with swelling of the glands of the face, throat and neck, at times quite big and suppurated ; enlargement of the glands of the inguinal regions ; palms of the hands are hot and dry ; checked foot sweat ; suppressed

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eruption ; slow fever ; restless sleep. Constipation ; high-coloured reddish urine.

Baptisia Tinc.—It is useful in biliousness—gastric fever, remittent fever, relapsing fever and typhoid fever in early stage with pain on pressure and gurgling on the right iliac fossa ; soreness of the hepatic region, splenic region and abdomen ; drowsiness or stupor ; muttering delirium ; fœtor of breath and body ; the tongue yellow—brown in the centre with edges red and glazed ; stools are very offensive, dark and thin.

It is indicated when a case of infantile liver is complicated with above symptoms.

Fever—Intermittent, remittent, quotidian, double quotidian ; typhoid ; time, 11 a.m.

Baryta carb—It is a frequently indicated remedy in children with glandular diseases, scrofula, malnutrition, imperfect development of body and mind, puny-looking and idiotic. Profuse nasal catarrh, inflamed or

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suppurated tonsils, susceptibility to cold ; foot sweat ; indurated submaxillary glands ; suppuration of middle ear from suppuration of the tonsils ; deafness ; hunger but no appetite ; children do not thrive well ; enlargement of the mesenteric glands ; abdomen feels hard to the touch ; constipation ; hard knotty stools ; soreness of the anus.

Fever—Quotidian ; tertian ; evening.
8 p.m.

Belladonna—This remedy will be indicated in a great variety of ills of infant. It is a right-sided remedy and useful in plethoric children who take cold easily ; bad headache, violent throbbing of carotids, redness of the face, congestion of the eyes with redness, high fever, acute active delirium, great excitement, want to escape ; meningitis, erysepelas of the face ; acute, painful inflammation of the ears, nose and parotids ; bleeding from the nose ; acute tonsillitis ; laryngitis with loss of voice and choking sensation or chronic laryngitis with barking cough ; spasmodic croup, spasm of the

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glottis; difficult dentition; acute inflammation of the liver, jaundice; abdominal colic, very sensitive to touch; peritonitis, dysentery and diarrhœa in early stage; restless sleep with sudden starting.

Fever—Irregular, quotidian, tertian; evening, 6 p.m. or at night; chill without thirst; intense heat with great thirst and desire for cold water.

Benzoic acid—Syphilitic taint; strong-smelling dark urine and offensive copious light-coloured stools; nocturnal enuresis; wart-like growth round anus; ganglionic growth on the wrists and feet; syphilitic spots and marks on the skin; diarrhœa; very offensive light-coloured stools of children during dentition.

Bismuth—Is frequently used for gastralgia, gastric catarrh, gastritis, cramp-like colicky pain in stomach, gastric symptoms relieved by drinking cold water, which is vomited on reaching the stomach; bloated abdomen, rumbling of wind along colon; watery, cadaverous smelling stools; great thirst.

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Fever—External coldness of the whole body ; flushes of heat on the head and chest.

Borax—is used for children who are afraid of downward motion ; aphthous sore mouth ; tenderness of mouth in nursing children ; ulcers on the gums ; bleeding from them ; colicky diarrhoea with offensive greenish stools of nursing infants ; screaming before urinating, frequent ineffectual desire to urinate, painful terrible cries and convulsive when urinating. This one symptom will frequently call for its use. Pimple on the face, nose and lips, red papular eruption on the cheeks and chin, unhealthy looking skin ; wasting with chronic bowel complaint ; marasmatic, syphilitic children. It has been used in many cases with success.

Fever —Thirst before or during chill ; afternoon chill ; chill during sleep.

Bromium—When scrofulous and tubercular cases are complicated with respiratory affections ;—croup, diphtheria starting from larynx upwards, asthma, dry spasmodic

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wheezing cough with rattling, enlargement of tonsils ; swelling and hardness of parotids ; severe coryza ; intermittent fever, repeats every other day with yawning and stretching ; enlargement of spleen ; distension of abdomen with wind ; sweat on palms, drowsiness and sleepiness ; pimples and pustules on the face and also small boils on the face and arms.

Fever—Chill every other day with shaking, yawning and stretching ; feet cold—Sweat on palms.

Bryonia al—It is very useful remedy for liver-complaints, gastric complaint and various other diseases. Its great modality is—worse on movements and better on pressure in all complaints. Very great ill humour, easily put out of temper ; pressive pain on the occiput, on the top of the head ; giddiness, delirium, talk of business or day's doings ; fluent coryza, swelling of the nose, bleeding from the nose ; swelling of the parotids ; buzzing in the ears, bleeding from them ; tongue thickly coated white or yellow ; dryness of the

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mouth and lips, chewing movements of the lips, cracks and ulcers on them; thirst for large quantity of water; loss of appetite; nausea, retching and vomiting; pain in epigastrium; inflammation of stomach; pains in the liver worse on breathing or coughing; tense shooting pain extending to the back and stomach; inflammation of the liver, pains on the splenic region; cutting, shooting pains in abdomen; abdomen hard; urine scanty, reddish, brownish and hot; obstinate constipation, dry hard stool passed with effort; unsatisfactory stool after much straining due to lack of secretion on the mucous surface. Acute bronchitis, rattling in the chest; rapid short breathing, stretching pain in the chest, dry cough caused by tickling in the throat and pit of stomach; cough with yellow expectoration sometimes mixed with blood and slime. Yellow coloration of the body; copious perspiration. In rheumatic swellings, pain in various parts of the body with acute symptoms.

It is useful in intermittent fevers, remit-

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tent fevers, eruptive fevers with suppression of eruptions, measles, scarlatina ; enteric fever, relapsing fever, gastro enteritis, peritonitis ; liver disorders ; jaundice ; bronchitis, pneumonia, pleurisy ; pleurodynia ; side pains ; pains in joints ; rheumatism &s.

Fever—All periods ; quotidian, tertian, quartan ; anticipating or postponing ;

Cactus Gran—It is not frequently indicated in enlargement of liver of infants but occasionally called for when the enlargement depends upon affection of the heart with the peculiar symptoms of constriction of the throat, chest, heart, with oppressive cough.

Fever—11 a.m. or 11 p.m. ; marked periodicity ; chill without thirst ; burning heat ; sweat with thirst.

Some years ago I treated a little boy aged two, who was given up as hopeless. He had undergone allopathic and kabiraji treatment and was then being treated homœopathically. The little patient had been suffering from fever with enlargement

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of liver from infancy and had been under the treatment of many medical men of different systems of medicine. He derived no benefit. I entertained not much hope of his recovery. He was extremely anæmic ; bloated face, abdomen dropsical, general anasarca, looseness of the bowels, scanty urine and continuous fever, temperature ranging from 101 in the morning to 103 or upwards in the evening ; troublesome, teasing cough worse during the height of fever ; slight chill at 11 a.m. ; the duration of the stage of heat long and the sweating stage almost absent. He was given many well-indicated remedies without much benefit. But in one of my visits at about 4 p.m. I noticed that the little patient was in indescribable agony with violent beating of the heart (palpitation) and dry hacking cough. I was told that this was repeated every afternoon. Depending entirely on this symptom, *Cactus gran*, 30, was given. To my utter surprise there was a complete change in the case from the next day. I am glad to say he made

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complete recovery. One allopathic physician who was watching the case all along got quite astonished. I have used the drug in many cases of adults since with equally good result.

Calc Ars—It is a remedy we extensively use in infantile enlargement of liver with considerable success ; in fact, it is a sheet-anchor for infantile liver complaint especially of malarial origin. As there is an under-current of malaria in all cases in Bengal, it is useful in most cases at some stage or other—intermittent fever, remittent fever, masked malarial fever with enlargement of liver. It is also suitable in cases heavily dosed with quinine and also suitable to lymphatic, scrofulous, and tubercular infants. There is slow continuous fever either with slight accession once or twice in 24 hours. The rise may be in the evening or morning ; the highest temperature is 100. or so ; occasionally rises beyond that ; dry and unhealthy look of the skin ; gradual emaciation ; loss of appetite ; dislike for food ; urine is less

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and may contain albumen ; hard difficult stool or looseness of the bowels with several stools ; grayish or mucus mixed with blood. Indigestion ; thirst ; drinking causes looseness ; weakness of the heart, rapid beating and palpitation.

Fever—Chill runs over the back ; afternoon aggravation ; much thirst for cold water.

Calc Brom—Is suitable for lymphatic, nervous and irritable infants. A good deal of restlessness, sleeplessness and fretfulness caused by gastric, intestinal or brain irritation. I have successfully used it in thin, delicate looking irritable children for sleeplessness at night without any assignable cause.

Calc Carb—Is one of the polycrests and antipsorics. It is a chilly remedy, acts on the right side in preference to left and is used in a variety of ailments of infants and children. It is suitable to leucophlegmatic constitution, infants with tendency to grow fat, and having a large head with open fontanelles. Head sweats profusely.

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wetting the pillow ; large bloated features ; large abdomen ; pale skin with white and anæmic look ; cold clamny feet ; great sensitiveness to cold and damp air ; least cold goes right through ; slight change of weather makes the patient worse, cold water bathing has the same effect ; worse both at new and full moon ; no fixed time of aggravation ; fever without chill in the afternoon worse by 6 to 7 P.M. ; fever without thirst ; emaciation with enlargement of abdomen ; loss of appetite ; liver hard and large ; can be felt below the right costal arch ; there is jaundice ; fever continuous, sweat on the chest at night. Swelling and hardness of the glands of the neck, axilla, inguinal region and also indurated swelling of the mesenteric glands with enlargement of abdomen ; the bronchial glands are also affected. In gastric trouble the infant smells sour ; sour vomiting, urine and stools are also sour-smelling. It is useful in scrofulous, tuberculous, consumptive, rickety and marasmatic children. Bad

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effect of suppressed foot sweat ; delayed dentition ; toothache ; fœtid odour from the mouth ; in scrofulous ophthalmia, ulcers and opacity of cornea ; swelling of the external and internal ears with purulent discharge ; ulcerated nostrils, epistaxis, fœtid smell from the nose, polypus of the nose and ears ; hoarseness, wheezing respiration ; thick, mucous, purulent or bloody expectoration ; scabs on the scalp ; milk crust ; scabby eruptions, tetter, pemphigus all over the body ; furunculi in the forearms, fingers, legs and feet ; warts, corn, arthritic nodes ; suppurating glands ; erysipelas, hydrocephalus, epilepsy ; curvature of spine and bone diseases.

