

**Hæmorrhoids** make their appearance while suffering from an attack of diarrhœa. *Collins.* (W. M. Williamson, Proc. H. M. S., Penna., 1873.)

*Hydr. can.* **Hæmorrhoids.** In cases of hemorrhage from piles where a small loss of blood is followed by excessive prostration, *Hydr. can.* will be efficient. (H. F. Hunt, M. I., v. 10, p. 146.)

**Hæmorrhoids.** Since birth of first child eleven years before, Mrs. D. has suffered with piles, bleeding but slightly and protruding at stool, which is followed by severe contractive pain in the anus and stitches up the rectum, lasting until exactly 5 P. M. each day, when the pain suddenly ceased. There was prompt relief from *Ignat.* (A. J. H. M. M., 1873.)

**Internal Hæmorrhoids.** Mr. M., æt. 55, constant tenesmus, with habitual profuse hæmorrhage after stool. Has for years had more or less relaxation of bowels, and some prolapsus ani, with great suffering, the bowel was usually replaced by gentle pressure after local use of warm water. To liquify the stool and prevent descent of the gut he had used tepid injections, avoiding straining. Found large internal piles composed of erectile venous tissue, analogous to nævus, involving the mucous and deeper structure, pedunculated in form. The three largest were drawn upon separately by the vulsellum forceps, transfixed at the base by cross needles, the mucous membrane circularly incised and ligated with strong saddlers' silk; the needles were then withdrawn, having served to prevent the silk from slipping. The little tumors greatly distended, were pushed back, and hot flaxseed poultices applied, the strangulated parts coming away in six days. R. *Podoph.*<sup>2o</sup>, in water, five or six times a day, during treatment. Cured. (M. Macfarlan, H. M., June, 1873, p. 511.)

**Anal and Rectal Fissure.** By W. Eggert. Pathology and treatment. (N. A. J. H., v. 22, p. 153; also, in Trans. of A. I.

**Fissure of the Anus** had existed for one year in a man, æt. 30. After the futile employment of several remedies he was cured by the internal use of *Ratan.*, in drop doses, every night and morning, combined with the local use of a glycerole of the same remedy. Twelve drops of the tincture to two drachms of glycerine. (G. C. Hibbard, A. H. O., May, 1873, p. 255.)

**Fistula in Ano.** Mrs. B., has aching, beating, throbbing pain in the lumbo-sacral region, with occasional perineal tumefaction, which discharged blood and pus; constipation, stools slipping back

after much effort; great anxiety. R. *Silic.*<sup>5m</sup>. Cured. (T. D. Stow, H. M., March, 1872, p. 353.)

**Worms.** The *muriate of tin* has been successfully employed for worms. (T. S. Hoyne, U. S. M. and S. J., v. 8, p. 430.)

*Arsenite of Copper.* Cured crampy pains in the lower bowels, accompanied by extreme vesical and rectal tenesmus; had to void urine often, with great suffering. (J. H. Marsden, H. M., Jan., 1873, p. 259.)

*Cupr. ars.* Cured attacks of excruciating pains in the bowels occurring every two or three weeks. (J. H. Marsden, Jan., 1873, p. 261.)

## Liver.

**Hepatic Affections.** *Acon.* Black stools; high fever; dry heat; great thirst; restlessness; anxiety; moaning; plethora; sanguine temperament, lively character, brown or black hair and highly colored complexion; aggravation of symptoms from *midnight* to 3 A. M., and from 9 A. M. to *noon*.

*Arsen.* Painless black stools; painful bloatedness in right hypochondrium, with violent burning pain; violent thirst; anxiety; restlessness and general aggravation from midnight to 1 A. M. Lymphatic and scrofulous constitution.

*Bellad.* High fever; congestion of the head; pupils at first contracted, afterward dilated; insomnia; severe headache; vomiting of watery, slimy and bilious fluid; great thirst; hepatic region painful and sore to the touch; bilious temperament; especially suitable for diseases of women and children and persons of a mild temperament, with blue eyes, light hair, fine complexion and delicate skin; aggravation *after midnight*, and at 3 or 4 P. M.

*Bryon.* Bilious vomiting; bitter taste; white or thick yellowish coating on the tongue, or white or yellowish streak down the middle (*Leptand.* black or yellow streak down the middle); great thirst or only dryness of the mouth; nausea and faintness on sitting up in bed; inclination to *keep still*; soreness of the liver to pressure (*Bellad.* to touch); violent oppression of the chest, with rapid and anxious respiration; obstinate constipation; stools dark and dry as if burnt; after chagrin; aggravation from movement and at 9 P. M.; temperament nervous or dry, meagre and bilious; dark hair, eyes and complexion.

*Calc. carb.* Often indicated in hepatic affections of scrofulous children; chewing motion of the jaws during sleep (*Bryon.* and *Helleb.*); scrobiculus swollen like a saucer turned bottom up; plethoric, lymphatic, scrofulous, cachectic constitution.

