

are severe griping pains, causing a weak or faint sensation, or if the passages from the bowels contain mucus, give a dose of this remedy once in two hours; and if there is much fever, give a dose of *Aconite* between the doses of *Mercurius viv.* These two remedies alone will very frequently cure the disease; but in some instances, if the pain is severe at the end of twelve or twenty-four hours, the *Aconite* may be omitted, and *Colocynth* may be given alternately with *Mercurius viv.* If the symptoms improve, lengthen the intervals between the doses to two or three hours.

Pulsatilla: If the disease has been caused by green fruit, acids, or other errors of diet, and the passages are watery, without much mucus, and not attended by much pain, give this remedy once an hour, but if it does not soon relieve, give

Arsenicum: This is a very important remedy after *Pulsatilla*; or at the commencement, especially when there are great thirst, burning in the bowels, or profuse, watery, brownish, or yellowish evacuations, containing shreds of mucus. In severe cases, give a dose every hour.

Bryonia will often be of service during hot weather, if the passages are watery and contain mucus, with or without pain, especially if the tongue inclines to be dry, and the bowels are tender. *Arsenicum* may be required after *Bryonia*. Give *Chamomilla* when the pains are very severe and long continued, and *Colocynth* and *Mercurius viv.* fail to relieve them. If the disease threatens to become chronic, give *Sulphur* every night.

In the chronic form of the disease the above remedies, especially *Arsenicum* and *Sulphur*, may still be useful. Give a dose of *Sulphur* night and morning for a week, unless the symptoms improve before the end of that period; in that case, give but one dose a day, and continue it as long as the patient improves. If there is much thirst, or heat in the bowels, and the passages are watery, give *Arsenicum* night and morning after *Sulphur*, but if there is but little thirst or pain, give *Phosphorus* instead of *Arsenicum*.

If the passages contain pus or matter, give *Lachesis* night and morning for one week, and *Silicea* the next week. If diarrhoea alternates with costiveness, give *Nux vomica* at night while the

bowels are constipated, and one of the above remedies when they are loose. If the passages are painless, and contain undigested food, and the patient is troubled with flatulency, give a dose of *China* one hour before every meal.

Diet, &c.—During an acute attack, if the disease is attended with fever, soreness in the bowels, and diarrhoea, the patient should retain the horizontal position, and eat neither food in substance nor animal food, but simply use rice-water, arrow-root, barley-water, toast-water, and the top or thin part of oat-meal or corn-meal gruel. As the disease abates and the appetite returns, make the above drinks thicker, and very cautiously return to a more nutritious diet. In chronic cases, milk may be added to the above articles. A warm bath daily, especially in chronic cases, will be found of great service.

DYSENTERY, OR INFLAMMATION OF THE LARGE INTESTINE.

This disease may be caused by unripe and acid fruits, indigestible food, cathartics, exposure to cold night air after a hot day, and sudden changes of temperature. It is not contagious, but it sometimes prevails as an epidemic. Dysentery may be either acute or chronic, and of every grade of severity, from the lightest without fever, to the most severe form, with a high grade of febrile excitement.

Symptoms.—Sometimes chills and fever precede the local symptoms, in other cases they either accompany them or soon follow, if the attack is at all severe. Griping and cutting pains in the abdomen, irregular in their recurrence and position, followed by discharges from the bowels, which generally afford partial relief, are the first prominent symptoms. The first two or three passages may be composed simply of the contents of the bowels; in other cases they are of a dysenteric character from the commencement, without any of the natural discharges. Weight, uneasiness of the bowels, and sometimes burning, soon follow the paroxysms of griping pain, together with a frequent inclination to

go to stool, evacuating simply a small quantity of mucus each time.