Fever—2 p.m. fever without heat ; heat with thirst ; sweat without thirst.

Calc fluor—It is sometimes used in cases of infantile liver of syphilitic taint with indurated glands of stony hardness ; dull weight and discomfort in hepatic region, at times with lancinating pains ; ozœna.

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nodes, periostitis or bony growth ; malnutrition of bones especially of the teeth.

Fever—With thirst and profuse sweat all over.

Calc mur—It is used in some scrofulous cases with glandular swellings ; obstinate vomiting ; jaundice with pain in hepatic region ; hard indurated boils here and there on the skin which do not easily suppurate ; emaciation and progressive weakness.

Calc phos—It is an antipsoric and a valuable remedy for overgrowing infants. The bone grows tardily with open fontanelles for a long time. The infant is peevish and fretful, anæmic, sickly-looking, rickety ; the joints are affected, spina vifida ; scrofulous infant, sore throat, enlarged tonsils, susceptible to cold, great emaciation, head sweaty, face full of pimples, filled with yellow pus ; unusual hunger, infant wants to be nursed all the time, vomiting of milk, abdomen distended, stools are passed with spluttering and noisy flatus ; green, slimy, shreddy stools ; offensive flatulence.

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It is useful in tubercular, rickety, marasmatic and hydrocephaloid children.

Calc Sulph—Its action is similar to *Hepar sulph.* It is useful in cases where suppuration is going on. It is also used for dry eczema of children, cystic tumour, polypus and fibroma.

Cantharides—May be occasionally required in cases of burn. It is used both internally and externally as a lotion in water. It is also useful in dysentery with severe tenesmus, frequent mucous and bloody evacuations. In urinary trouble, urgent and frequent efforts to make water with passage of a few drops with burning and smarting.

Fever—All hours in the afternoon ; chill without thirst ; heat with thirst.

Carbo ani—In scrofulous and syphilitic constitution, it is used with enlargement of glands of stony hardness, axillary glands and the glands in the groin. In bronchial troubles it is indicated in the last stage with purulent and gangrenous expectoration. Indigestion, pyrosis, water brush, burning

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and noisy rumbling in stomach, cutting pain in liver, pressure and heaviness in the hepatic region, painful to touch.

Carbo veg—It is suitable to children who are wanting in reaction after exhausting diseases, that is, cachectic children with weakened vital power ; in collapse of all diseases, pulse thready, face pale covered with cold sweat, desire to be fanned, anxiety, apathetic, dyspnoea, distension of abdomen.

In fever suppressed with arsenic or quinine, it is useful when the febrile condition is worse in evening and night with sour-smelling sweat at night. In febrile state there is marked coldness of the lower extremities up to ankle or higher up to knee. It is indicated in deafness with foetid discharge of pus ; frequent epistaxis, ulceration of gums which bleed easily ; want of appetite, salty taste, dislike for milk, acidity, distension of stomach with frequent empty eructations, tenderness and pain on the hepatic region on pressure, the part feels tense, shooting

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pain in the liver and spleen, much flatulence, distension of abdomen with cramp-like colic, discharge of foetid flatus ; constipation, hard scanty stool ; great emaciation ; swelling and induration of glands ; lymphatic swollen.

Fever—Quotidian, tertian ; quartan ; 10 or 11 a.m. and evening. Chill and heat without thirst ; profuse sour sweat.

Carduus mari—This drug I have extensively used in low potency or even in tincture at various stages of infantile liver with satisfactory result. The liver usually gets enlarged transversely especially the left lobe is much enlarged. The cases are rather obstinate when left is found affected ; it is useful in such cases. Sometimes the liver is so enlarged that its left lobe touches the enlarged spleen. Bitter taste, white tongue, nausea, retching, at times vomiting of greenish fluid ; fullness and heaviness in the hepatic region, causing respiration embarrassed, sensitive to touch or pressure ; stitches in liver and spleen. When lungs are affected from liver disease and there is

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hæmoptysis, it is a useful remedy, and also in melœna, hæmorrhoids, epistaxis, varicose—ulcers, eczema, in constipation when the stools are hard knotty, in jaundice, clayey, pasty stools, with turbid, thick and golden yellow urine.

It is useful also in slow, continuous fever, intermittent fevers with enlargement of spleen and liver.

Carlsbad—In potencies it has some reputation of acting on liver; sallow complexion, bloated face, white coated tongue, good appetite; pinching pain in hypochondria; stitches here and there in abdomen; constipation; hard, lumpy, very difficult evacuation, no stool for several days; peristaltic action in the lower portion of the bowels is almost at a stand-still, the fœces are held back.

Causticum—It is an anti-psoric, anti-sycotic and anti-syphilitic remedy; acts on the right side. It may be useful in some cases as it acts on paralysis of a simple part or as a whole; paralysis of the tongue, vocal

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cords, bladder, rectum etc.; convulsions, chorea, cramps, starting, twitching, trembling etc. In scrofulous children, dirty white skin, emaciated, indurated glandular enlargement; enlargement of abdomen; chronic constipation; fœces are knotty, of a very small size, may be covered with mucous; evening fever, nocturnal or sour sweat in the morning.

It is useful for children in ophthalmia with opacity of cornea, otalgia with or without offensive discharge of pus, chronic nasal catarrh, bleeding from the nose, odontalgia, fistula in gums, delayed dentition, sore-throat etc.

Fever—No regularity; chill, heat and sweat without thirst.

Cedr on—This remedy is characterised by its clock-like periodicity. It will be occasionally indicated in acute cases with enlargement of liver and spleen of malarial origin with anæmia; loss of appetite, constipation or loose white stool with curdled milk; hardness and distension of

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abdomen ; pains in hepatic region ; stitches in spleen and liver, celiary neuralgia.

Fever—quotidian, tertian ; attacks come on with clock-like periodicity ; from 3 p.m. till evening.

Chamomilla—It is a great remedy for infants and children. The great indication for its use is the mental condition ; the infant moans and groans, is excitable, cries piteously, wants to be petted and carried constantly ; peevish, impatient, wants this and that and which when given it will not have but rather will push that back. Bad effect of anger, convulsions, gastralgia, flatulent colic, distension of abdomen ; indigestion ; green, slimy, mucous stools ; foul odour, undigested, often like chopped eggs and spinach, especially during dentition ; various forms of inflammation of the eyes ; ophthalmia neonatarum ; earache making one frantic, nasal catarrh with stoppage of the nostrils with inability to sleep ; simple fever ; intermittent

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fever ; jaundice, screaming and sleeplessness.

Fever—Anticipating two hours every day ; quotidian ; 4 p.m. or no regularity of time.

Chelidonium—Its chief action is on the liver.

The key-note for its use in all cases of hepatic and intestinal affections is pain almost continuous under the angle of right scapula. Enlargement of liver with the characteristic pain, distension of abdomen, pain in the region of stomach going through back and liver; thickly-coated tongue, bad taste and bad odour from the mouth ; yellowness of the whites of the eyes, violent itching with jaundice, dark-yellow or dark-brown urine, white pasty or yellow stool, alternations of diarrhoea and constipation. Right sided lung mischief with liver affection, bronchitis, pneumonia, fever in the afternoon ; debility, great lethargy, disinclination to make any effort especially mental. It acts also on the spleen and kidneys.

Fever—in the afternoon or evening.

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Chelone—This has been used in material doses one or two drops of the tincture or of low potency in cases of liver affection when the left lobe is affected and there is pain on it : in jaundice with constipation ; in malarial fever after abuse of quinine or in quinine cachexia ; soreness all over the body.

China—Rapid loss of flesh, indigestion, voracious appetite ; copious, painless, undigested, whitish stools with distension of abdomen ; copious night sweat, cold clammy skin, anæmia roaring and ringing in ears, acute sense of smell, nose-bleed, acid dyspepsia, heart-burn, loud belching, fermentation from fruit, bloated abdomen. hardness and swelling of the liver and spleen, shooting and pressive pain in hepatic region on touch ; intermittent fever. periodicity, headache, chill, heat and very marked sweat, apathetic, lowspirited, debility, loss of animal fluid.

Fever—Quotidian ; tertian ; quartan ; double quotidian ; double tertian ; double quartan ; each attack anticipates two to

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three hours. At any time ; chill and heat without thirst ; profuse sweat with thirst.

Chininum ars—In marsh malarial cases it will be occasionally required with brown painless diarrhœa, watery foetid stools, loss of appetite, thirst for cold water, cold clammy sweat, great debility. It is useful in hectic fever, syphilis, tuberculosis and intermittent fever.

Chininum Sulph—It will be needed in some cases of intermittent or remittent fever with symptoms very similar to China, with well-marked periodicity of chill, heat and sweat.

It is alkaloid of Peruvian Bark commonly known as "Quinine Sulph". It is extensively used in materially big doses by the physicians of the opposite camp in all cases of fever without much distinction. So it is very often abused. It is an anti-periodic remedy and is indiscriminately used in all kinds of fever. In cases of infantile liver I have noticed it does actual harm except perhaps in some cases of malarial origin. Its use in material doses aggravates the

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fever and its prolonged use makes the liver feel hard and the prognosis of the case serious.

I have used it in cases when it is indicated in potencies. I give 200th potency during the hight of paroxysm of fever and 30th potency during the intermission. I have found in well indicated cases it answers beautifully. It is better indicated if there be looseness of bowels.