*Cinchon.* Painless black stools (*Arsen.*); painless diarrhoea, worse at night and after eating (*Ferrum*, worse after eating or drinking); pain in hepatic region as from sub-cutaneous ulceration, worse from touch; liver swollen; distended veins on the face and head; sensitiveness to external cold; great weakness and lassitude; aggravation of the complaint every second day, with shooting and pressive pains, swelling and hardness of liver and stomach, etc.

*Digit.* Stool gray, ash-colored, white as chalk; chilliness previous to stool; feeling of great emptiness in the stomach often previous to falling asleep; pulse very slow or irregular.

*Hepar.* Abscesses; after mercurial poisoning.

*Kali bichr.* White stools with dull pains in right hypochondrium, limited to a small spot.

*Laches.* After *Bellad.* or *Mercur.*, its correlatives, often comes to the rescue when *Bellad.* or *Mercur.* seems indicated, but fails; suitable for drunkards; hypochondriac region very sensitive to pressure; inability to bear anything tight around the waist (compare *Calc. carb.*, *Lith. carb.*, *Lycop.*, *Nux vom.* and *Spongia*); much flatulence; palpitation of the heart; abscesses in the liver (*Hepar*, *Kali carb.*, *Mercur.* and *Silic.*); pain when coughing, as if ulcerated; excessively offensive stools whether formed or not; aching pains in shin-bones; urine frothy (albuminous; *Chenop.*, *Lycop.*, *Seneg.*, *Thuja*) or dark, almost black (caused by an admixture of bile or blood, or by an excess of urea; *Helleb.*, *Leptand.*); a constant tormenting urging in the rectum without a stool (*Nux vom.* and *Sulphur*); urgency to defecate, but the constant pain is increased by the effort, and the patient is obliged to desist; bilious temperament; aggravation in afternoon, and after sleep.

This indispensable remedy has not generally received the attention that it richly deserves. By many physicians it has been almost entirely overlooked. Hering's proving of it will serve as a noble monument, "more perennial than brass," to perpetuate his memory.

*Leptand.* Clay-colored diarrhoea (*Mercur.*); stools of mucus, blood and black fecal matter; black, profuse, papescent, tar-like, very fetid stools, generally worse in the p.m. and evening (*Podoph.*, worse a.m.); yellow-coated tongue (*Podoph.*, white), and brown and

very dark urine (see *Laches.*); tongue thickly coated with a black or yellow streak down the centre (see *Bryon.*); aching pains in the liver; constant distress with frequent sharp pains in the lower part of the epigastrium and upper portion of the umbilical region; pain in transverse colon; hot, aching pain in the liver, extending to the spine, with chilliness along the spine; great burning distress in the posterior portion of the liver and in the spine (see *Podoph.*).

*Lycop.* Chronic liver-affections; after fright; obstinate constipation; incarcerated flatulence; chronic diarrhoea; complication with pneumonia; when breathing, fan-like motion of the nostrils; one foot hot the other cold;\* foamy urine (see *Laches.*); crossness after awaking; aggravation from 4 to 8 p.m.; temperament lymphatic.

*Mercur.* Constipation with hard, tenacious and knotty feces, which cannot be expelled without straining (*Sulphur*); slimy or clay-colored stools (*Leptand.*); loose and dysenteric evacuations, with great and long continued tenesmus; profuse flow of tough saliva; very fetid breath (*Pulsat.*, putrid in the morning); gums spongy; moist tongue, with great thirst (*Pulsat.*, tongue dry as if burnt, yet no thirst); ulceration of the tonsils; swelling of the glands; hepatitis, the liver being very tender, with much jaundice; stitches in the liver; inability to lie on the right side (*Kali carb.*, can lie only on the right side); sweat without relief; adapted to bilious fevers and hepatic diseases in lymphatic or scrofulous temperaments, and especially to syphilitic diseases; aggravation at night or in the evening.

*Nux vom.* Sensation of fullness in liver; pressure; swelling of liver; florid complexion, with yellow tinge; sour or bitter taste; constipation; great irritability and hypochondriac mood; awakes at about 3 a.m., and finally falls into a heavy, unrefreshing morning sleep; clothes feel too tight (see *Laches.*); after drugs and nostrums; aggravation in the morning and after eating; bilious temperament.

*Podoph.* Diarrhoea a.m., black stools a.m. (see *Leptand.*); stools green and watery, or natural, but exhaustive; jaundice in complication with gall-stones; then the pain extends from the region of the gall-bladder, and when at its height, it is mostly attended with nausea; fullness, pain and soreness in right hypochondrium; twisting pain, with sensation of heat in liver (*Leptand.*, burning); the patient is continually chafing and shaking the hypochondriac region; prolapsus ani; belching of hot, very sour flatus; tongue

\* One hand hot, the other cold, compare *Digit.*, *Ipec.*, *Mezer.* and *Pulsat.*

coated white (*Leptand.*, yellow); emission of fetid flatulence; eructations smelling like rotten eggs (*tasting* like rotten eggs; *Sepia*, *Stannum*, *Sulphur*, *Tart. em.*, *Valer.*); supplementary to *Calc. carb.* and *Sulphur*; aggravation evening and before midnight.