A straining or forcing-down sensation, called tenesmus, soon follows and becomes one of the most distressing symptoms of the disease. Sometimes the bowels protrude, owing to the severity of the straining, and the discharges are often followed by burning and cutting pains in the anus or passage. The discharges are seldom less than a dozen in twenty-four hours, and in bad cases they may be as frequent as once in five or ten minutes. The evacuations generally consist of transparent or whitish mucus, or mucus mixed with blood, sometimes of nearly clear blood. As the disease advances, portions of thicker mucus, or shreds of membranous matter often mixed with bile, and sometimes with lumps of the natural discharge, make their appearance. At first there is very little smell to the evacuations, but after a time there is exhaled a peculiar fleshy odor. The bladder often sympathizes with the intestine, and there are frequent and painful passages of urine. The bowels are tender on pressure, the urine scanty, and the pulse is frequent. In a majority of cases the disease abates within a week or ten days, but if the symptoms are not relieved within that period, they are apt to become aggravated, the pain and straining increase, the discharges are more frequent, and the abdomen more tender; the pulse smaller and more rapid, the tongue brownish and dry; and after a few days the coating peels off, leaving the surface smooth, glassy, and sometimes gashed. In protracted cases pus or matter is often discharged, and the stools become more copious and offensive, containing bloody water and greenish mucus. In some cases the liver is deranged, the skin and eyes yellow, and vomiting is frequently present. The disease sometimes assumes a typhoid or even typhus form when it is attended with great danger. In such cases, while the body is hot, the limbs are cool, the pulse small and frequent, the tongue is brown or black; crusts or sordes appear on the teeth, very offensive and copious brown or black stools make their appearance, and occasionally there are free discharges of altered blood. There is great prostration of strength in such cases, and sometimes dark spots appear, from an effusion of blood in and beneath the skin.

The following are among the favorable signs: Gradual abatement of the fever, pain, straining, and frequency of the stools, with the appearance of free natural discharges. When improvement commences, the passage of the natural contents of the bowels over the inflamed surface of the intestine, often causes intense pain, but this generally is followed by a free evacuation from the bowels, after which the pain abates. The following are unfavorable symptoms. Sudden abatement of pain and straining, distention of the bowels with gas, cold clammy sweat, hiccough, involuntary stools, delirium, or stupor. Some of the above symptoms may be present and yet the patient recover, but they denote great danger.

Treatment.—The first, and by far the most important measure in all cases, whether severe or light, is absolute rest in the horizontal position. Perhaps in no disease is it so important that the patient constantly keep his bed, as in dysentery; and in all cases of any severity, he should not even be allowed to rise up to have a passage, but should use a bed-pan; or, what is better, fold up a sheet and place under the hips, and over that small cloths, which can be removed after the passage, without disturbing the patient; nor should he be allowed to sit up until the disease is entirely cured, otherwise the symptoms will be aggravated. The next and most important point, is proper care in regard to substances taken into the stomach. Nothing should be allowed in any case of much severity, excepting light unirritating drinks, such as rice-water, arrow-root, toast-water, barley-water, slippery-elm, or a thin gruel of farina or of oat-meal, or at most, warm milk-and-water. When the disease is cured, cautiously return to a more substantial diet. If the patient is a young child, it may continue to nurse.

Aconite: Give this remedy in all cases when there are chills or fever, and soreness of the bowels on pressure. Give a dose once an hour, for three or four hours, and if it does not relieve the symptoms, give *Mercurius viv.* alternately with it.

Dose of this, or of other remedies, see page 7.

Mercurius viv.: In cases where there are no chills or fever, this remedy may be given at the commencement of the disease, when there are frequent discharges, with straining, which does not abate with the passages, and they consist of slimy, bloody, or green mu-

cus, with or without severe griping or cutting pains in the bowels, which are not relieved by the evacuations. Give a dose once an hour. In cases attended with chills or fever, *Aconite* should either precede this remedy or be given alternately with it. Continue *Mercurius* for at least twenty-four or forty-eight hours, and longer if the patient is improving.

Mercurius cor.: If the passages at first are very bloody, containing bile and mucus, with severe colic pains and straining, and also when there is straining to pass urine, or retention of urine, this remedy may be given instead of *Mercurius viv.*; also if the latter remedy, when it seems indicated, fails to relieve the symptoms, especially when the disease occurs during the fall of the year, give a dose once in from one to two hours.

Colocynth: If, notwithstanding the use of the above remedies, the pains in the bowels are very intense, causing the patient to bend up, and there is pressure and fullness of the abdomen, omit *Mercurius*, or any other remedy you may be giving, for five or six hours, and give a dose of *Colocynth* every hour during that period.

