

There are other remedies not mentioned in this paper. (H. V. Miller, Trans. N. Y. S., 1872, p. 226.)

**Gall-stone Colic.** *Ricin.*<sup>3</sup>. (Gonnard, Bulletin de la Soc. M. H., 1872; J. Pr., 1873, p. 138.)

## Pancreas.

### AFFECTIONS OF THE PANCREAS.

*Catarrh of the Pancreas.* General bad feeling; tired, depressed, sweetish or soapy taste; loss of appetite, all effects of an insufficient transformation of starch into sugar in consequence of the diluted pancreatic fluid.

*Inflammation of the Pancreas.* Increased saliva; empty eructation; gulping up of saliva, that is, pancreatic fluid changed by gastric juice; vomiting without nausea, in chronic cases mostly in the morning after breakfast; vomiting of food with or without saliva, seldom mixed with bile. At times the gall-ducts are likewise effected with some icterus. Sequela: suppuration, which may discharge into the jejunum; induration, in consequence of proliferation of the connective tissue and consequent destruction of the acini; syphilitic induration is rare.

The malignant form of inflammation attacks the cellular tissue and may be epidemic. The toxical form is mostly caused by the abuse of mercury.

*Hypertrophy of the Pancreas* is quite common, and consists in the formation of new acini.

*Atrophy* exists in various degrees, is found especially in middle age and later, and not seldom in combination with diabetes.

*Softening* is very rare and mostly the consequence of the use of well-water, containing iodine, as for instance the Adelheid's Quelle.

The *proliferation of the fatty tissue* takes place when in consequence of inflammation the pancreas has been destroyed and in its place connective tissue is substituted (cellular hyperplasia).

*Fatty degeneration* is a fatty metamorphosis of the epithelia and causes atrophy of the glands. In the primitive atrophy the gland is filled with an emulsive juice consisting of cells and globules of fat. The acini disappear and the gland shrinks; its dilated duct contains usually pancreatic stones.

The *amyloid or colloid metamorphosis* makes the gland larger, resistant, pale, dry and brittle.

*Cysts* are found occasionally of different sizes, singly or numerous, with a clear or turbid, sticky content; they are probably dilated single acini which have been separated.

The diagnosis is founded more upon practical tact, than upon physical examination.

The catarrh of the pancreatic duct is best met by *Bellad.*, followed by *Merc. sol.*; in girls by *Pulsat.*, followed by preparations of *Calcar.* The concomitant symptoms must lead the choice of the remedy.

An acute inflammation of the pancreas we met in a woman who was suddenly attacked in the night with vomiting and diarrhoea, of white substance which consisted of saliva without any admixture of the contents of either stomach or bowels. As the woman was of a gouty nature, she received one drop of *Conium*, which at once set her all right. In fibrinous persons who have usually more fever, *Bellad.*, followed by *Hepar*; in hypinotic persons, after *Bellad.*, *mercurial preparations* are indicated. In lymphatic, scrofulous and tuberculous persons are indicated *Conium*, followed by *calcareous preparations*. *Calc. ac.* fits for erythematous persons or skin affections; *Calc. ars.* in collapse, in heart and kidney diseases; *Calc. carb.*, for lymphatic and chlorotic; *Calc. jod.*, for scrofulous; *Calc. phosph.*, for tuberculous; *Calc. ox.*, for melanous persons. If the catarrh extends to the biliary ducts with more or less icterus, *Bellad.* and *Mercur.*; in severe cases, *Digit.*, followed by *Aurum* are indicated.

The malignant or epidemic form requires first during the fever *Rhus tox.*, later *Calc. ars.*, if not softening or gangrene of the affected parts call either for *Kreosot.* or *Secal.*

The proliferation of the connective tissue hints to the *calcareous preparations*.

In suppuration is indicated *Hepar*, *Calcar.*; also *Silic.* in rhachitic persons, and *Baryta* in old people.

Bad consequences of the abuse of mercury are best counteracted by *Hepar*; if the bones are affected, *Mezer.*, followed by *Aurum*, and in poor constitutions: *Nitr. ac.*

An antidote to iodine is not known; if it has followed the abuse of mercury, even water cure does no good.

Hypertrophies yield to a long continued use of *calcareous preparations*; *Calc. ars.* fits especially for weakened constitutions. Inter-curring inflammatory symptoms require one or the other of plants



mentioned above. Combinations with morbus Brightii call for *Nitr. ac.* as an intermediate remedy.

*Atrophy* requires a general treatment, and in combination with diabetes: *Phosph. ac.*

In *softening*, *Kreosot.*, and in the *fatty proliferation*, *Phosphor.*, and perhaps *Silic.* are the main remedies.

*Cysts* are of difficult prognosis. Main remedies are the various *calcareous preparations*, according to the different constitutions above detailed.

