

Give *Veratrum* when the vomiting is frequent, with cramp-like pain in the bowels, and pressure at the pit of the stomach.

In obstinate cases, where there is great debility, severe pains, burning or a feeling of coldness in the abdomen, with nausea and vomiting, give a dose of *Arsenicum* every hour. To overcome a predisposition to this disease, give *Sulphur* and *Nux. vom.* alternately, three days apart.

Remedies for Lead Colic.—When the pain is severe, give *Belladonna* once in one or two hours, and if it fails to relieve, alternate it with *Nux vom.* at intervals of two hours; and, as soon as there is a decided improvement, lengthen the intervals between the doses. These remedies will require to be continued for several weeks. If the patient does not improve rapidly, occasionally for two or three days, omit them and give *Opium* three or four times a day.

The patient should use to a great extent a milk diet, with more or less meat and vegetables, and he must shun the cause of his disease—give up his occupation if it requires him to use lead. If there is weakness of the wrist-joints, they must be exercised freely every day. A warm bath once in two or three days will be useful.

OBSTRUCTION OF THE BOWELS, RUPTURE, &c.

The most severe and obstinate form of colic is sometimes caused by obstruction of the bowels, preventing the passage downward of their contents. Such an obstruction is sometimes caused by a rupture of the internal layers of the walls of the abdomen, and the protrusion of a portion of the intestine, forming a tumor beneath the skin, which may become strangulated at the point where it protrudes, or at some point, so as to prevent the passage of the contents of the bowels, and also the circulation of blood through the strangulated part. If this state of things is not relieved, mortification and death usually ensue. Ruptures generally occur at the navel, in the groin, or a little above the groin, extending down toward the scrotum in men and labia in females. Sometimes they occur in other parts of the abdomen. In young children the intestine frequently follows the testicle in its descent from the abdomen down into the scrotum; and, if it is not returned and re-

tained by a proper bandage, it is liable to become strangulated. Obstruction of the bowels may also be caused by a fold or loop of the intestine being turned around upon itself, also by one portion falling into another and becoming strangulated. In other cases, gall-stones may form in the intestines; or magnesia, chalk, cherry-stones and the like, with those who are in the habit of swallowing such improper substances, may accumulate and cause obstructions. Tumors pressing upon the bowels, also the contractions which result from the healing up of extensive ulcerations of the mucous membrane, may cause obstruction. The obstruction may be complete or only partial; in the latter case the symptoms may abate in a great measure and return again and again for months and years, and the patient finally either recover or die.

Symptoms of Obstruction.—Severe colic pains, followed by vomiting, without fever or marked bilious derangement, are the first symptoms. If the obstruction is not relieved the vomiting continues until the offensive contents of the bowels are thrown up, and the bowels become more or less distended with gas, the respiration oppressed, hiccough appears, the pulse becomes small and irregular, and cold and clammy sweats appear on the surface, and death generally follows. Sometimes delirium, and in children convulsions, precede the fatal termination. The abdomen generally, as the disease progresses, gradually becomes tender, perhaps only near the point of obstruction, and there is more or less fever.

Treatment.—In all cases where there are symptoms of obstruction, the abdomen and groin should be carefully examined, to ascertain if there is a rupture, which will manifest itself by a tumor or swelling, which is liable to be more or less tender on pressure, and may be very small or quite large. If you find that the symptoms are caused by a rupture, give a dose of *Nux vom.*, and if, at the end of two hours, the symptoms are not relieved, give a dose of *Aconite*, and afterward continue these two remedies alternately, two hours apart; immediately raise the hips until they are a foot or so higher than the shoulders, then place the thighs and legs bent at nearly right angles, as when an individual is sitting, and either have the feet rest against the side of the house, or have them held by assistants, then with the fingers of one hand, press

gently but steadily on the tumor, and with those of the other, endeavor to work the contents of the swelling back through the opening through which they have protruded. Remember that the part last protruded or nearest the opening must return first. With a little patience and perseverance, you will often succeed. But if you do not soon succeed, send immediately for a physician or surgeon—an allopathist if you cannot obtain a homœopathist. After the intestine has been returned, a truss should be carefully fitted, and worn constantly.