Chionanthus Virginica—This is a drug I have extensively used in cases of liver disorders in general as well as in cases of infantile liver from malarial places with satisfactory results. I have used it in drop doses of the tincture.

Great emaciation, more of the limbs both upper and lower ; liver highly hypertrophied ; the spleen also enlarged; heaviness and soreness in region of the liver and spleen; big large abdomen; constipation; clay-coloured stools or copious watery offensive stools ; urine orange-colored or almost black thick and syrupy : complete loss of appetite ; greenish yellow coated

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tongue; jaundice; yellowness of eyes and skin ; chronic jaundice of long standing.

A case—some 18 years ago a male child under two years of age was brought to me from a malarial district. He was extremely emaciated—abdomen big, highly enlarged liver, jaundice, loss of appetite, constipation, orange-coloured urine, alternately irritable and drowsy, tendency to dropsy. At the very sight of the patient I pronounced, as many physicians of some experience of these cases would do, that the case was a hopeless one and his end was not very far off. This I told to the father of the child. He insisted upon my taking up the case as the patient was brought from the village for the special purpose of being treated by me. I took up the case with no hope of doing the child any good but simply for the satisfaction of the parents. I tried one or two remedies in vain but then I put the child under *Chionanthus Vir.* : one drop for a dose, several times daily. In a few days there was a marvellous change for the

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better. It was to my surprise and to the surprise of the parents and neighbours that the child made rapid recovery. This one single case gave me a name and fame far and wide in that neighbourhood as a great curer of infantile liver.

We should not forget to give this drug a trial if a case of enormously large liver with many unfavourable symptoms comes under our treatment from a malarial district.

Cholesterine—I have used this drug in jaundice in children with constipation specially when the left lobe of the liver is enlarged and hard. It clears up the urine and skin beautifully.

Cicuta Vir—is used for children in cerebro-spinal meningitis, meningitis, convulsion with worm complaints, worm fever with colic and convulsion, grinding of the teeth, weeping, screaming; convulsion with abdominal colic and distension. Confluent deep red coloured pimples on the face, discharging purulent matter and forming thick honey-coloured scurf on the chin, upper lip

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and lower portion of the cheek (milk crust) with painful swelling of the submaxillary glands ; insatiable appetite even shortly after a meal ; great tendency to eat coal, burnt clay, etc.

Fever—Quotidian : afternoon paroxysm.

Cimex—is occasionally used in cases of intermittent fever with enlargement of both liver and spleen ; thirst before chill, violent rigor with knees flexed on the abdomen. the arms and hands on the chest. They are painful in attempting to stretch or flex ; great drowsiness and sensation of cold all over the skin ; stools are hard in small balls and the rectum is firmly closed ; urine brown colour with deposit of sediment.

Fever—Tertian ; quartan ; thirst before chill ; at all hours.

Cina—It is frequently indicated in children-complaints. Child is very fretful, cannot be pleased, excitable temperament, cross, obstinate and cries at the least provocation ; unnatural hunger after a meal, desire to eat

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varieties ; distended hard sore abdomen ; colicky pain about the navel ; grinding of teeth ; pricking of nostrils and itching of anus ; twitching of the muscles of the face and about the eyes ; loose white stools, passes both round and thread-worms, sometimes involuntary stools ; frequent urging to urinate, clear urine, turbid or milky urine.

It is useful in all cases where worms are suspected and in capillary bronchitis, short respiration, rattling in the chest, hoarse voice, hacking cough worse in the morning ; in meningitis with distended abdomen and worm disturbance. In slow prolonged fever with or without enlargement of liver ; in remittent fever it is also very useful. I have derived great benefit in remittent or mild enteric fever of children.

Cinnabaris—It is both a sycotic and syphilitic remedy useful in syphilitic and scrofulous children with glandular enlargement ; pimples around the anus, in generative organ ; angry red-looking ulcers, pimples,

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warts which bleed when touched; nodes on shin-bones; bones of the skull tender; nose-bleeding; increased salivation; both corners of the mouth are chapped; obstinate constipation, stools are hard and large or dysenteric stools.

Cistus Can—is indicated in scrofulous children with glandular enlargement; glands of the neck and throat are swollen and suppurated; sensation to cold air; inhaling cold air causes sore throat; frequent sneezing, chronic nasal catarrh; eczema on the top of the nose.

Coccus cacti—It is frequently indicated when a case is complicated with whooping cough—suffocative cough which almost strangles the patient, ends with vomiting of ropy white mucus, worse at mid-night and in the morning. I have frequently used it with very good result. Renal Colic—urine contains urates and uric acid.

Coffea cruda—Weeping mood, fear or fright, nose-bleeding, ear-ache, tooth-ache, convulsion; sleeplessness from over-excitement; nightly fever.

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Colchicum—Is useful when a case is complicated with intestinal catarrh, infantile cholera, stools when consisting of mucus and rice water ; dysentery with characteristic jelly-like mucous stools ; entero-colitis ; proctitis ; prolapse of the anus ; urine scanty, white deposit or almost black ; œdematous swelling of the legs ; dropsy of the abdomen.

Fever —No regular time.

Collinsonia—Obstinate constipation with blind or bleeding piles ; stools are hard lumpy, knotty, dry balls ; feeling of sticks in the rectum ; bowels move at irregular hours, more apt to move in the evening ; bowels not moved for days.

Colocynth—Is a great remedy for all kinds of colics as well as neuralgias of various parts ; its chief characteristic is that the patient doubles up in pain and presses something hard to get relief. It is very frequently indicated for children.

Conium—Useful for scrofulous and phthical children with glandular swellings. Swelling

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of the mesenteric glands ; shooting and tearing pain in the hepatic region, hard swelling of the liver, jaundice, stitches in the spleen; constipation ; hard stool every second day with straining ; nocturnal wetting of bed ; spasmodic dry cough day and night, worse at night ; copious perspiration on falling asleep.

Fever —Quotidian ; morning ; afternoon.

Corallium rub—In syphilitic constitution with glandular enlargements ; coral or red-coloured ulcers or eruptions in a child ; post nasal catarrh ; whooping cough or spasmodic cough the attacks are violent and in so quick succession that the patient becomes purple in the face, exhausted and at times vomits a quantity of tough mucus.

Corydalis—In scrofulous and syphilitic constitution this drug is useful. Syphilitic or scrofulous ulcers on scalp ; ulceration in the fauces ; syphilitic nodes ; enlargement of liver and spleen ; loss of appetite ; indigestion.

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I cured a case of infantile liver some years ago with this drug which resisted ordinary well-indicated remedies. The parents were syphilitic and the infant had several nodes around the anus and on the chin. It was very punny and sickly-looking. The drug was given in one drop doses three times daily for some time. It made a splendid recovery. I have tried it in several other cases also with fairly good result.

Crotalus horridus—Hæmorrhagic diathesis : weeping mood, snappish temper; bleeding from ears and nose; grinding of teeth; red tongue, bloody saliva; fœtid breath; black vomit, black thin coffee-ground stools, scanty green yellow urine ; stitches in region of liver, aching in liver, jaundice with hæmorrhage, yellow colour of whole body; yellow colour of the eyes; liver hard; dropsy.

My experience with this drug in cases of infantile liver has not been satisfactory.

Croton tig—is useful when a case is complicated with choleraic diarrhœa with its

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characteristic sudden forcible expulsion of yellow or dirty water evacuation usually without pain, preceded by a good deal of rumbling and gurgling in the stomach, worse after eating or drinking.

Cuprum aceticum, Cuprum ars, Cuprum met—are useful in cholera infantum with their characteristic spasmodic symptoms. Cuprum met is also useful in whooping cough or spasmodic cough of children, obstinate vomiting and colic, gastric disturbances, asthma, epilepsy, chorea, convulsion, meningitis, suppressed measles and various skin affections.

Digitalis—Enlarged liver, pressive pain and soreness in the region of liver, jaundice, faint feeling, slow, weak, irregular and intermittent pulse ; low-spirited, tearful ; sour eructation, vomiting of food or bile ; stools pasty ; deep colour brownish or ash colour ; deep colour brownish or reddish urine ; dropsical swelling of abdomen ; bloated appearance ; general anasarca.

*Fever—*No characteristic ; chill in the fingers.

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Dioscorea—is a great remedy for any kind of colic in the stomach and abdomen ; sharp shooting pains in the umbilical region spreading rapidly in all directions to distant parts. Hardness of the right lobe of the liver with cutting pain and grinding pain in region of liver and gall bladder.

It is useful for biliousness, flatulent colic dyspepsia, constipation, gastralgia, enteralgia ; hepatic colic, splenic pain etc.

Dolichos—swelling of the liver, swollen abdomen, worm trouble, jaundice, intolerable itching all over the body, worse at night ; constipation of teething infants with white stools. I have had occasion to use this drug frequently with good result in low potency.

Drosera—spasmodic cough worse at night ending in choking or vomiting, the cough seems to come from larynx or lower down in abdomen ; whooping cough with constriction of the chest, abdomen and sides ; paroxysm worse at night ; the child holds its sides with its hands ; retches and vomits. Also useful in laryngial phthisis.

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Dulcamara—is a good remedy for scrofulous children. Its chief characteristic is worse from cold and damp, worse in cold and damp weather or sudden change from hot to cold weather. Great emaciation, engorgement and induration of the glands of the nape and of the neck and those also of the inguinal region; heavily coated tongue. sore mouth, great flow of saliva, aversion of food, jaundice after taking cold, yellow watery diarrhoea after cold, fever after getting wet and cold, lameness of the small of the back, paralysis of the lower extremities from getting cold, urticaria with violent itching; eczema with violent itching and discharge; pemphigus; warts on the face and hands. It is also useful in adenitis, meningitis, tonsillitis, myelitis, incontinence of urine, cista lactea, pemphigus, warts, whooping cough etc.

Fever—double quotidian; tertian; double tertian; double quartan; no regular time.