*Pancreatic stones* may cause colic if the hepatic ducts are drawn into the morbid process. *Bellad.* relieves the inflammatory symptoms, but the various *salts of Calcium, Kalium and Natrium* prevent further agglomerations and ease the passing off of the stones.

*Cancer* may be diagnosed by its general specific symptoms, the features of the face, the bad complexion, the time of aggravation after eating, the want of coffee ground like substances when vomiting; the dislocation of the organs in its neighborhood. *Phosphor.* is perhaps still the main reliance, especially in medullary cancer, without neglecting *Silic.* or *Calc. ars.*, especially when there is burning pain. (J. Buchner, H. Kl., 1873, p. 951.)

**Pancreas, Melliturias Uraranium.** Physiology shows that the pancreatic juice transforms starch into dextrin and sugar, cane-sugar in lactic acid, neutral fluid fat in a fine emulsion, coagulated albumen in soluble bodies, therefore under the influence of fermentation in sugar. For these reasons the pancreas has been thought of in connection with diabetes mellitus. In regard to the origin of diabetes there are two different views: the one lays stress upon the morbid changes in the pancreas (lungs and liver), the other considers it as a functional disturbance of the brain (corpora quadrigemina) and the nervous system, in the same way as morbus Brightii is found in connection with neuralgias, spinal diseases and atrophy of the corpora quadrigemina. This latter view has especially been strengthened by the fact that, in several hundred cases of diabetes, no pathological changes in stomach, liver or pancreas were found as constant concomitants of this disease; these pathological lesions, if present, were therefore considered as consequences or as accidental.

The diagnosis of pancreatic affections is difficult; Lebert recognizes as a diagnostic sign the appearance of fat or oil in the feces, though as he likewise admits, in some cases notwithstanding the presence of this substance in the feces, post-mortem examination

showed a perfectly normal pancreas. A pretty sure diagnostic sign is *pressure in the stomach upwards.*

As doubtless we may recognize the fact that the less perfect the pancreatic functions are, the more dextrine and sugar must be transmitted into the chyle and lymph vessels, and when thus sugar is brought into the liver and from thence transferred through the right ventricle into the lungs to undergo its metamorphosis, it surely does not follow that the liver is the manufacturer of the sugar. The less sugar transmuted in the lungs, the more of it enters into the arterial circulation, and the more of it will, therefore, be excreted by the kidneys. We may say, then, that circumstances which favor the entrance of amyllum into the blood, may it be in consequence of even insignificant functional disturbances of the pancreas (or liver, or lungs with tubercular disposition) cause diabetes mellitus. *Uranium* as a curative agent is yet little known. There exist some experiments of Drs. Köck and Buchner, also a monograph by E. T. Blake. (J. Buchner, H. Kl., 1873, p. 169.)

## Kidneys.

**Diabetes.** Collection of all remedies used in the last fifty-one years (1822-1873) in this disease:

*Arg. fol.*, one case relieved, followed by tuberculosis. *Arsen.* There are about three cases reported as cured by this remedy. *Ascl. vinc.* Five cases reported as essentially improved by it. *Canthar.*, one case improved, as reported by Goullon. *Carbol. ac.*, one case reported as cured by Hæselser. *China* and *Chin. sulph.*, one cure by large doses of *Chin. sulph.* *Coloc.* Case of peculiar, milky urine, which coagulated when standing, cured by repeated doses. *Cuprum* recommended, but no cures. *Digit.*, the same. *Hel. dioc.* Several cases reported as cured. *Hydr. hyper.*, one case cured. *Kali hydr.*, recommended. *Kreosot.* Three cures, and one improvement. *Laches.*, recommended. *Lycop.*, one cure. *Magn. usta.*, relieved in one case. *Magn. sulph.*, cured one case. *Mineral waters.* Vichy, Karlsbad and Gastein. Cures reported. *Moschus*, one case with impotence cured. *Nux vom.*, cured one case. *Phosphor.*, generally recommended. *Phosph. ac.*, nine cases reported cured. *Plumbum*, must be counted to the most important remedies in diabetes, although no cures have been reported in the homœopathic literature. *Ratan.*, case much improved. *Sulphur*, one case cured.



*Sulph. ac.*, a case much improved. *Tereb. ol.*, caused sugar in the urine. *Uran. mur.*, causes sugar in the urine. Many cases have been cured or much improved by it.

Other remedies mentioned are: *Chlorof.*, *Curare*, *Morphium*, *Uran. nitr.*, *Fel. tauri rec.*, *Natr. bil.*, *Bovist.*, *Chimaph.*, *Eriger.*, *Eup. perf.*, *Geran.*, *Hydrast.*, *Senec.*, *Trillium*, *Natr. sulph.* and *Thuja*.