In all cases of obstruction of the bowels, copious injections of warm water should be used, and repeated from time to time, as they sometimes mechanically overcome the obstruction. Also, a warm-bath will often be found useful.

Nux vom. is an important remedy for this disease, and may be given once in two hours. If, at the end of twelve or twenty-four hours, it fails to relieve the symptoms, give a dose of *Bryonia* once in two hours. *Colocynth* is sometimes useful, repeated as directed for bilious colic. Also consult the section on bilious colic.

Opium: If, notwithstanding the use of other remedies, the patient becomes very much exhausted, or the substance vomited become very offensive, give *Opium* every hour. Dose, six globules, or one drop, dissolved in a few spoonfuls of water.

If the patient becomes very much exhausted in this disease, give him beef-tea, mutton-broth, and rice-water. These articles may be given by injection, if the stomach will not retain them.

This affection cannot always be cured, for sometimes the obstruction is of so permanent a character that the patient must die, but we cannot tell when this is the case, and there is always hope while there is life, for patients sometimes recover when we least expect it, especially when the disease has neither been aggravated by drastic cathartic remedies, nor the bowels rendered torpid by large doses of opium, administered during its early stage.

RUPTURE (HERNIA).

If this disease is attended by colic or nausea and vomiting, consult the section on obstruction of the bowels, and follow the direc-

tions you will find there for the treatment of strangulated hernia or rupture. A patient who is troubled with a rupture, should never go a single day without wearing a good truss, for if the intestine is allowed to protrude, it is liable to become strangulated at any moment, and life is always endangered by this accident. For a rupture at the navel in children, cut circular pieces of cotton cloth, from the size of a pea to that of a half dollar, and enough when stitched together to be at least half an inch in thickness; then cover the rounding surface of the pad thus formed, with adhesive plaster, and stitch the back of the pad to the centre and plastered surface of a strip of adhesive plaster about two inches wide, and long enough to extend about three quarters of the way around the body; then warm the plaster, press back the intestine, and place the pad directly over the navel, and carry the ends of the long strip snugly around the body, and put a belly-band around the whole. Change the plaster as often as it becomes loose—once in one or two weeks. For a rupture which descends toward the scrotum, in infants, make a compress of cotton cloth, about the size of a hen's egg, press back the intestine, and place it over the part where the intestine protrudes, and pin the diaper closely over the compress, and when you change the diaper, keep up gentle pressure, so as to prevent the intestine from protruding until the compress is again applied.

In addition to the above mechanical measures for the relief and cure of hernia, give to either adults or children who are troubled with this affection, a dose of *Nux vom.* every night for three weeks, then give a dose of *Silicea* every night for one week, after which give *Nux vom.* again and so continue; *Sulphur* will sometimes be of service if the above remedies fail. In the case of children the disease will generally soon be cured if the remedies named are given, and the compress is properly applied and kept on, so as to prevent the protrusion of the intestine.

PILES (HEMORRHOIDS).

This disease is frequently caused by sedentary and indolent habits, and by occupations which confine to the sitting position.

Sitting on cushions favors the development of piles by heating the parts. High-seasoned food, stimulating and fermented drinks and cathartic remedies are also among the causes which give rise to this affection.

Symptoms.—A sensation of fullness, heat, and perhaps itching is felt about the anus, caused in a great measure by the dilatation of the veins in the lower part of the intestine or rectum, and in the anus or external passage. The swelling increases until small tumors form which are sore and painful. These may be external and visible or internal, and are often of a bluish color, and when inflamed they are very sore and painful to the touch. There is frequently a discharge of blood, especially from internal piles, and such discharges often return repeatedly until a habit is established, and there is a feeling of fullness before and relief after such discharges.