*Pulsat.* Stools ever varying in their color (*Sulphur*, stools changeable); green, slimy diarrhœa, worse towards evening and in the night; no thirst; oppressed chest; lymphatic constitution.

*Sepia.* Pain confined to the liver; yellow spots on the face (see *Natr. carb.*); yellow saddle across the bridge of the nose; brown, yellow color of the eyelids; aggravation forenoon and evening; dark-haired persons.

*Silic.* Obstinate constipation; want of expulsive power in the rectum; hardness and distension in the region of the liver (*Sulphur*); abscesses (see *Laches.*); throbbing, ulcerative pain, worse from touch and motion; aggravation at night and during new and full moon (*Sulphur*); scrofulous diathesis.

*Sulphur.* Diarrhœa driving early and suddenly A.M. out of bed; diarrhœa, with frequent evacuations, chiefly at night, and often with colic, tenesmus (*Mercur.*), dyspnœa, shivering, weakness and fainting; whitish, greenish mucus, putrid stools; constipation, with hard, knotty (*Mercur.*), insufficient stools; frequent and often ineffectual efforts, with pressure on rectum (*Laches.*, *Nux vom.*), bladder (*Nux vom.*), and pain in arms; jaundice in psoric persons, with or without swelling, and hardness of the liver (*Silic.*); itching of the skin at night in bed; hectic fever; red lips; red tip of tongue; sleeplessness; after suppressed itch, rough skin; very forgetful, especially after *Mercur.*, *Nux vom.* and *Pulsat.* I have frequently found indicated, either before or after *Sulphur*, *Calc. carb.*, *Laches.* and *Lycop.*; aggravation in the evening or after midnight; during full moon (*Silic.*), and suitable for lean persons, especially if they walk stooped.

As *Laches.* is sometimes supplementary to *Bellad.* and *Mercur.*, so *Sulphur* is often supplementary to other remedies in general. It will frequently prepare the way for other remedies, even when it is not clearly indicated by the symptoms, and especially when apparently suitable remedies fail. *Sulphur* is doubtless the chief curative element found in the most celebrated mineral springs.

*Zincum.* Bitter taste in the fauces at night, and when belching, with liver complaints.

*Electro-magnetism.* While almost every other element in nature has been thoroughly proved, the remedial sphere of this powerful

agent has not hitherto been accurately defined. But in certain morbid hepatic conditions it has often proved curative. I have repeatedly known it to produce, even when cautiously applied, great general debility and prostration. This condition may be one of its characteristics. See Prof. Frost's valuable report on the same subject, presented before the American Institute of Homœopathy in 1872.

Remedies for white stools (bile insufficient). *Calc. carb.*, *China*, *Copaiv.*, *Digit.*, *Hepar*, *Kali bichr.*

Remedies for light-colored stools. *Carb. veg.*, *Sulphur.*

Remedies for clay-colored stools. *Gelsem.* (creamy), *Leptand.* and *Mercur.*

Remedies for black stools (bile super-abundant). *Acon.*, *Arsen.*, *Camphor.*, *China*, *Cupr. ac.*, *Iris ver.*, *Leptand.*, *Mercur.*, *Dulcam.*, *Nux vom.*, *Podoph.*, *Stramon.*, *Sulphur*, *Tellur.* and *Veratr.*

Stitches. *Bellad.* Acute pain in the liver, worse from pressure (*Nux vom.*), breathing, coughing and lying on right side (see *Mercur.*); pains extend toward neck and shoulders; hepatic region sore to the touch (see *Bryon.*).

*Bryon.* Burning and stitching pain, worse from motion and contact (see *Bellad.*).

*Calc. carb.* Stitches in the liver during and after stooping.

*Chelid.* Stitches from the liver into the back (*Kali carb.*); crampy pain in the inner angle of right scapula (*Chenop.*, left); pain in the whole region of the liver, relieved by eating.

*Chenop.* Pain under left scapula; saturated, yellow, foaming urine (see *Laches.*).

*Hepar.* Stitches in region of liver when walking (*Natr. sulph.*).

*Kali carb.* Stitches in liver worse in the cold air; pain through to the back (*Chelid.*).

*Kobalt.* Stitches in the thighs from the liver.

*Natr. sulph.* Great sensitiveness of the region of the liver while walking, and to pressure; stitches in region of the liver while in the open air (*Hepar*).

*Nux vom.* Stitches worse from pressure (see *Bellad.*, *Natr. sulph.*), motion or contact.

*Oxal. ac.* Stitches in the liver relieved by deep inspiration (opposite to *Bellad.*).

*Ran. bulb.* Stitches in region of liver, extending into chest (*Bellad.*).