Sulphur: This remedy is rarely of service at the commencement of this disease, but after the acute symptoms have been relieved by other remedies, or in obstinate case, where *Mercurius viv.* or *Mercurius cor.* fails to relieve, especially if it aggravates the symptoms, *Sulphur* is the remedy. Give a dose once in two hours and lengthen the intervals between the doses as the patient improves.

The above are the most important remedies in a majority of cases; yet, in a few instances, other remedies will be required.

Bryonia may follow a few doses of *Aconite*, when the disease occurs during the hot weather of summer, especially when it is caused by the use of cold drinks. Give a dose once in two hours.

Nux vom.: This remedy is often useful during the hot weather of summer, especially when the discharges are chiefly mucus, very frequent, small, attended with pain in the abdomen, and great straining, which cease with the passages, or when the latter have a putrid smell. Give a dose once in two hours.

Arsenicum: Give this remedy, if *Nux vomica* fails to relieve,

when the stools are putrid involuntary, and there is great debility, offensive breath, crusts on the teeth, or dark spots on the skin.

If there are nausea and bilious vomiting, give *Ipecac* after, or alternately with *Aconite*, especially when these symptoms occur at the commencement of the disease, during the fall of the year.

In the case of children, in addition to the above remedies, *Chamomilla* may be required if the child screams before the passages, and is very restless. When teething children are attacked with this disease, *Aconite* should always precede *Chamomilla*. Generally the globules of *Aconite* should be used, with both children and adults, especially when the fever is high and the skin hot; but when there is but little fever, or simply a slow fever, and the disease is obstinate and does not readily yield to remedies, in the case of children or adults, drop one drop of the prime tincture of *Aconite*, or twelve globules saturated with the tincture of *Aconite*, into half a glass of water, and give a child half a teaspoonful, or an adult a teaspoonful, every hour until there is some change in the symptoms, then lengthen the intervals between the doses.

In chronic cases, if there are passages of mucus and pus, or matter, with more or less straining, give a dose of *Sulphur* night and morning, and if it fails to relieve the symptoms at the end of a week, give *Lachesis* night and morning for several days, and afterward *Phosphorus*. If the patient improves under the use of either of the above remedies, gradually lengthen the intervals between the doses to two or three days, and continue the remedy as long as there is any improvement.

DIARRHŒA.

This affection may arise from an increased action or motion of the bowels, which may be caused by mental emotions, such as fear, joy, &c., or by overeating, when the quantity of food may cause semi-liquid stools, without pain or soreness in the abdomen. Diarrhœa may depend on an irritation of the mucous membrane of

the bowels, which hardly amounts to inflammation. Hot weather and atmospheric influences often predispose individuals to this affection; and when this is the case a slight irregularity of diet or exposure may bring on an attack. This affection may be caused by substances acting directly on the mucous membrane or inner surface of the intestines, such as various cathartic remedies, indigestible food, unripe fruits, acid and very cold drinks, &c. An increased secretion of bile, or bile of a perverted quality, may cause bilious stools of a dark brown, yellow, or black appearance, and sometimes of a tarry consistency. An insufficient secretion of bile may also cause a diarrhœa; the passages appearing clay colored, or of a dirty white. When the digestive organs are weak, undigested portions of food may irritate the mucous membrane and cause this affection, when undigested food will appear in the passages. Diarrhœa may arise from debility, as in the last stages of consumption, and other chronic diseases, when it sometimes alternates with the profuse sweats which depend on the same cause. Earlier in consumption it often depends on inflammation, and in some instances ulceration of the mucous membrane. This affection in children is frequently caused by sympathy with the gums in teething. The evacuations in diarrhœa may be few, not exceeding two or three daily, or they may occur every few moments; the quantity may be but little greater than during health, or very great, and has been known to amount to forty pounds in twenty-four hours. Sometimes there is pain before the passages, but in other instances they are painless. The skin is usually dry and the urine scanty; the pulse may be nearly natural, or small and irregular; and there may be little or no debility, or great sinking and prostration. This disease may last but for a few hours, or for days, months, and even years; there may be little or no danger, or in neglected cases, the patient may die from exhaustion.