Treatment.—If there are much inflammation, heat, pain, soreness, and fever, give *Aconite* once in two hours until these symptoms are relieved. If there is hemorrhage give *Nitric acid* once in two hours until it is relieved, and then give a dose every morning, and a dose of *Nux vom.* every night for two weeks, after which give *Nux vom.* at night and *Sulphur* in the morning. These two remedies may be continued for several months. If notwithstanding the above remedies hemorrhage returns, a dose of *Calcarea carb.* given night and morning for a few weeks will rarely fail to relieve this symptom, and also to benefit the piles. If the flow of blood is very profuse give a dose of *Ipecac* every hour until it is relieved. If there is no hemorrhage and the patient is either of sedentary habits or a high liver, give *Nux vom.* at night and *Sulphur* in the morning. With females *Pulsatilla* sometimes does better than *Nux vom.* In obstinate cases if the piles are bluish and there is burning in them, give *Carbo veg.* night and morning.

If a patient expects a permanent cure of this disease, he must shun the causes which have produced it, or he can never obtain anything more than palliative relief from the best remedies. He must shun all stimulating drinks and spices, use brown bread, and but little meat, and eat temperately, and take active out-door ex-

ercise. Lie with the face downward, and sustain the weight of the body by the elbows and toes, resting on a sofa or bed, for a few moments, and then slowly raise the hips and lower them five or six times; this tends to relieve the congestion of the veins about the anus, and if repeated two or three times a day, it is an excellent form of exercise, not only for the piles, but also for falling of the bowels, as well as for falling of the womb.

FALLING OF THE BOWELS (PROLAPSUS ANI).

This affection is characterized by the protrusion of the mucous membrane of the rectum, or lower portion of the intestine, through the anus. This accident is generally caused by straining at stool, and is much more common with children than with adults.

Treatment.—To return the protruded portion of the mucous membrane, let the child lie on his face, with the hips elevated higher than the shoulders, oil a soft piece of muslin, three or four inches square, with sweet oil, cream or lard, place it over the protruded part, hold it lightly but smoothly over the tumor with the fingers of one hand, and pass the forefinger of the other hand directly into the centre of the tumor, in the direction of the anus, carrying the muslin before the finger through the anus, until the entire protruded part has been returned; then hold the finger there for a moment or two, and afterward gently withdraw it, together with the muslin. Sometimes simply pressing the flesh on each side, over the tumor, with the hips elevated, will cause the bowel to return; this can be tried first. Patients who are much troubled with this difficulty, should be required to have their evacuations in a position halfway between sitting and standing, and should avoid straining.

Give *Ignatia* at night, and *Calcarea carb.* in the morning, and continue these remedies one month, and longer if the patient is doing well. If, at the end of a month, the disposition to this affection is not overcome, give *Nux vom.* at night, and *Sulphur* in the morning for a month, after which *Sepia* will sometimes be useful in obstinate cases. If there is a frequent inclination to go to stool,

with small mucous passages, give a dose of *Mercurius viv.* once in two hours, until this symptom is relieved, then give *Sulphur* night and morning. Also take regularly, at least night and morning, the exercise directed for piles, in the last section.

ITCHING OF THE ANUS.

This may be caused by piles; in that case there is generally more or less swelling and soreness; for its relief consult the section on piles. It may be caused by pin-worms, and when this is the case there is generally a creeping and tingling sensation, and on examination the worms often can be seen, and they are frequently found on the passages from the bowels. This is a very frequent cause of itching of the anus in the case of children. For the proper remedies consult the section on worms. Itching is frequently caused around the anus, by a very fine eruption of pimples; they may be scarcely perceptible. In all cases when you are satisfied that the itching is neither caused by piles nor by worms, consult the section on lichen, and follow the directions you there find, for the treatment of that disease.

INTESTINAL WORMS.