A case—Some 5 or 6 years ago I treated a child under 14 months old who was ill for

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the last eight months and was treated both allopathically and homœopathically of which the latter did him a little good. When it came under my treatment the parents were hopeless of its recovery and my prognosis was more or less the same. *Condition of the patient* :—Extreme emaciation; only skin and bone; glands on both sides of the neck and those on inguinal regions were enlarged and indurated; liver was enlarged and its thin edge could be felt about an inch below costal arch; the spleen was not much enlarged and its edge could be felt; abdomen slightly puffy; several stools in 24 hours—sour smelling, yellow, watery and at times mixed with mucus, slimy and blood-tinged; body covered with dry and somewhat moist rashes; the head and cheek full of oozing eczema. Continuous fever ranging from 99·6F to 101·0F. sometimes more. Sulphur, Arsenicum, Rhustux, Graphitis etc. were tried. I next put the child under Dulcamara, 30. The improvement commenced at once and the child made a good

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recovery in a few months with Dulcamara 30 and 200 and lastly of a few doses of Calc Carb, 200. Dulcamara has been successfully used in other similar cases also.

Eupatorium per—Its chief characteristic is bone-pain, bruised pain on the back, bilious vomiting, thirst, headache, thirst before chill in the morning, soreness of the liver, jaundice ; also useful in intermittent fever, remittent fever, bilious fever, relapsing fever.

Fever—7 to 9 a.m. ; tertian ; double tertian.

Euphrasia—In a case of infantile liver if the child gets cold ; cold in the head, severe acute cold with running from the eyes and severe coryza ; troublesome cough worse at night, free expectoration with wheezing and asthmatic respiration ; conjunctivitis ; measles.

Ferrum met—Face bloodless, puffy, slow fever. liver enlarged and sensitive, spleen large and sore ; intermittent type of fever, especially after abuse of quinine. Anæmia with

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chronic watery gushing stools ; diarrhœa of teething children, stools are undigested ; itching of anus from ascarides in children at night ; involuntary urination ; nose bleeding ; discharge from ears.

Fever—morning chill ; tertian.

Ferrum Ars—In a case of infantile liver, if the child catches cold in the head and suffers from severe acute cold with running from eyes and severe coryza ; troublesome cough, worse at night ; free expectoration with wheezing respiration ; conjunctivitis ; measles.

Ferrum Iod—It is occasionally needed in cases of scrofulous enlargement of glands ; tubercular children with enlargement of both liver and spleen ; sensation as if worms were in anus and a twisting sensation in the rectum as well as something rolling in the throat.

Ferrum mur—It is useful in marasmatic or rickety children ; anœmia, rapid emaciation, enlarged spleen, loss of appetite. chronic diarrhœa, bloody or membranous

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shreds in the stools or obstinate constipation, itching of nose and anus ; ascarides (worms), enuresis ; phosphates in urine or deposit of red crystals.

Ferrum phos—It is useful in all kinds of fever in early stage like Aconite, Belladonna etc. more so when it is of an inflammatory nature with pains and aches.

Gelsemium—It is useful in remittent type of fever in children ; intermittent fever ; chill runs along the spine, back, hands and feet ; cold hands and feet, sense of fatigue or great irritability of temper ; does not like to be spoken to ; worse in the afternoon from 4 to 5 p.m. ; great prostration, stupor, faintness ; no thirst ; catarrhal fever ; eruptive fever ; measles ; early stage of typhoid fever ; passive congestion of liver ; jaundiced hue of the skin ; gastric catarrh ; cerebro-spinal meningitis etc.

Fever—Quotidian ; tertian ; marked periodicity ; same hour every day.

Graphites—is a leading antipsoric like sulphur. The typical graphites patient is fat, chilly,

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and costive ; it is useful in affections of glands, skin and mucous membrane ; lymphatic glands are swollen and indurated ; oozing eruption and obstinate constipation ; fœces hard, knotty, covered with mucus ; itching sensation in the anus : lubrici and ascarides (worms); induration of the liver and pain in the hepatic region ; great emaciation; rapid failure of strength; dryness and roughness of the skin ; herpetic constitution ; scrofulous and syphilitic ulcers ; scabies eruption ; pimples under hairy parts on the head, behind the ears ; chill and fever worse at 4 p.m. ; nocturnal sweat.

Gratiola—It is useful in some cases of chronic diarrhœa with mesenteric affection or worm affection ; the child suffers from chronic looseness and loss of flesh ; stools are yellow-green, watery, with burning in the anus ; gushing frothy green stools ; passing of ascarides ; soreness and redness of anus ; nocturnal slimy diarrhœa with tenesmus and pain in umbilicus and

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abdomen which makes the patient bend double ; better after passing flatus.

Helleborus nig—It is usually needed in typhoid condition as well as in typhoid fever with stupor, unconsciousness, rolling of the head, constant chewing motion of mouth, offensive breath, feeble pulse, hydrocephalus, sudden screaming, boring of the head into the pillow ; convulsion, distortion of the face ; suppression of urine, dropsical effusion everywhere, ascites ; dropsy from kidney affection ; jelly-like, mucous stools or watery stools alternately with constipation.

Hepar sulph.—Sensitiveness to open air; cannot bear the least draught; irritable, angry, touchy, sensitive to noise and odours; chill in the evening every day between 6 to 7 p.m. from slight exposure to air; general tendency to sweat, sour sweat; scrofulous, syphilitic, marasmatic and rickety condition. It is an antidote to Mercury. Light coloured stool with enlargement of liver, shooting pain in the hepatic region and

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splenic stitches. Suppuration of the ears, ozæna, ophthalmia, boils, croup, bronchitis, bronchial catarrh, tendency to suppuration.

A case—I treated a rickety child under two years of age with highly enlarged liver, whose spleen also was slightly enlarged; the child had several abscesses on the left leg and on the right side of the chest. He was under allopathic treatment for some months. Some of the abscesses were opened and sinuses were formed. A few more abscesses were ready for operation. He had fever, looseness of the bowels with slimy mucous stools several times in 24 hours; extreme emaciation; the ends of the bones thickened. There was continuous fever and complete loss of appetite. The attending physician gave up all hope of recovery. The case was then placed under my treatment in a moribund condition; but to my surprise as well as to that of the parents, under Hepar Sulph, 30 to begin with, he made gradual improvement and in a few months began to gain in flesh and

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made a complete recovery. All the other medicines he had were *Calc phosph* and *Silicia*.

Homarus—Aggravation from milk is a great indication for this remedy. Sore throat, loss of appetite, distress in stomach, distention of abdomen better after passing wind; pain in the lower part of the liver during the day, worse in the evening; sharp pain in the left lobe of the liver, pain in the region of liver worse on drawing breath; liver enlarged and hard, pain in the spleen, alternately diarrhoea and constipation, emaciation. The symptoms are worse after sleep, better from motion; itching, scratching in various parts; the skin is dry and harsh.

Fever—Simple; quotidian; morning hours from 2 to 7 a.m. evening from 6 to 7 p.m.; paroxysm severe; chill without thirst; heat with thirst.

Hydrastis Can—It is useful for torpid liver, pale scanty stools, no desire for stools, lumpy stool covered with mucus, jaundice from

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catarrh of the stomach and duodenum; useful in constipation of children.

Hyoscyamus—Is frequently used in delirium occurring in course of acute diseases with restlessness, constant muttering, the hands busy in pricking bed-cloths or air; convulsions of children with intestinal irritation (worms).

Iodium—Child eats ravenously yet emaciates is the keynote of this drug. I have cured many cases with the above symptoms. There is rapid emaciation and looseness of the bowels and mal-assimilation, milk-colored diarrhœa or whey-like stools; there may be obstinate constipation with bloated abdomen. Its sphere of action is very large. It is useful in all glandular enlargements—salivary glands, mesenteric glands, scrofulous glands, tubercular glands, syphilitic glands; pancreatic diseases; lung diseases.

I have saved many infants' lives of marasmatic infants with swelling and hypertrophy of the liver, painfulness of the

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hepatic region on pressure, with or without slight jaundice, spleen also enlarged.

Fever—any hour; coldness of the hands, nose, feet etc.

Ipecacuanha—It is frequently indicated in children. Its marked effect is on the gastro-intestinal and respiratory tracts; persistent nausea with vomiting and aversion to food is one of its prominent symptoms and it is indicated when this is present with any complaint. It is useful in intermittent fever without chill at 4 p.m. without thirst, bilious fever, remittent fever; dysentery with green, mucous, bloody stools; diarrhoea with greenish stools; capillary bronchitis of children; asthma; whooping cough; hæmorrhage from the lungs, nose and hæmorrhage in general; pustular conjunctivitis; salivation; clean tongue or white coated.

Fever—Quotidian; tertian; quartan; 9 a.m. or 11 a.m.; 4 p.m.; chill without thirst.

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* Cases drugged with quinine and arsenic.

Iris Ver.—It is indicated when a case is complicated with cholera infantum, persistent bilious vomiting, copious watery stools with colic in the abdomen, soreness over the region of the liver. It is not unfrequently used for bilious attack, intermittent fever, diarrhœa, dysentery and the affections of the pancreas and salivary glands. I have used it in obstinate bilious vomiting connected with almost all disease.

Fever—intermittent fever ; bilious fever ; typhoid fever.

Kali carb—With chronic liver-affection, when there are marked dyspeptic symptoms with aggravation at 3 to 4 a.m.; anæmia ; swelling of the abdomen ; sometimes jaundice ; dropsical effusion; œdema; all the symptoms are worse from cold air. Swelling under eye-brows is one of its marked symptoms. Chronic lung troubles—whooping cough etc.

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Fever—fever without chill at 9 a.m.; quotidian.

Kali chloricum—When a case is complicated with aphthous or gangrenous ulceration of the mouth with extreme foetor and tough,ropy saliva; sore mouth and throat of infants or of nursing mother; in poisonous effect of Mercury; it is also used in syphilitic stomatitis.

Fever—coldness predominates; general cold feeling as if the blood has been cooled.