Treatment.—If the passages from the bowels are slimy, mucous, or bloody, with or without fever, consult the section on dysentery. If there are fever and soreness of the bowels on pressure, with little or no mucus, especially when even if there is mucus there is no straining, consult the section on inflammation of the mucous membrane of the bowels. If diarrhœa occurs during any febrile or

eruptive disease, consult the section on that disease; but if the remedies there recommended fail to relieve, you can then consult this section.

Opium may be given when the diarrhœa has been caused by mental emotions, especially fright, fear, or horror. If in such cases this remedy fails to relieve at the end of six or eight hours, give *Veratrum*. If the disease has been caused by joy, give *Coffee* every hour for six hours; follow, if necessary, with *Opium*. If the diarrhœa has been caused by grief or sorrow, give *Ignatia* once in two hours for twenty-four hours, and afterward, if necessary, give *China*, especially if there is no pain. When the disease has been caused by anger, give *Chamomilla* after every passage, and if it does not relieve the symptoms within twelve or twenty-four hours, give *Colocynth*. If the patient simply has semi-liquid, but otherwise natural passages, from overeating, let him eat less, and take a dose of *Pulsatilla* before every meal.

Does of either of the remedies, see page 7.

Pulsatilla: Give this remedy when the diarrhœa has been caused by errors of diet, unripe or acid fruits, acid drinks, cold water, rhubarb, or tobacco, and especially when the discharges are bilious, yellowish, whitish or green, very offensive, and occur during the night; also, if there are nausea, sour stomach, and acid vomiting. Give a dose as often as the passages occur. After this remedy *Arsenicum* is often required.

Arsenicum may be given when the passages are very watery and profuse, when there is great thirst, extreme debility, and when eating or drinking causes passages with more or less pain. *Arsenicum* is especially useful when the diarrhœa has been caused by cold drinks or acid fruits, and when the passages are brownish; also for the watery diarrhœas of teething children, aged persons, and consumptives. In severe cases give a dose every hour, and gradually lengthen the intervals to six or eight hours as the patient improves. In chronic cases give a dose two or three times a day.

Dulcamara: Give a dose of this remedy after every passage, when the disease has been caused by a cold damp atmosphere, or getting wet. If at the end of twelve or twenty-four hours the symptoms are not in a great measure relieved, give *Mercurius viv.*

Mercurius viv. is the remedy for bilious diarrhœa, when the stools are yellow, green or whitish, or if they look like stirred eggs, and especially if there are severe griping pains in the abdomen or any straining during the passages; also when the passages are watery, if they contain shreds of mucus or slime. Give a dose every hour, and gradually lengthen the intervals between the doses as the patient improves. *Sulphur* is often required after *Mercurius* if the symptoms are not entirely relieved within two or three days.

Chamomilla: Give this remedy for bilious diarrhœa when there are severe colic pains, watery, yellowish, or greenish passages, smelling like rotten eggs or acid, and especially in the case of children where there are rumbling and distention of the abdomen, screams, and restlessness. Give a dose once in one or two hours.

Colocynth is an important remedy, not only for children but also for adults, when with or without nausea there are intense spasmodic or cutting pains in the bowels with yellowish passages. Give a dose every hour.

Veratrum: If at the commencement of a watery diarrhœa there is nausea, give a dose of this remedy every hour, and if it does not relieve at the end of twelve or twenty-four hours give *Arsenicum*. *Veratrum* may also follow either *Arsenicum* or *Pulsatilla* in case they fail to relieve watery diarrhœa when they seem indicated, even though there is no nausea, especially when there are cramping pains in the bowels or extremities. Give a dose every hour.

Ipecac may be given instead of *Veratrum* if there is nausea or vomiting, with pains in the bowels, and bilious, white, or green passages. Give a dose once in two hours, and if the symptoms are not relieved at the end of six hours, give either *Veratrum*, *Colocynth*, or *Mercurius viv.*, the one which seems most indicated.

China: Give this remedy for a painless, watery diarrhœa, especially if the evacuations are brownish or light colored and contain undigested food, and there is a disposition to a passage immediately after eating or drinking. This remedy is useful in some cases where there is pain, provided it is simply caused by wind, and the passages are undigested. Give a dose after every passage. *China* is often required in the case of children when

the passages are undigested, but in such cases only two doses should be given a day, one at night and the other in the morning; and in chronic cases this remedy need not be repeated more frequently. If *China* fails when it seems to be indicated give either *Phosphorus* or *Arsenicum*.