There are three different kind of worms which have been found in the intestines of man—the pin-worm, the long round worm, and the tapeworm.

The pin-worm inhabits the very lower portion of the intestines, the rectum, and causes an intense itching, tingling and creeping sensation, which annoys the patient excessively, especially at night, and while sitting. The whole nervous system is sometimes intensely excited by them, so as to cause twitchings and convulsions. I have known the most intense headache, through the forehead, lasting almost without cessation for years, to result from the irritation caused by these worms; the headache disappeared immediately when the worm disease was cured.

Treatment for Pin-Worms.—If there is intense itching on going to bed with heat and restlessness, give a dose of *Aconite*, about one hour before retiring, and if the patient when in bed does not soon fall asleep, but remains nervous, give a dose of *Ignatia*. This variety of worms generally affects delicate children, and persons whose digestive organs are weak and easily deranged. To cure this affection permanently and prevent a return of the symptoms, it is necessary to give remedies for several weeks, and in fact months. *Aconite* and *Ignatia* will do little more than palliate the symptoms for the time-being. To permanently cure the disease give a dose of *Sulphur* every morning for a week. If the symptoms are not so severe as to require *Aconite* at night, it will be better to give the *Sulphur* at night. At the end of the week omit *Sulphur* and give *Calcarea carb.* in the same manner for a week, then omit it and give *China* for a week, then discontinue all remedies for one week, after which give in rotation a single dose of the above remedies at intervals of one week, and continue them for months, as they will benefit the general health of the patient, and tend to eradicate any constitutional predisposition on which the existence of these worms may depend. A small injection of *Sweet oil*, or of weak *Whiskey-and-water*, may be given every night until the symptoms disappear, then give it once a week for a few weeks.

The long round worm inhabits the small intestines principally, sometimes it passes up into the stomach, and occasionally up the gullet toward the mouth; when in the latter situation, it causes a strangling or choking sensation, and the patient may swallow it or throw it up. If an individual is troubled with these worms, they will occasionally be seen in the stools. They sometimes grow to the length of eight or ten inches. Many children who are comparatively healthy, are troubled with such worms, and generally without their being a source of any particular inconvenience; in fact, within my own observation, I have seen worse symptoms from the popular worm medicines, than I have ever seen from this variety of worms. We can rarely say, with any great degree of certainty, that a child or an individual is troubled with these worms, unless we see them, for we may have, from an improper diet, or weak digestive powers, all the symptoms which are

supposed to denote their presence; such as picking of the nose, craving appetite, nausea, colic, pains in the bowels, hardness and distention of the abdomen, crying out in sleep, grating the teeth, twitching and convulsions.

Treatment for Long Round Worms.—Give a dose of *Cina* every morning until the symptoms are relieved; also give *Mercurius viv.* every night for one week, after which give a dose of *Sulphur* once a week for several weeks. For worm fever give *Aconite*; for convulsive symptoms, give either *Belladonna* or *Ignatia*; and for worm-colic give *Cina*, and if it does not relieve within one hour, give *Mercurius viv.*

TAPEWORM.—Undoubtedly the most frequent cause of the tapeworm in man, is the use of measly pork, which contains these worms in one stage of their development. If fresh measly pork is fed to the dog, tapeworms are developed in his intestines, and if joints of the tapeworm, which contain ova or eggs, at maturity, are fed to the pig, they cause measly pork. If such pork is well cooked, there is no danger of its generating tapeworms, and there is less danger when it has been some time cured or salted. Tapeworms are quite common in dogs and various other animals, and it is supposed also, that they may sometimes be developed in the intestines of man by his swallowing their eggs, which are voided by such animals, in his food and drink, as the Hindoos, who eat no flesh, are sometimes affected by these worms; but it is undoubtedly true, that man contracts tapeworms far more frequently by eating imperfectly cooked flesh of animals, generally of the pig, which contains them in their cystic state or stage of imperfect development.