Kali Iodium—It is useful in syphilitic children. It is antisyphilitic and antidotal to Mercury; antiscrofulous; enlarged lymphatic glands; syphilitic nodes, condylomata; abdominal tumour; goitre; nasal catarrh, coryza, water flows in a stream; excoriating discharge from the nostrils; papular and pustular eruptions, more on the head; bone affection; rickets or rickety condition; great emaciation, marasmus, aggravation at night from sunset to

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sunrise. It should be used in dilutions and not in material doses.

Kali mur—It is useful for children who are susceptible to cold air and who have sluggish liver with light-colored stools denoting want of bile or complete torpidity of the liver ; pain on the right side in the hepatic region ; catarrhal jaundice, whitish tongue ; sick feeling, diarrhoea after fatty food ; dysentery with frequent skinny mucous stools. It is useful in scrofulous cases—swelling of the tonsils and parotid glands etc.

Fever—congestive fever; catarrhal fever; great chillness.

Kreosotum—Is useful in congenital syphilis ; gums painful and teeth decay as soon as they appear ; all discharges are cadaverous smelling, this is its characteristic symptom ; foetid breath, aphthæ, salivation, good appetite, sensation of fulness and pain in the hepatic region ; shooting and pressive pains in the same region ; pressure in the region of the spleen ; stools are hard, dry,

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difficult and only on every third or fourth day. Children scream during the act of defæcation and scream as if they will go into fits; putrid diarrhœa; worm trouble; burning in urine; exanthema on face, cheeks, around mouth, upper lip and on forehead; bug-bite like eruptions, aching violently, fœtid ulcer on any part, gradual extreme emaciation.

Fever—sensation of coldness over the whole body; feverish heat and thirst; nose-bleeding; perspiration during morning.

Lac Caninum—Bad effect of vaccination; sore throat on alternate side, ulcerative throat, tonsilitis; constipation; inactivity of rectum, urgent desire for stool but only wind passes, occasionally one or two small pieces like sheep dung.

Fever—Coldness of hands afternoon, chill and intense heat with sweat in the morning.

Lachesis—will be occasionally indicated with its characteristic symptoms; all the symp-

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toms are worse after sleep and it acts on the left side in preference to the right. Inflammation of the liver, liver swollen and painful, yellow colour of the face. It is useful in typhoid condition of many acute diseases. Boils, carbuncles, ulcers, dark bluish inflammation.

Fever—Chill 12 noon to 2 p.m.; chill and heat without thirst.

Lapis albus—Useful in enlargement of glands, lymphatics ; enlargement and induration of cervical glands, scrofulous and tubercular affections ; slow fever with emaciation.

Lactuca virosa—Enlargement of liver with aching pain ; sensation of pressure and tension in the hepatic region and also in the region of the spleen. Obstinate constipation, hard, dry, difficult stools with straining, hard, knotty with burning in anus ; stools every 2nd or 3rd day.

Fever—evening with severe headache.

Leptandra Virginica—It is useful in jaundice with clay-coloured stools ; it has a charac-

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teristic black tarry profuse, fætid stool, in liver affection ; dull aching pain in liver worse near gall bladder ; distressing pain on the back part of the liver and spine ; useful in liver complaints, in dysentery and in typhoid fever with its characteristic black pitch-like stools.

Fever—Chill along the spine ; bilious typhoid.

Lycopodium—is a vegetable sulphur and is one of the most useful remedies for flatulent dyspepsia and colic; renal colic, right side, with brick-dust sediment in urine ; chronic enlargement of liver with heaviness and pain in the hepatic region ; abdominal dropsy with chronic liver-disease ; good appetite but a small quantity of food satisfies ; feeling of distension and satiety and cannot eat; chronic dyspepsia ; child is ill-nourished, looks wrinkled owing to malnutrition. It is useful in a variety of ill's of children ; in cirrhosis of liver; tubercular meningitis ; chronic hydrocephalus ; albuminuria ; chronic nasal catarrh with stoppage of nose ; fan-like motion of the

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wings of the nose ; tonsilitis ; hard, dry cough in pulmonary phthisis ; obstinate constipation, hard stool and spasmodic constriction of anus, evacuation causes severe pain in anus ; intermittent fever ; its characteristic is the period of aggravation, from 4 to 8 p.m. It is a right-sided remedy.

Fever—Quotidian ; tertian ; double tertian ; quartan ; double quartan ; every 7th day fever ; chill and heat without thirst.

Magnesia carb—Nervous and irritable children, puny and sickly-looking ; marasmus, aphthæ, milk disagrees and causes colic in stomach and diarrhœa with green liquid sour stools and griping in abdomen ; ejection of ascarides and lumbrici ; sour dyspepsia. Child smells sour, vomit sour, mouth sour etc.

Fever—Chill in the evening ; heat at night and sour sweat in the morning.

Magnesia mur—Indigestion of children from taking milk with curds in the stools ;

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gastric colic ; obstinate constipation ; child goes 3 or 4 days without stool, stools are knotty like sheep-dung ; hard, difficult, slow and insufficient evacuation ; stools crumple at verge of anus ; enlargement of liver with bloated abdomen, hard especially in ileo-cæcal region ; yellow-coated tongue ; enlargement and congestion of liver with sour vomiting ; offensive breath ; yellow colour of the face ; left lobe of liver more affected ; cirrhosis of liver with symptoms of jaundice, yellow colour of the face, eyes ; swelling of the feet and legs ; high-coloured, thick, scanty urine with gray-coloured stools ; child looks puny, rickety and has eruptions about the eyes ; constipation due to affection of liver is a predominant symptom of the drug in all complaints.

Fever—at all hours of the day ; quotidian.

Magnesia phos—is a great remedy for pains of all sorts of colic, neuralgia as well as spasmodic nature of the diseases of children. It is useful in chorea, convulsion, twitching

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in meningitis, dentition, toothache, headache, whooping cough, hiccough. It is suitable to thin emaciated children of highly nervous temperament ; it affects right side in preference to left.

Fever—chill at 7 p.m. or evening ; remittent fever ; simple fever ; bilious fever ; crops of boils after a chronic illness.

Malandrinum—acts against the bad effect of vaccination and has the reputation of acting against the infection of small-pox as a prophylactic. It is useful in confluent variety of small-pox. It is suited in rough dry skin, boils, acne, impetigo, eczema of face and scalp. Dark brown painless diarrhoea, black foul smelling diarrhoea. It is occasionally used as an intercurrent remedy in chronic fever of continuous type with enlarged liver. It acts as a preventive of small-pox and measles.

Malaria off—It is useful in children who have developed malarial cachexia with enlargement of liver and spleen ; bilious fever or intermittent fever ; quotidian ; tertian

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types ; feels chilly in the open air ; cold seems to ascend from the legs with internal chilliness.

I have frequently used it with very satisfactory results.

Fever—quotidian; tertian; or irregular types.

Menyanthes—It is useful in intermittent fever with predominance of coldness of the tip of the nose, tips of fingers and toes ; icy coldness of hands and feet ; yawning ; headache ; perspiration in the evening and night.

Fever—irregular ; quartan.

Mephitis—When a case is complicated with whooping cough, it almost specifically controls the fits and all kinds of violent spasmodic cough; vomiting of food during paroxysm of cough ; cough worse at night, suffocating; cannot inhale. It has been extensively used by me with very satisfactory results.

Fever—worse in evening accompanied with frequency of urination or diarrhœa.

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Mercurius Sol—Is an anti-syphilitic ;the skin, bones, glands are affected ; it is a great solvent and helps to absorb induration, exostosis, œdema, dropsy. It has a powerful action on the liver. Liver gets congested, enlarged, inflamed ; the region of the liver swollen, painful, sensitive to contact ; cannot lie on the right side ; swelling and hardness of the liver ; chronic atrophy of liver with emaciation ; jaundice.

It is useful in scrofulous ophthalmia with muco-purulent discharge ; in chronic catarrh of the ears and deafness ; in aphthous stomatitis, salivation, inflamed or bleeding gums, dentition, toothache, swelling of the salivary glands, sorethroat ; mucous and slimy diarrhœa ; dysentery with colic, straining, tenesmus and burning in anus, never-get-done feeling ; laryngitis ; bronchitis with violent nocturnal cough, worse on lying on the right side ; emaciation and atrophy of the whole body ; periostitis ; thickening of the bones (rickets) ; anæmia with œdema of face, hands and feet.

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In mercury there is nocturnal aggravation, hectic or suppurative fever, easy sweat ; but the patient is not relieved by perspiration but rather gets worse.

Mercurius biniod—Syphilitic affection ; enlargement of the lymphatic gland of the left side ; enlarged liver and spleen of malarial origin ; syphilitic liver, pain in liver, spleen and pancreas ; liver spots ; syphilitic eruptions and ulcers. ^{2/}

Fever—violent chill with fever ; copious sweat at night.

Mercurius Cor—It is useful in syphilis ; in dysentery, the stools are scanty, mucous, tinged with blood ; very persistent cutting or colicky pains in the abdomen and distressing tenesmus ; ineffectual straining and tenesmus with a small quantity of bloody, mucous discharge ; aphthæ.

Fever—chilliness in the evening, at night in bed ; cold perspiration in the forehead.

Mercurius protoid—Is suitable to scrofulous and syphilitic children with enormously swollen parotid, cervical, and inguinal

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glands, all on the right side. Hardness of abdomen, aching and stitching pain in the region of the liver, pain going from right to left.

Fever—Chill with trembling.

Mezerium—Bad effect of mercury; so it is useful in children who have been over-drugged with mercury, in scrofulous and syphilitic children; enlarged glands, exostosis, osteoma, bone affection, various skin affections, eruptions on the scalp with thick crusts under which oozes a thick purulent matter; emaciation, bloatedness of body and face, enlargement of abdomen in children; constipation, stools dark brown in knots or hard balls with great straining, without pain or chronic diarrhœa.

Fever—Morning 8 and 9 a.m. and evening; chill with thirst and dryness of the mouth; coldness of the hands and feet.