Bryonia is sometimes very useful when the disease occurs during the hot weather of summer, and is apparently caused by the heat, or the use of cold water when overheated.

In chronic cases the remedies need not be repeated more frequently than two or three times in twenty-four hours, and if the above fail to cure give *Phosphorus* when there is little or no pain and the passages contain undigested food. Give *Sulphur* when there is soreness of the bowels on pressure, and also if there is much pain or any straining with the passages. *Calcarea carb.* may follow either *Phosphorus* or *Sulphur* if relief is not obtained after continuing the remedy for from five to seven days in chronic cases.

Rheum, is one of the best remedies, especially when there is severe pain, or when the passages have an acid or sour smell. Give a dose every hour.

For the diarrhœa of children, if the passages are watery, consult among the foregoing remedies what is said in regard to *Arsenicum*, *Pulsatilla*, *Ipecac*, *Veratrum* and *China*. If the passages are bilious with severe colic or pains in the bowels, consult *Chamomilla*, *Mercurius viv.*, *Pulsatilla*, and *Ipecac*. If there is nausea or vomiting with diarrhœa, consult *Ipecac* and *Veratrum*; and also consult what is said in the section on cholera morbus. Cholera infantum is but one form of cholera morbus, occurring with children. If, during the continuance of diarrhœa and vomiting, or soon after they have ceased, the child has fits of crying, starting, squinting, or is either very wakeful or sleepy, give *Belladonna* alternately with *China* two hours apart, and increase its nourishment, if the stomach will bear it.

Diet.—When attacked by diarrhœa, a patient should abstain from acid, fruits, eggs, and solid food, especially if there is much pain and soreness of the bowels, and drink rice-water, barley-water, oat-meal gruel, and moderately of milk. If the attack is not very severe, he may eat moderately of toast or soft-boiled rice.

COSTIVENESS

Costiveness is generally caused by either sedentary or inactive habits or cathartic remedies. Tailors, shoemakers, and others who follow occupations which require them to sit a great deal of the time, if they neglect general exercise, are quite sure to be troubled more or less with this affection. The disease may also be caused by neglecting to attend regularly to the calls of nature. It often results in infants from some peculiarity in the mother's milk.

Symptoms.—The evacuations become either less frequent or less free, and dryer than in health, and frequently come away in knotty lumps with much straining and painful distention of the passage. They are generally natural in color, but in some instances they are clay-colored, and in other cases blackish, and occasionally covered with bloody mucus. They sometimes accumulate in large quantities in the lower portion of the intestine, so as to cause over-distention of the part, giving rise to much irritation and causing small mucus passages with straining, resembling dysentery, except in not being accompanied by fever. If on examining the abdomen you find an unusual fullness on the left side, extending down as low as you can feel, and this distended part when you strike it with the ends of the fingers gives forth a dull sound, you have reason to think that there is an accumulation there which should be removed. In such a case give free injections of tepid water, and the remedies, and take the exercises hereafter named. Constipation under homœopathic, compared with the same disease under allopathic treatment, is of comparatively little moment; and where there is no mechanical obstruction and the patient has not been in the habit of taking cathartics, we find very little difficulty in relieving the unpleasant symptoms which arise. If the bowels have been very costive for a long time they may never get so as to move every day, perhaps not more frequently than once in two or three days, which will do very well in such cases.

Treatment.—The most important measure, without which remedies will be of little use, is to make an attempt to have a pas-

sage at a regular hour every day, or every other day, and never neglect this duty. Eat brown bread, fruits, vegetables, and only moderately of meats. Never use cathartics or laxatives of any kind, nor high-seasoned food. Take active out-door exercise, walking, running, horseback-riding, &c. When lying down, night and morning, with the lower extremities straightened out, and the head and shoulders slightly elevated, place a hand upon each side of the abdomen and vibrate it sidewise for a minute or two, then commencing at the lower part of the abdomen on the left side, with the ends of the fingers, knead the abdomen directly up to the short ribs on the left side, then across to beneath the right short ribs, and down on the right side of the abdomen, then knead back over the same course. In the morning, on arising from bed, thump with the fist across the lower part of the back and hips, below the small of the back, for a minute or two. Gently vibrating and kneading the abdomen, and thumping across the hips in the erect position as directed above, will be useful in case of nursing children, as well as for adults. Costiveness generally disappears as soon as the child is weaned, and he begins to run around, unless the bowels have been weakened by cathartics or laxatives. In all cases of recent costiveness, where there is soreness and pain, rest is required, therefore, in such cases, omit the above exercises.