If a patient is troubled with a tapeworm, he is quite sure to pass portions of it frequently. This worm is flat, and jointed somewhat resembling gourd seeds, strung together lengthwise, and often grows to a very great length. The sight of portions of the worm in the stools, is the only sure sign of its existence, for the craving appetite, colic pains, emaciation, and other symptoms which sometimes result, may all arise from other causes; and patients may be affected with tapeworm, and yet enjoy very comfortable health, and have few symptoms.

Treatment for Tapeworm.—Bruise well a tablespoonful of pumpkin seeds, and make a strong tea from them by steeping, and drink half of it at night and the rest of it in the morning, and repeat it for three or four days, if necessary; also, take for several months, *Sulphur* and *Mercurius viv.* one week apart. If this does not cure, call on a homœopathic physician. The patient should eat no pork, nor raw or imperfectly cooked meat of any kind.

Patients troubled with any kind of worms, require a good nourishing diet, but should abstain entirely from candies, much sweet food, pies, cakes, and coffee. Children troubled with worms, require sunlight, fresh air, and active out-door exercise.

INFLAMMATION OF THE LIVER (HEPATITIS).

This disease in both the acute and chronic forms, is much more frequent in hot than in temperate and cold climates. It may be caused by exposure to cold damp air when the body is hot, also by the use of mercury, alcoholic and fermented drinks, and high living.

Symptoms of Acute Inflammation of the Liver.—This disease commences with either sharp and almost lancinating, or else dull or aching pains beneath the lower ribs on the right side: sometimes extending across toward the left side; there is also a feeling of oppression and tenderness on pressing up beneath the lower ribs, and sometimes there is pain in the right shoulder. Chills and fever either precede, accompany, or soon follow, the local symptoms, and not unfrequently there are nausea and vomiting. The bowels are generally costive, but in some cases loose; the urine is scanty and high colored, and the skin is frequently jaundiced. There are often fullness and swelling beneath the right lower ribs. If the disease is very acute, it may run a rapid course, terminating either in recovery, or the commencement of an abscess within a week. If an abscess forms, which rarely occurs, the pulse becomes more frequent, and there are chills, perspiration, feeling of weight, and throbbing in the side; it may break externally, or into the stomach, bowels, or into the air passages,

and the patient may recover or die. Sometimes the patient dies before the abscess breaks; in rare instances it breaks either into the abdominal cavity, or into the pleura, and causes inflammation and death. The disease may be less acute, and last two or more weeks, and even become chronic, without the formation of an abscess.

Chronic inflammation of the liver may be the result of an acute attack, or it may come on slowly and may terminate in recovery, or the formation of an abscess; or again, the liver may become indurated and enlarged, and in other instances contracted. The symptoms are often obscure; there may be little or no pain, perhaps simply uneasiness in the region of the liver, and tenderness on pressure; and there may be some of the following symptoms: Furred tongue, bitter taste, occasional vomiting, irregular bowels, unhealthy evacuations, dry skin, yellowness of the skin, eyes, and urine, a short dry cough, depression of spirits, slight febrile excitement toward night, and emaciation. Sometimes dropsy of the abdomen and swelling of the lower extremities, result. The patient's easiest position, in either the acute or chronic form of the disease, is usually on the affected side.

Treatment of Acute Inflammation of the Liver.—Give a dose of *Aconite* every hour if there is much fever with a dry skin, or there are sharp and severe pains. Continue it until the fever is relieved. If *Aconite* alone does not relieve the sharp pains in three or four hours, omit it and give a dose of *Belladonna* in its stead, especially if there are great restlessness, sleeplessness, and headache.

Dose of either of the remedies, see page 7.

Bryonia is one of the most important remedies after *Aconite* for this disease. If in the course of twelve or twenty hours *Aconite* does not relieve the fever and pain, give a dose of *Bryonia* once in six hours, and *Aconite* every hour between the doses; especially when there are dull aching pains, fullness, soreness on pressure in the region of the liver, or beneath the right floating ribs. As soon as the fever is relieved the *Aconite* can be discontinued, and the *Bryonia* can be given alone. *Nux vomica* is often required after *Bryonia*.