Morphium—Is useful in constipation of infants in early stage of the illness; dry red tongue, loss of appetite, suppression of stools, scanty urine, no stool daily.

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evacuation with painful urging, ineffectual effort or passage of a little fæces. It has been used by me with satisfactory result.

Muriatic acid—Useful in gastric disorders with liver affections ; loss of appetite, vomiting of food or bile ; in enteric fever it is frequently used with extreme prostration, looseness of bowels, involuntary stools, sordes on the teeth, aphthous mouth, and in typhoid condition sliding down in bed ; measles ; mercurial ulcers ; putrid ulcers ; scabies ; furuncle.

Myrica Cerifera—It is useful in jaundice, aching pain in liver, fulness in hepatic region, drowsiness, stupefaction, yellow eyes, ash-colored stools, weakness, slow pulse, dirty yellow tongue, muscular soreness of the limbs ; urine scanty, yellow, beer-colored ; it is better indicated when there is chronic catarrhal discharge of thick tenacious matter from the throat, nose and stomach.

Fever—aching in lumbar region ; chilly out of doors ; face hot and flushed.

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Napthalin—is a very useful remedy and I have used it in low potency with good effect when a case is complicated with whooping cough, paroxysm of cough in quick succession almost to choking ; blood shot eyes, child gets blue and cyanotic. It is a good remedy for the expulsion of threadworms, loss of appetite and also for eczema, psoriasis.

Fever—severe headache ; simple type ; typhoid fever ; attack sudden.

Natrum ars—It may be used occasionally in tubercular children with hectic fever, night sweat, extreme emaciation, hacking cough with profuse greenish expectoration.

Fever—chilly all the time, wants to be near a fire.

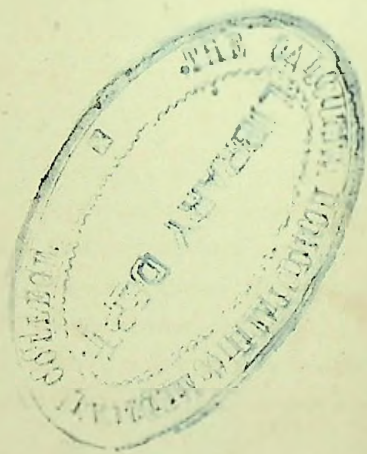
Natrum carb—Emaciation, anæmia, bloated abdomen, swelling and indurated glands. scrofulous condition. irritability of the whole alimentary canal from mouth to anus, chronic inflammation of liver, stitches in both hepatic and splenic regions, abdomen hard enlarged and distended, painful

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accumulation of flatus, swelling of the glands of the groin and axilla ; hard scanty difficult evacuation, stool like sheep-dung, watery grey diarrhoea from chill or milk with cutting in abdomen ; itching and tingling in anus and discharge of tænia (worms) ; urine of a bright yellow or dark colour, turbid with foetid smell.

Fever—chill between 3 and 4 a.m.; forenoon aggravation.

Natrum mur—This remedy is often indicated in malarial type of the disease in all stages ; the characteristic symptoms of the drug are chill with, shivering beginning between 10 to 11 a.m. with thirst, drinking does not relieve, frontal headache with throbbing, pains on the back and a feeling of great prostration; irregular pulse ; relief of all symptoms with profuse sweating ; chronic inflammation of liver and spleen with enlargement of both; general anæmia, marasmus; emaciation with ravenous appetite like Iodidum ; desire for salt, thirst, dry tongue, vesicles on tongue, aphthæ of mouth, bleeding gums ; coryza, nasal catarrh,



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naso-pharyngeal catarrh ; cracked lips, vesicles around the mouth, granular lips, ulceration of cornea; stools hard, fissure in anus ; oozing eruptions on scalp, nape of the neck, behind the ears, at the border of the hair, eczema on various parts of the body.

Fever—quotidan ; tertian ; simple ; in fact every type of fever ; anticipating.

Natrum phosph—It is sometimes used in scrofulous children with swelling of glands; hyperacidity, sour eructations, sour vomiting of cheesy masses, colicky pains in stomach and abdomen caused by drinking excess of milk or eating too much sugar; yellow green loose acid stools; picking of nose, pain in bowels, expulsion of round worms or threadworms.

Natrum sulph—It is a sycotic remedy ; meets "hydrogenoid" constitution that is, dampness causes all conditions worse ; humid asthma of children with every fresh cold; cough worse at 3 or 4 a.m.; liquid, yellow, gushing, sometimes involuntary diarrhœa,

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either acute or chronic with a good deal of rumbling in abdomen ; knotty wart-like eruptions around anus, between thighs, on scalp, forehead, cheek, neck etc. ; granular lids ; nasal catarrh with offensive odour ; earache ; lighting like stitches ; toothache ; soreness and pain over the region of the liver ; stitching pains in liver on movements or lying on the left side ; enlargement of liver and spleen ; yellow colour of the skin ; uric acid deposits in urine ; fever in the evening. It is often required as an intercurrent remedy.

Nitric acid—It is a remedy of great importance. It is an antipsoric, antisyphilitic and antisycotic ; it covers all the three miasm ; besides it is an antidote to mercury. It is suitable to lean persons with rigid fibre, dark complexion, hydrogenoid constitution ; takes cold easily and disposed to diarrhoea ; irritable and excitable temperament ; all the excretions have foul odour. foul breath, saliva and perspiration smell foul ; urine has a strong odour like that of horses ; gums bleed easily, ulceration of

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mouth and throat with putrid odour, sore throat, troublesome spasmodic cough worse at night, syphilitic ulceration of mouth and throat, syphilitic iritis; nasal catarrh; stoppage of nose, ozæna, ulceration of rectum; fissure in anus. It is useful in chronic enlargement of liver with emaciation and glandular enlargement; for diarrhoea and dysentery with painful stools; dyspepsia; scrofula; syphilis; rickets; bad effect of mercury; angry-looking, bleeding ulcers, eczema, bleeding warts, condylomata; epilepsy.

Fever—quotidian; tertian; afternoon and evening aggravation.

Nux moschata—Nervous children, changeable mood, inclination to faint; drowsiness or stupor accompanies in all complaints, soreness of the body. dryness of the mouth without thirst, saliva seems thick like cotton; dyspepsia from over-eating or milk, enormously distended abdomen, looseness of bowels, expulsion of worms; stupor verging on coma. It is a good remedy for infantile cholera or summer diarrhoea of

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children, swelling of liver and spleen with heaviness and pressure in the hepatic region.

It is useful in convulsion, dentition, epilepsy, anæmia and marasmus of children.

Fever—tertian, double tertian, quartan, double quartan ; chill without thirst at 7 a.m. or in afternoon ; drowsiness during heat and sweat.

Nux vomica—suited to person—angry, excitable, spiteful, thin, dark, irritable, of bilious temperament, nervous, intolerance to strong odour or light, of sedentary habits. The spasm and exaggerated sensitiveness are its characteristics. Spasm of all the voluntary and involuntary muscles, of œsophagus, stomach, intestines, bladder and rectum. It is useful when a patient is overdrugged. Engorgement of liver with stitches, jaundice, biliousness, indigestion with colic; distress in stomach after eating; sour taste; yellow-coated tongue; nausea, vomiting, gastralgia, atonic dyspepsia. constipation with colic, backache, repeated

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ineffectual urging to stool ; diarrhoea, frequent small evacuations with a feeling of more to pass ; dysentery frequent, small mucous and bloody stools, frequent painful effort to urinate.

Fever—every type of fever ; chilliness predominates ; aggravation, early morning, 6 to 7 a.m. ; all hours in the afternoon ; fever lasting whole night ; chill without thirst ; chill with bluish hands and face ; long lasting heat with thirst and chilly on uncovering.

Opium—There is stupor with all complaints—gradually coma with stertorous breathing, distended abdomen, contracted pupils, slow pulse, cold moist skin ; constipation from inertia of the bowels ; constipation of children—stool hard, round blackballs ; crumbling, *fæces protrude* and recede ; obstruction of the bowels ; weakness of bladder with retention of urine ; bad effect of fright of children ; spasmodic twitching of various muscles ; convulsions ; delirium, great emaciation, marasmus, rickets,

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general dropsical swelling, bad effect of sun ; meningitis.

Fever—chill at 11 a.m., cold stage predominates ; violent chill with stupefaction ; hot stage bathed with perspiration especially falling asleep ; this runs into the sweating stage.

Paraffinum—It is useful for obstinate constipation of children ; child passes stools in three or four days with pain in anus ; frequent desire for stool without result ; evacuations are hard as nuts and expelled with much difficulty and continued urging ; chronic constipation ; swelling of abdomen ; drawing and cutting pain across the lower part of the abdomen.

Petroleum—anæmia, emaciation in children, excessive hunger ; putrid, bitter or acid taste ; offensive breath, gastralgia, dyspepsia ; diarrhœa during the day, stools are offensive, fissure in anus ; turbid urine, deposits of red and shiny sands ; discharge from the ears ; nasal catarrh with obstruction of the posterior nares ; ozœna ; eruption

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with thick crusts; chapped hands, eczema, psoriasis; syphilitic eruptions; swelling and induration of glands; unhealthy skin; furunculi etc.

Fever—intermittent fever with coldness of hands and feet at 11 a.m.; shaking chill at 7 p.m. followed by copious perspiration; coldness predominates.

Phosphoric acid—Useful for children who grow too rapidly; drowsy, depressed, apathetic; prostration; persistent, painless diarrhoea with debility; profuse urination of children; urine turns milky and offensive; meteoristic distension of abdomen with rumbling and gurgling noise; offensive flatus; heavy feeling in the liver; shooting pains in the regions of liver and spleen; emaciation with sickly look; scrofulous joints; caries of the spine; rickets; syphilis; sycosis; warts; worms.

Fever—irregular type; intermittent, apt to become remittent or typhoid; chill and heat stages without thirst; thirst during sweat.