Nux vomica: Give a dose of this remedy every night if there are derangements of the stomach, distention of the abdomen, and headache, or frequent urging to stool, with no passage, or slight mucous discharges. *Nux vom.* is especially useful for patients of sedentary habits, and those troubled with piles, and also for pregnant females who are troubled with nausea and vomiting. In the latter case give this remedy at night, and a dose of *Ipecac* in the morning. *Sulphur* should generally follow *Nux vom.*; or give *Sulphur* mornings, and *Nux vom.* nights.

Dose of either of the remedies, see page 7.

Opium is an important remedy for recent cases of constipation, when there is beating and heaviness in the abdomen, or congestion of blood to the head, headache, and red face. It is often useful during pregnancy. Give a dose night and morning.

Bryonia may be given for the constipation of aged persons, and of those who are troubled with rheumatism, also when *Nux vom.* fails to relieve cases for which it seems indicated. Give a dose every morning.

If the patient is a female, and of a mild disposition, *Pulsatilla* will often succeed when *Nux vom.* fails, and it will be useful in all cases when there is acid stomach with the constipation. Give a dose every night. *Sepia* may follow *Pulsatilla* at the end of a week or two. In cases of long standing, if the above remedies fail, give a dose of *Natrum muriaticum* every night, and wet a towel in cold water every morning and apply over the bowels, and over that four or five thicknesses of dry flannel, so as to completely cover the wet towel, and confine the whole by a bandage around the body, pinned or tied tight so as to exclude the cold air. In recent cases of constipation, a remedy should be continued several days without being changed, and in chronic cases several weeks.

COLIC.

This disease is characterized by pain in the bowels, without inflammation. The pain generally occurs in paroxysms, and the bowels are usually constipated. We have two or three varieties of this disease.

1. FLATULENT COLIC.—This form of the disease is generally caused by undigested food in the intestinal canal, giving rise to a copious formation of gas, which produces spasms of the bowels by its irritating effects. It may be caused by cold, worms, and improper food, and is sometimes connected with a gouty, rheumatic, or hysterical diathesis. There is usually more or less rumbling, with distention of the abdomen, and eructations of wind, which almost always afford more or less relief. The pains are severe, spasmodic, twisting, pinching, cutting, or contracting, and are generally felt in the region of the navel, but may occur in other parts, or over the whole abdomen. The patient often presses his hands upon his bowels, and bends over, and turns from side to side in bed. This affection is very common with children, and

sometimes causes convulsions. Even with adults, when the attack is very severe and sudden, the countenance may be pale and shrunken, and the pulse feeble, with faintness and temporary insensibility.

2. BILIOUS COLIC, characterized by paroxysms of severe colic pains, which usually terminate, or are attended by vomiting of yellow or green bile, which affords temporary relief. The attack is often preceded by loss of appetite, nausea, yellowness of the skin and eyes, and uneasiness in the right side, beneath the lower ribs. There is often some fever; and tenderness on pressure over the region of the stomach and liver is not uncommon after a few hours. There are sometimes convulsive movements in different parts of the body, and occasionally partial paralysis of some portion of the upper or lower extremities. The bowels are generally costive, and whether they are or not there may be either an excess or a deficiency of bile in the discharges. If the colic and vomiting continue a long time, even the offensive contents of the bowels may be thrown up; but this is rare, except when the symptoms are caused by a rupture, or by some other obstruction of the bowels. Bilious colic is very common during the hot weather, especially when the nights are cool, and among those exposed to the cool night air. It may also be caused by depressing mental emotions, improper food, over-eating, &c.