Nux vomica: If notwithstanding the use of the above remedies

in three or four days, the skin and eyes become yellow, or there are great sensitiveness in the region of the liver on pressure with dull pains, bitter taste, vomiting, and high-colored urine, give a dose of *Nux vom.* once in four hours, and if this remedy fails to relieve the above symptoms at the end of twenty-four hours alternate it with *Mercurius viv.* at intervals of three hours. If the bowels are loose this will be another indication for *Mercurius viv.*

Lachesis may be given once in two hours, if you have reason to fear that an abscess is about to form, or if the severity of the disease is not relieved within five or six days after the attack. If an abscess forms which will very rarely happen, give *Silicea* three times a day, and *China* at bedtime. In all cases as soon as the symptoms are relieved give *Sulphur* night and morning. Wring a towel from cold water and lay it over the region of the liver and stomach, and cover it entirely with five or six thicknesses of dry flannel, and with a dry towel around the body confine the whole to its place; wet the towel once in eight hours; but if at the end of twenty-four hours there is no improvement apply warm cloths.

Treatment of Chronic Inflammation of the Liver.—Give a dose of *Nux vom.* every night and *Sulphur* every morning, and continue them as long as the patient improves. When the improvement ceases give *Lycopodium* every night and *Bryonia* every morning. If the patient has recently suffered from intermittent or bilious fevers, instead of the last remedies named give *Carbo veg.* at night and *China* in the morning.

JAUNDICE.

This disease is characterized by yellowness of the eyes, skin, and urine. The yellow color is caused by the yellow constituent of bile remaining in the blood; and this results either when the liver ceases to secrete bile, or when there is an obstruction in the biliary duct, so that the bile secreted cannot enter the intestine, which mechanically prevents the further secretion of this fluid.

An attack of jaundice is often preceded by depression of spirits, disordered vision, general uneasiness, especially in the

region of the stomach and liver, loss of appetite, nausea, and vomiting. The eyes usually first become yellow, then the face, neck, and upper part of the chest; and more or less rapidly the entire surface, but sometimes only a part of the body assumes this hue, and generally the color is the most intense where the skin is the thinnest. At first the color is a light yellow, but if the disease continues it may become of a deep orange color, occasionally of a greenish hue, and in very bad cases almost black; sometimes there is itching of the skin. The urine undergoes about the same changes of color as the skin, and the stools in a majority of cases are of a whitish gray, or clay color, from the absence of bile. There is often some fever in connection with this disease, and there may be uneasiness, fullness, and even pain in the region of the stomach, and beneath the lower ribs on the right side. More or less drowsiness is not uncommon. This disease may last but for a few days or weeks, or for months and even years in obstinate cases. New-born infants are very subject to jaundice, which generally soon disappears. Jaundice rarely proves fatal except when complicated with or caused by organic disease of the liver, and when it occurs in a depraved state of the system, when the skin assumes a blackish or greenish hue. The first favorable sign is usually a reappearance of a healthy color to the stools and this is generally accompanied by an improvement of the general symptoms, and the patient is often much better before the color of the skin materially changes.

Treatment of Jaundice.—When this disease is accompanied by fever, fullness, soreness, or pain in the region of the liver, give *Bryonia* once in six hours. If there is headache or depression of spirits, give *Belladonna*, alternately with *Bryonia*, three hours apart, when the patient is awake. These remedies should be continued several days, and even for two or three weeks, if the general and local symptoms improve.

Dose of either of the remedies, see page 7.

Nux vom. may follow *Bryonia*, in case that remedy fails to relieve all the symptoms, and it may be given at the commencement of the attack, instead of *Bryonia*, when the disease has been caused by mental application, passion, intemperance, or the sup-

pression of an intermittent fever. Give a dose three or four times a day. *Bryonia* will often follow this remedy, to advantage.