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Phosphorus—Enlargement and induration of liver with pain ; pain in hepatic region on pressure ; heaviness and sensitiveness in hepatic region worse when lying on left side ; inflammation of stomach and pancreas with swelling of liver ; empty sensation in stomach with burning ; hungry and eat often, in spite of this general progressive emaciation ; atrophy of children ; desire for cold things which are vomited as soon as they get warm in the stomach ; yellow atrophy of liver ; diffuse hepatitis with jaundice ; cirrhosis of the liver ; malignant jaundice ; enlargement of spleen ; inflammation of the whole respiratory tract and kidneys ; hæmorrhagic diathesis, slight wound bleeds profusely ; flatulent colic, abdomen hard and distended, atonic dyspepsia ; chronic diarrhœa, painless stools, profuse watery pouring out as from hydrant, fætid, undigested containing particles like tallow, involuntary, worse in hot weather ; constipation, fæces long dry hard like dogs' ; useful for children who grow too rapidly ; slender body, sensitive

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nature and quick perception; used also for rickets, marasmus, anæmia, tuberculosis, paralysis, otalgia, nose-bleeding, chronic nasal catarrh; ulceration of gums; retarded speech in children, bronchitis, pneumonia, spinal curvature, caries, necrosis, exostosis.

Fever—quotidian, intermittent; chill and heat without thirst; copious sweat; apt to become remittent or typhoid; time, afternoon and evening.

Plumbum—It is a great liver remedy; pain in the liver, hepatic region sensitive to pressure, pain from liver to back, chronic enlargement with constipation, vomiting of green mucus; cirrhosis of the liver, jaundice; spleen is also affected; large hard swelling in ileo-cæcal region; appendicitis; typhlitis; obstruction of intestines; intussusception; colic; most obstinate constipation; stools blackish; ineffectual desire to evacuate; tabes mesenterica; emaciation; atrophy; anæmia.

Fever—chill predominates; time, evening; drowsiness.

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Podophyllum—Biliousness, flatulence, colic, chronic inflammation of liver, hepatitis with costiveness; tenderness and pain on the reigon of the liver ; duodenal catarrh ; catarrhal jaundice; difficult dentition of children; rolling of the head ; diarrhoea of children, stools are watery, dirty, profuse, gushing ; worse in the morning between 3 to 9 a.m.; acute and chronic dysentery; grinding of teeth ; loss of taste ; urine yellow-coloured ; also useful in cholera infantum.

Fever—7 a.m.; with backache ; quotidian, tertian, quartan, intermittent becoming remittent.

Psorinum—It is an antipsoric, so specially suited to psoric constitution ; tuberculous, scrofulous, peevish, nervous, pale, delicate-looking, sickly children ; child plays during the day but is fretful and screams all night; loss of strength, emaciation, lack of vital reaction, hence it is often used as an intercurrent remedy ; wasting ; horribly offensive, dark, watery stools ; worse at night and early morning ; great sensitive-

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ness to cold air or change of weather ; child smells dirty ; chronic liver affection ; corneal ulcers ; otorrhœa ; scurvy ; ozœna ; eczema ; itches ; diarrhœa. Its characteristic is that all the discharges are fearfully offensive.

Fever—evening paroxysms ; chill without thirst ; profuse debilitating sweating.

Ptelea—Biliousness, congestion of the liver with constipation ; liver swollen, tender to touch ; heaviness of the hepatic region ; jaundice ; voracious appetite ; phosphatic urine of children.

It has been used by me in the early stage of many cases with constipation with good results.

Pulsatilla nig—It is adapted to phlegmatic children ; weeping mood ; easily moved to tears ; mild, gentle and timid disposition ; the symptoms are changeable ; thirstlessness in all complaints ; gastric affections are caused by rich food ; amelioration in open air ; ophthalmia in infants ; conjunctivitis

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after measles ; otorrhœa ; ear-ache ; nasal catarrh ; toothache ; atonic dyspepsia ; in children colic round navel and back with diarrhœa ; stools are greenish and mucous.

Fever—every type of fever ; quotidian ; tertian ; quartan ; paroxysm recurring fortnightly, monthly ; chill at 4 p.m. ; without thirst.

Rheum—It is useful in diarrhœa of teething children, the chief characteristic being sour-smelling stools, vomiting, breathing, in fact the child smells sour ; the stool is brown, frothy, preceded by colic and followed by tenesmus ; crying fit of infants at night with colic. It will be frequently required for children to check sour smelling diarrhœa.

Fever—alternate chill and heat ; perspiration on the forehead at the least exertion.

Rhustox—It affects the fibrous tissue ; acts on the right side more than the left ; bad effects of getting wet ; damp, wet weather ; pains after strain ; restlessness ; cannot

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remain in bed ; worse at night ; thirst ; red tongue.

When cases are complicated with diarrhœa—thin, red, mucous or bloody, watery stool like meat-washing ; jelly-like mucous stool ; dysentery with similar symptoms ; enteric fever ; typhus fever ; typhoid condition of many complaints ; delirium ; intermittent fever ; remittent fever ; relapsing fever ; erysipelas ; appendicitis ; measles ; small pox ; influenza ; rheumatism ; paralysis ; purulent conjunctivitis ; scrofulous ophthalmia ; nasal catarrh ; toothache ; worse from cold water, better from warmth ; numerous vascular and pustular eruption ; moist eczema ; urticaria, etc.

Fever—every type ; quotidian ; double tertian ; quartan ; double quartan. All hours ; teasing cough before or during chill ; severe cold at 7 p.m.

Sabadilla—It is worth trial in cases of infantile liver complicated with worm-affections ; gastric disturbances with dry teasing cough before and during chill.

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Fever—marked periodicity ; same hour ; quotidian ; tertian ; quartan ; chill in afternoon or evening.

Salicylic acid—Suppression of footsweat; flatulent dyspepsia; gastric ulceration; stomatitis; enlarged tonsils with difficulty of swallowing; diarrhœa, watery yellow or sour smelling ; caries of bone ; rheumatic arthritis ; tapeworm.

Salol—Child is thin, abdomen bloated, putrid smelling stools, fermentative dyspepsia, gradual loss of flesh, emaciating. In many cases this drug will be useful in restoring gastric function.

Sanguinarium—Torpidity of liver; flatulence; colic in hepatic region; jaundice; liver-cough; bleeding spongy gums; salivation; nasal and aural polypus, deafness due to throat affections, congestive periodical headache on the right side; diarrhœa with copious apple-green stools; loss of strength, high-coloured urine, red sediment ; palms of the hands and soles of the feet are warm; fever from hepatic, gastric, pulmon-

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ary inflammation ; intermittent fever, nervous fever, marsh fever ; pharyngitis, early stage of phthisis, tonsillitis, bronchitis, pneumonia, whooping cough.

Sanicula aqua—this is a neglected drug. It is useful in a variety of children's ills ; the children are stubborn, wilful, easily get angry, and kick about ; digestion is slow ; vomit milk or thick curds soon after nursing ; emaciated ; profuse sweat on the back of the head ; alternate constipation and diarrhœa ; pot bellied ; rickety constitution ; no desire of stools for 3 or 4 days ; stool is big, dry, like grey balls many of which recede and have to be removed mechanically ; diarrhœa frothy, grass green, turns green on standing ; changeable like scrambled eggs ; excoriation in anus ; urine stains diaper red ; child strains and cries before urinating.

Fever—chill at 8-30 a.m. and 5 p.m. ; fever all night ; drinks before chill ; chill postponing two hours every day ; sweat about neck ; high fever at night with sleeplessness.

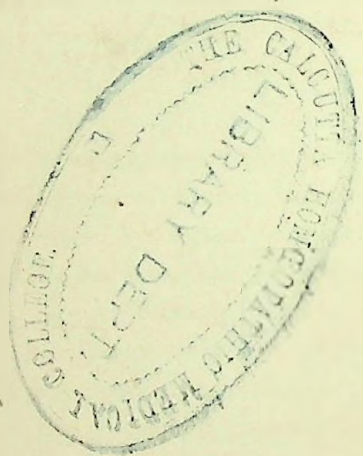
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Santonine—Whole body icy cold ; delirium ; restless, irritable ; stupor, coma ; infantile remittent fever; enteritis; tetanus; frequent urination; urine deep saffron-yellow; foul smelling stools followed by vomiting ; expulsion of worms; head hot, worse in afternoon and evening.

Sarsaparilla—Syphilitic children after abuse of mercury ; marasmatic children ; obstinate constipation, difficult painful urination ; hard retarded scanty stool with frequent desire to evacuate and also with frequent desire to urinate ; infant cries before and during urination, burning in urethra, passes sand in urine.

Fever—chillness predominates, chill mostly forenoon.

Sepia—It is not frequently used for children's affections. Children susceptible to cold with change of weather ; scrofulous children ; irritable ; inactivity of liver, enlargement of liver, jaundice, liver-spots ; depraved appetite ; constipation, scanty evacuation with straining and tenesmus ; stools like sheep dung ; passage of ascari-



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des ; prolapse of anus ; turbid urine with red sandy or brick-coloured sediment ; smarting in urethra ; whooping cough worse before midnight ; ringworm ; psoriasis ; dry itch ; bad effect of itch suppressed by mercury or sulphur.

Fever—quotidian ; tertian ; quartan ; monthly six monthly or yearly ; forenoon and afternoon chill with thirst and less thirst during heat.

Silicia—It is suited to scrofulous children with big head and open sutures, sweating of the head (calcaria), large bellies, obstinate, headstrong, cries even when kindly spoken to ; deficient nutrition due to imperfect assimilation ; slow in learning to walk, weak ankles ; marasmatic rickety children ; ravenous hunger ; bad effect of vaccination with inflammatory chronic fever ; effect of suppressed foot sweat ; induration of liver ; swelling of the hepatic region ; enlargement of abdomen ; abdominal colic from constipation or worms in children ; hard difficult knotty fœces of light-colour ; protruded stool, recedes again.