As dietetic remedies are mentioned: glycerine and especially *skim-milk*. By the use of the latter, several cases are reported as cured.

The following substances cause sugar in the urine: *Canthar.*, *Tereb. ol.*, *Opium*, *Morphium*, *Curare*, *Chinin.*, *Asclep.*, *Uran.*, *Arsen.*, *Plumbum*, *Mercur.*, *Antim.*

The principal remedies in diabetes are probably the following: *Carb. ac.*, *Kreosot.*, *Helon.*, *Hydr. hyper.*, *Phosph. ac.*, *Plumbum*, *Uran.* (Vichy, Karlsbad, Gastein.) Next to them in importance: *Arsen.*, *Asclep.*, *Canthar.*, *Coloc.*, *Cuprum*, *Magnes.*, *Moschus*, *Nux vom.*, *Ratan.*, *Sulphur*, *Sulph. ac.*, *Tereb. ol.*

Concomitant symptoms in the cases cured or relieved; tetter: *Sulphur*; herpes: *Magnes.*; arthritis: *Asclep.*; œdema and hydrochs: *Argent.*, *Arsen.*, *Phosph. ac.*; chlorosis: *Arsen.*; excessive anæmia: *Uran.*; great weakness and emaciation: *Arsen.*, *Phosph. ac.*; noise in the ears and fainting fits: *Uran.*; discouraged: *Canthar.*; sad, avoiding company, inclined to weep: *Arsen.*; hallucinations: *Arsen.*; dim-sighted: *Sulphur*; yellow-greenish complexion: *Arsen.*; white tongue: *Helon.*; extreme dryness of the buccal cavity: *Arsen.*; changeable appetite: *Arsen.*; loss of appetite: *Canthar.*, *Sulphur*; vomiting of water: *Sulph. ac.*; sour stomach: *Uran.*; destroying the teeth: *Sulph. ac.*; cannot eat solid food: *Sulph. ac.*; pressure in stomach and pit of stomach: *Phosph. ac.*; watery diarrhœa: *Arsen.*; left lobe of liver lower down, sensitive to pressure: *Arsen.*; kidneys enlarged: *Arsen.*; pain in back and kidneys: *Phosph. ac.*; renal region sensitive: *Ratan.*, *Uran.*; renal pain drives him early out of bed and improved by motion: *Ratan.*; constant feeling of fullness in the region of the bladder: *Coloc.*; obtuse pressure in the region of the bladder: *Phosph. ac.*; urine clear like water: *Lycop.*, *Phosph. ac.*, *Ratan.*; pale greenish, ammoniacal: *Sulphur*; neutral: *Lycop.*; turbid: *Argent.*, *Arsen.*, *Coloc.*; resembling whey: *Argent.*; white: *Coloc.*; like milk, with filamentous, bloody coagula: *Phosph. ac.*; urine coagulates on getting cold in a milk-white gelatinous mass: *Coloc.*; dry, hacking cough: *Carb. ac.*; oppression, with palpitation of the heart:

*Arsen.*; palpitation: *Uran.*; ischias: *Asclep.*; pain in the limbs: *Ratan.* Dosis, mostly low dilutions; high dilutions often failed. (G. Oehme, H. Kl., 1873, p. 73, etc.)

**Therapeutics of Diabetes.** By G. Oehme. (N. A. J. H., v. 21, p. 506, and v. 22, p. 11.)

**Diabetes Mellitus.** Professors Cantani and Primavera, of Naples, report the most extraordinary success in their treatment of this obstinate disease. Their statements are in brief as follows:

First. Their patients have all, with rare exceptions, recovered.

Second. Stout persons have lost but little weight during the treatment, while spare ones have sometimes gained as much as twenty-five pounds.

Third. Though the urine has become rich in urea and uric acid, the patients have never shown symptoms of gout or urinary calculi.

Fourth. The treatment was also successful in arresting some instances of albuminuria that accompanied the disease.

Fifth. The cure consists in an exclusive meat diet, and by this term fish is also included; further, at each meal is to be taken *Lact. ac.*, ℥ij.-iv., in water ℥vj. As a substitute for wine at dinner, alcohol ℥ss., with water ℥vj. is given.

Alcohol and *Lact. ac.* are designed to replace the saccharine and starchy elements of the food. To obtain a permanent cure it is necessary to persist in the treatment for several months after sugar has ceased in the urine. Then the patient may gradually return to a mixed diet. (A. M. C. Z.)

*Diabetes Mellitus.* Two cases successfully treated by pure *Lact. ac.*, two teaspoonfuls in a goblet of water, to be drunk each day. Diet, beef or mutton, roast or boiled eggs, and water with a very small trace of brandy or whisky, and in one case bran bread. (J. Kitchen, A. J. H. M. M., v. 7, p. 87.)