Mercurius viv.: Give this remedy if, notwithstanding the use of the above remedies, the skin becomes very yellow, and the region of the liver painful to the touch, swollen and hard, and when the stools are of a grayish white color. Give a dose three times a day.

China may be given, if the disease has been caused by the use of *Mercury*; also if it is connected with intermittent fever, and *Nux vom.* fails to relieve the symptoms. When the disease has in a great measure abated, give a dose of this remedy every night. *Sulphur* is useful to complete the cure. Give a dose every night. In obstinate cases, *Sulphur*, *Nitric acid*, *Hepar sulph.*, and *Lachesis*, one or more may be required.

For the jaundice of new-born infants, give *Mercurius viv.*, two doses twelve hours apart, then give a dose of *China* once a day. Dose, two or three globules.

The diet should be light and free from stimulants, and while the fever and uneasiness at the stomach remain, the patient should abstain from animal food, and eat rice, stale bread, gruel, and farina, and roasted potatoes well mashed with a little salt and cream.

PASSAGE OF GALL-STONES.

Gall-stones are earthy concretions, of a yellowish or brownish color, which form in the gall-bladder, or in the gall-duct; sometimes in the intestine near the entrance of the gall-duct. When they form in the gall-bladder, there may be but one, or several; they may be small or large enough to fill the gall-bladder. So long as they remain in the gall-bladder, they generally cause little or no inconvenience, but when they find their way into the gall-duct, and put the coats of that tube on the stretch, they produce the most intense pain and suffering, perhaps as severe as any to which the human frame is liable. The pain usually comes on suddenly, and occurs in paroxysms and is felt a little to the right of the stomach, beneath the lower ribs, and may shoot through to

the back. There are sometimes nausea and vomiting, anxiety, great restlessness, faintness, and great prostration, with pale skin, small and frequent pulse. Several paroxysms may occur in an hour, and the attack usually lasts from a few hours to several days, until the stone enters the intestine, when the sufferings are immediately relieved, and the stone passes off with the discharges.

Treatment.—If the pain is the direct result of the irritation caused by the passage of a rough stone through the duct, mechanically irritating and over-distending the passage, we can hardly expect to relieve the sufferings with homœopathic remedies any more than we can expect to relieve the sufferings caused by the knife while amputating a limb, by the use of such remedies. In both cases the sufferings result from the direct action of a mechanical cause, and can only be removed by the influence of some remedy, in large doses, which is capable of lessening the general nervous susceptibility for the time-being. But it undoubtedly often happens that the paroxysms of pain are caused by a spasmodic contraction of the duct on the passing substance, and therefore these spasms can perhaps in some cases be relieved by homœopathic remedies, and as they often cease in a short time owing to the passage of the stone, it is well to give the remedies a trial.

Belladonna: Give a dose of this remedy, and if there is no change in the symptoms in half an hour repeat it. If at the end of an hour there is no change, give a dose of *Nux vom.* and repeat this at the end of another hour if necessary. In addition to the above give a tablespoonful of *Sweet oil*, and if the pain persists, repeat it once in two hours until four doses have been taken, then omit it. If the above remedies fail to relieve, you can try *Bryonia*, and give a dose every hour.

If you have conveniences, give a warm bath, and if you have not, wring large cloths from warm water and apply them over the seat of the pain. If you fail to relieve the patient, and his sufferings are very severe, and you cannot obtain the services of a homœopathic physician, you can give the patient, if an adult, either twenty-five drops of *Laudanum* or one sixth of a grain of *Morphine*, and repeat it once at the end of one or two hours, if necessary.

BILIOUSNESS.

Some persons are frequently troubled with what they call biliousness, and although it is not a scientific term, yet it is one which is generally understood. Patients who are in the habit of taking cathartics or emetics, when the period arrives for their usual "cleaning out," are sure to be troubled with biliousness.