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This drug has a great control over suppurative processes hence it is frequently used for the purpose. Inflammation and suppuration of lymphatic glandular system on any part of the body, inguinal glands etc.; suppurative ulcers; sinus; fistula; inflammation of the ears with purulent discharge from them; nasal catarrh, purulent offensive discharge; spinal irritation; Pott's disease with curvature, abscesses etc.

Fever—general aggravation of symptoms during full moon; chilly all day; shaking chill at 6 p. m.; without thirst; heat without thirst; profuse sweat.

Spongia—It is frequently indicated in infants with laryngitis; croup; hard croupy cough with suffocation; hard suffocating cough with wheezing; bronchial catarrh; chronic hoarseness.

Stannum met—It is occasionally required for pain in abdomen, either neuralgic or from worms, which other indicated remedies fail to relieve: the pain is not much relieved by pressure but the child wants the ab-

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domen to be pressed; the pain makes the child scream piteously ; there is a slight distension of abdomen. I have had a great success with this remedy when all other indicated remedies failed.

Fever—Chill at 10 a.m.; profuse sweat at 4 a.m.; neck, forehead ; debilitating.

Stramonium—It is useful in acute fever of children with delirium ; furious delirium, desire to escape ; convulsion ; chorea ; tetanus ; mania. Painlessness almost with all complaints ; aggravation in the dark.

Fever—quotidian; double quotidian; all time day and night ; chill at 11 a.m. and 11 p.m.

Sulphur—It is an antipsoric and covers a multitude of symptoms ; who are lean, filthy, dirty, dislike to be washed, are susceptible to skin affections such as, itches, eczema, have worms; emaciated, big bellied ; of nervous temperament; quick tempered ; scrofulous diathesis ; diseases result from suppressed eruptions; diseases of relapsing nature. It acts as an intercurrent remedy

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in rousing the reaction when indicated remedies fail; head hot, burning sensation all over the body, palms of the hands and soles of the feet burn—children refuse to cover the latter; smarting in eyes; painless diarrhœa after midnight ; bright red anus ; constipation; hard, dry, knotty stools; painful; the child is afraid to have stool; alternate diarrhœa and constipation; dysentery; milk disagrees, vomits it at once, sour vomit ; voracious appetite ; defective assimilation ; child looks dried up ; skin wrinkled, flabby ; head large in proportion to body; marasmus; lymphatic glands are enlarged ; inflammation; swelling and induration of liver ; shooting and stitching pain both in liver and spleen; swelling and hardness on both regions ; jaundice ; dropsy of the abdomen and extremities ; discharge from the ears, eyes, nose with redness around them.

Effect of vaccination ; aggravation at full and new moon.

It has been used by me in a number of advanced cases with dropsical symptoms.

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The results in most cases have been quite satisfactory. In all such cases I used high potency, 200, 500, 1 m.

Fever—quotidian; double quotidian; tertian; irregular paroxysm; aggravation at noon or midnight, at all hours; chill and heat without thirst.

Sulphuric acid—Lymphatic children; great emaciation, weakness, acidity, acid dyspepsia; child smells sour; chronic looseness of bowels, frothy, slimy, offensive, liquid stools; burning and itching in anus; constipation, hard, knotty and black stools like sheep-dung; offensive breath; profuse saliva; aphthæ; cancrumoris; heart burn; sour eructation; stitches in liver and spleen; liver and spleen enlarged; hard and painful; jaundice; colicky cutting pain in stomach and abdomen; the pains increase gradually and end suddenly; sweating of feet.

Fever—chilliness during the day; better in open air; easy profuse perspiration; ague; intermittent fever.

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Syphilinum—It is useful in syphilitic children, nutrition is impaired, glandular system is affected, extreme emaciation, stunted growth; child is cross, irritable, puny, shrivelled up, sleeps during the day, cries at night; constipation; torpidity of liver, engorgement of it; stools are dark offensive; fissure in anus and rectum; acute ophthalmia neonatorum; otorrhoea in syphilitic child; ozæna syphilitica; fætid breath; thickly coated, dirty tongue; syphilitic ulceration of the soft and hard palates; syphilitic rash on the forehead, chin and anus.

It should be given high; in many instances it acts well as an intercurrent remedy like Sulphur, even when hereditary syphilis is not traceable.

Fever—dry on going to bed; heat with great thirst; sweat profuse at night with restlessness.

Taraxacum—Gastric affections, biliousness, enlargement and induration of liver with jaundice, pains on both splenic and hepatic regions, tongue coated white; mapped

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tongue is its characteristic, it clears up in patches.

Fever—at 8 a.m.; chill after eating or drinking; violent night sweats; debilitating.

Teucrium—Child emaciates, vomits dark green substances; cutting colic in abdomen; crawling, itching, creeping in anus; expulsion of ascarides at night, they disturb child's night rest; crawling in nose without coryza; obstruction of the nose, nasal polypus. This drug will be frequently required for worms in children along with liver affection.

Thuja occ—It is a great antisycotic remedy. It is frequently used for children for bad effect of vaccination. There are many children who suffer from unsuccessful vaccination. It is a left-sided remedy useful in a variety of illnesses of sycotic origin. Sweetish taste, craves salt; aphthæ, obstinate constipation; noisy discharge of wind, forcible passage of watery stool; condylomata at anus; swelling of the inguinal glands; chronic slow fever early in the

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morning; emaciation; perspiration on falling asleep, disappearing on waking.

Tuberculinum—It is an antipsoric and deep-acting remedy like Sulphur, Silicia, Calcaria and Psorinum. It is suited to children with tubercular diathesis, glandular enlargement and slow fever; great susceptibility to cold, child catches cold with the least change of weather, least exposure to cold and dampness. It is used in intermittent fever specially when there is a tendency to frequent relapses; children with inherited tubercular tendencies, and emaciated and weak constitution; cold sweat on the forehead (like Calcaria); nervous, irritable; screams in sleep and restless; poor appetite; grinding of teeth, itching in anus; pot-bellied; glands all over, indurated and visible; constipation, hard dry stool with colic; diarrhoea with pinching pain; enlargement of liver and spleen with pain; jaundice; œdematous condition of eyelids; bronze patches on the face and temples.

It has been used by me in many cases of slow chronic fever in children with success.

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Vaccinium—It is used as a preventive of smallpox and also used for smallpox; bad effect of vaccination with glandular enlargement and chronic fever; child wastes away; whooping cough.

Variolum—It is a preventive against smallpox and used in smallpox to abort the disease, and also in various types of smallpox; bad effect of vaccination with glandular enlargement; intense fever; nausea; frequently bilious vomiting; grass-green, painless, loose stools, very offensive; urine high, coloured like brandy, turbid.

Veratrum alb—General emaciation; chronic weakness; general coldness of the whole body; cold clammy perspiration on the forehead; extremities cold; profuse cold perspiration; excessive thirst; drowsiness; constipation of infants; chronic diarrhoea, copious evacuation several times in 24 hours; dark, red, deep-coloured urine; hypercæmia of liver; spleen swollen with gastric disturbance; salivation; grinding of teeth; flatulence; colic with cutting and griping about navel; whooping cough; after

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f/ a bit of cough great exhaustion with cold perspiration on the forehead ; typhoid fever ; intermittent fever ; pernicious fevers ; influenza ; bronchitis ; œdema of lungs ; measles ; eruption tardy and pale ; meningitis ; lock-jaw ; epilepsy ; convulsions ; cholera and choleraïne.

Fever—6 a.m. ; quotidian ; tertian ; quartan.

Veratrum Viride—It is used in low potency to relieve congestion. It is suited to full-blooded plethoric children. It is indicated in early stage of fever specially with congestion of the lungs, brain, spine and stomach ; flushed face ; rush of blood to the head ; in fever its action is like Aconite ; it also lowers the action of the heart ; twitching during sleep ; constant jerking or nodding of the head with convulsion ; white tongue, ravenous hunger, very thirsty ; nausea ; violent vomiting ; crawling in anus ; copious stools ; bloody stools in typhoid ; urine scanty. It is used in epilepsy of children, chorea, convulsion, measles, influenza, meningitis, cerebro-

INFANTILE LIVER.

spinal fever, pneumonia, typhoid, malaria; feverishness.

Zincum met—It is an antipsoric acid, its chief action is in the brain and nerves ; it there acts on the system in general ; this action of the brain is caused by a shock of grief, anger, fright, suppressed eruption etc. Child emaciates, looks puny, apathetic and lifeless ; fretful, rolling of the head, screaming in sleep, fidgeting of legs, twitching and trembling of limbs ; suppressed emotions ; defective reaction ; stupor ; drowsiness ; dentition late ; enlarged liver ; sticking and shooting in both hepatic and splenic regions ; constipation of new born. Constipation of infants, dry, hard insufficient stools passed with violent straining; crawling in anus as from worms; enuresis; clay-like sediment in urine; spinal irritation or affection ; typhoid fever ; chorea measles, eruption slow to appear.

ERRATA.

Pages	Lines	Read	For
17	22	For	Far
19	20	toxic	tonic
34	17	called	colled
..	21	later	laster
..	24	deficient	odeficient
36	9	Wassermann	Wazsermann
40	11	exacerbation	exascerbation
..	20	shape	size
62	18	not	no
69	1 & 6	fish	fresh
74	18 & 19	congestion	conjestion
75	23	hæmoptysis	hæmoptyses
76	6	infant.	infant
77	8	fear	fever
80	6	congestion	conjestion
..	11	undigested,	undigested
81	13	3 a.m.	3 p.m.
84	17	callosities	callous
84	23	bronchitis	bronchites
87	7	Aranea	Arama
90	20	bronchitis	bronchites
94	3	natronatum	Matronatum
150	8	liver.	liver
155	2	lids	lips
164	12	infantum	infantium
165	23	conjunctivitis	conjunctivities
167	11	influenza	influenzt
..	12	conjunctivitis	conjunctivites
..	15	vesicular	vascular
180	1	fit	bit