3. LEAD COLIC.—Lead miners, glaziers, plumbers, manufacturers of white lead, and painters, are subject to this affection. Persons using water, especially soft water, which has passed through or stood in lead pipes or cisterns, are liable to attacks of this disease. Many of the symptoms are similar to those of other forms of colic; but the pain generally commences less abruptly, and is at first dull and afterward increases and extends to the back and sides. The abdomen about the navel is generally retracted, but sometimes distended. The stools are usually hard, dry, and knotty, but sometimes there is diarrhœa. The tongue is flat and tremulous, the face of a dingy hue, with a dejected and anxious expression. Trembling of the hands and weakness of the wrists, are not uncommon.

Treatment of Colic.—In all cases when there is vomiting, and

even if there is not, examine the abdomen carefully, and see if you can find a rupture, which, if present, will be manifested by a tumor or swelling, usually situated either at the navel, in the groin, or a little above the groin. If you find such a swelling, consult the section on obstruction of the bowels; also do this in all obstinate cases of colic, especially if there are nausea and vomiting. A warm bath is one of the best measures in every form of colic. When you have not conveniences for giving a warm bath, fold a flannel blanket in one direction so that it will be wide enough to extend from the knees to the shoulders, then lay it lengthwise across the bed; fold a sheet in the same manner, but not quite as wide as the blanket, wring the sheet out of warm water, and wrap it around the body and hips, and wrap the ends of the flannel blanket as the patient lies upon it, over the wet sheet; wet the sheet again as soon as it becomes cool. This is a very good substitute for a warm bath. Cloths wrung from hot water and applied simply over the bowels, often afford some relief. In all cases where the bowels are costive, or in any case where there is no diarrhoea, copious injections of warm water will be found useful. Also let the patient drink freely of warm water, especially if there is nausea and vomiting.

Remedies for Flatulent Colic.—Give *Belladonna* when there are cutting pains through the bowels, and there is a swelling like a pad across the abdomen above the navel. This remedy is often useful in the case of children as well as in that of adults. Give a dose every half hour or hour.

Dose of either of these remedies see page 7.

Chamomilla will be required in the case of children and females, and even males, when the bowels are distended with wind and there are tearing and drawing pains, and a sensation as if the intestines were drawn up into a ball. Give a dose every half hour or hour.

Nux vom.: Give this remedy if the disease has been caused by errors of diet, especially if the bowels are costive, and the patient is a man and troubled with piles, and in other cases if there is pressure in the abdomen, as if from a stone, with rumbling and contractive pain, aggravation by walking, and relief from rest and lying

down. Give a dose every hour. If at the end of four or five hours the symptoms are not relieved, give *Colocynth* and consult what is said under the head of that remedy.

Pulsatilla should be given when the disease has been caused by over-eating, or by the use of improper articles, especially if the patient is a female, or if a male, if the eructations are sour, or smell like rotten eggs, or the bowels are loose, and if the pains are worse when sitting or lying, and relieved by walking, and when the face is pale with blue margins around the eyes. Give a dose every hour, and if the patient is not relieved at the end of four or five hours, give *Colocynth* as directed under the head of bilious colic. To overcome a disposition to flatulent colic, give *Carbo veg.* nights, and *China* mornings.

Remedies for Bilious Colic.—*Colocynth* is one of the most important remedies in this form of the disease, and also for flatulent colic, when it is of a decidedly spasmodic character. It is indicated when there is a feeling as if the intestines were squeezed between stones, and when there are cutting, twisting, grasping pains in the bowels, which extend to the stomach with nausea and bilious vomiting, which afford partial relief. Give a dose every hour, and if the patient does not improve after taking the second or third dose, give two tablespoonfuls of common coffee, without milk or sugar, a half an hour from the dose of *Colocynth*, and repeat it, if necessary, two or three times. As soon as the symptoms improve, lengthen the intervals between the doses of *Colocynth* to three or four hours.

Nux vom. is next in importance to *Colocynth*, in the treatment of this affection. The indications are similar to those given under the head of flatulent colic, with the addition of bilious vomiting, which affords temporary relief, with pressure in the pit of the stomach. Repeat the dose every hour. If there is sour vomiting, *Pulsatilla* will generally do better than *Nux vom.* Consult what is said in regard to *Pulsatilla* under the head of flatulent colic.

Chamomilla will often afford relief in the case of women and children, when there is bilious vomiting or eructations, smelling like rotten eggs, with fullness at the pit of the stomach. Give a dose every hour, until there is some change, then lengthen the in-