Symptoms.—There is more or less fullness, sensation of a load or other symptoms of uneasiness in the region of the stomach. The appetite is impaired and the bowels constipated. There is languor, dull headache or sleepiness, and sometimes slight yellowness of the eyes and skin.

Treatment.—Shun emetics and cathartics, especially blue-pills and all mercurials, for patients can never be cured while continuing to take such remedies—for although they may afford palliative relief, they never fail to do harm in the end. Let the patient live light, and take a dose of *Bryonia* every morning, and a dose of *Nux vom.* every night, until the symptoms disappear.

INFLAMMATION OF THE SPLEEN (AGUE CAKE).

This disease may be caused by direct violence, great muscular exertion, various febrile diseases, and the malaria or poison which causes agues. Chronic inflammation or congestion, resulting in enlargement, is quite common in connection with intermittent and remittent fevers.

Symptoms.—Dull or sharp pain, deep beneath the lower left ribs, with more or less tenderness on external pressure, are among the first symptoms. In some instances there is very little pain, simply a feeling of weight or fullness, which is worse when the patient lies on the affected side. The attack is generally accompanied with chills and fever, and sometimes there are nausea and vomiting, cough, difficulty of breathing and hiccough. The bowels are usually constipated. The spleen often becomes enlarged so as to be felt beneath the lower left ribs, and in chronic cases it sometimes becomes very much enlarged, and nearly fills the left side of the abdomen.

Treatment.—If the disease has been caused by mechanical injuries or over muscular exertion, give *Arnica* once in two hours. If there is high febrile excitement, give a dose of *Aconite* every hour until it is lessened.

Bryonia, after either *Arnica* or *Aconite*, in acute cases, is generally the most important remedy, especially when there are sharp or dull pains, with soreness which is increased by pressure or movement. Give a dose once in three hours. As soon as the acute symptoms have been relieved, give a dose of *China* once in four hours.

China should generally follow the above remedies, and when the disease occurs in districts where intermittent and remittent fevers prevail, if the symptoms are not very acute, it may be given at the commencement of the disease. Give a dose once in six hours. If there are vomiting, burning, and great debility, give *Arsenicum* once in two hours. In chronic cases, give *China* every night for two weeks, then *Sulphur*, and afterward *Arsenicum*, each for two weeks. Wring a towel from cold water, and apply over the diseased organ, and over that four or five thicknesses of dry flannel; wet the towel once in eight hours.

CHAPTER VI.

DISEASES OF THE URINARY AND GENITAL ORGANS.

INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS (NEPHRITIS).

THIS disease may be caused by wounds, bruises, exposure to wet and cold, the application of blisters to the skin, the use of certain medicines internally, such as turpentine, Spanish flies, and alcoholic drinks. The presence of gravel or stone in the kidneys, or in the passage to the bladder, may cause this disease. Gouty individuals are very subject to it.

Symptoms.—A sharp and severe, a dull and heavy, or a burning pain, deep in the small of the back on one side, is the most prominent symptom. The pain frequently extends down in the direction of the bladder, groin, scrotum, or even the inside of the thigh. Sudden motions of the body, or heavy pressure over the kidneys, increase the sufferings. There is often a feeling of numbness extending down the thigh, and the testicle is sometimes drawn up and sore. There is generally a frequent inclination to pass urine, and it is high colored, scanty, and perhaps mixed with blood or mucus, and it may deposit a gravelly or earthy matter on standing. Sometimes there is a suppression of urine from the diseased kidney; in that case the urine discharged may be clear, coming entirely from the well kidney. If both kidneys are inflamed, and the urine is entirely suppressed, if relief is not soon obtained, stupor and death follow. Chills followed by fever attend this disease; the fever may be slight or high, and is apt to be remittent. The bowels are generally constipated, and nausea and vomiting are not uncommon, in severe cases. The inflammation may grad-