**Diabetes.** The breath of diabetic patients has a particular odor rather acid, similar to that of drunkards. They smell of alcohol (de Mussy). Prof. Schulzen gives pure glycerine, twenty to fifty grmm. (six to twelve drachms), in two pounds of water, with some lemon juice. (N. A. J. H., v. 21, p. 420.)

**Morbus Brightii.** Gull and Sutton give the following essential points in regard to the pathology of this disease:

First. *Morbus Brightii* is characterized by a hyaline-fibroid formation in the finest arteries and capillaries.



Second. This abnormal change is combined with atrophy of the adjacent tissues.

Third. Probably this change takes place mostly in the kidneys, but may originate also in other organs.

Fourth. The atrophy of the kidneys is only a part of the disease.

Fifth. It may happen that the kidneys are little or not at all affected, while the marked alteration has made great progress in other organs.

Sixth. The degeneration of the finest arteries and capillaries is the primary and essential character of the disease called morbus Brightii with atrophy of the kidneys.

Seventh. The clinical appearances vary according to the organ which is primarily and especially affected. The change in the vessels, science can not thus far attribute to a previous alteration of the blood as a consequence of a deficient secretion of the kidneys.

Eighth. The kidneys can be extremely degenerated without the presence of cardio-vascular and other characteristic lesions, as in morbus Brightii.

Ninth. In old age, this morbid state may be extended through all the vessels.

Tenth. Although such changes are especially found in old age, yet the especial causes of the same are not known yet. (A. M. C. Z.; J. Pr., 1873, p. 290.)

*Morbus Brightii.* By Mercy B. Jackson. (N. A. J. H., v. 21, p. 411.)

*Morbus Brightii.* Three cases cured by *Ars. alb.*, given for months, night and morning, one dose, varying the dilutions and triturations. (Bähr, A. H. Z., v. 87, p. 132.)

**Bright's Disease of the Kidneys.** Mr. W., æt. 49, dark complexion, of slender stature, carpenter and a hard worker. Jan., 1872. Had dizziness or a sensation of whirling in the head; bruised pain in the region of the kidneys when stooping or moving about; general weak feeling and want of energy. In March commenced passing bloody urine, accompanied with dull, aching pain in the renal region, and a drawing, cramp-like sensation in the direction of the left ureter, extending to the bladder; urine thoroughly mixed with blood and voided without difficulty. During the summer was under homœopathic, allopathic and eclectic treatment without good result. Nov. 1st. Visited patient. The urine consists of a dark red or blackish fluid, thoroughly mixed with blood, which, after standing, deposits a sediment resembling burnt

umber mixed with oil. In decanting, it adheres to the vessel like paint; at times it is bright red, and deposits a sediment of pure blood, at other times it is the color of strong chocolate, with a sediment like brick dust. He passes three pints of this urine per diem without difficulty.

Tenderness to pressure over renal region, with burning, smarting sensation, as if a hot poultice was applied to the parts; dull pain in back; contractive pain in region of left ureter, preventing him from straightening the body; vertigo, when lying quiet in bed; head feels as large as a half bushel; palpitation of the heart, relieved by change of position; sharp pains in region of kidney; sensation of constriction across the epigastrium; jerking of the lower extremities at night, so violent as to almost throw him out of bed; frequent shocks through the whole body; very wakeful, does not sleep five minutes some nights; much reduced in strength and flesh; good appetite, no thirst; bowels slightly constipated, stools scanty and very dark colored; skin pale and anæmic.

*R. Tereb.*<sup>5</sup>, three doses daily. Passed clear urine while taking this. *R. Natr. mur.*<sup>30</sup>.

Nov. 23d. Sleeplessness; pain and stiffness in back, with restlessness; urine the same. *R. Rhus tox.*<sup>30</sup>.

Dec. 4th. Little change; bad sleep; passes large clots of dark coagula with urine. *R. Lycop.*<sup>20</sup>, night and morning for a week.

Dec. 21st. Sleeps better; burning, smarting in kidneys; dizziness; palpitation and fluttering of the heart. *R. Hepar s. c.*<sup>30</sup>.

Jan. 6th. No better. Epithelial casts in urine. Nitric acid test shows albumen; very weak; cannot rest nights; renal pain worse; hands and fingers swollen, stiff; œdema of upper eyelids. *R. Arsen.*<sup>30</sup>. Continued about the same under various remedies till April 10th, when I *R. Berb. vulg.*<sup>20</sup>, every six hours.

On the third day after taking this remedy, the patient was seized with a severe drawing pain in the region of the right kidneys (had never experienced any pain on this side before), which extended down the course of the ureter to the bladder and testicles, with frequent desire to urinate, passing small quantities of *clear urine*. While suffering thus, several dark cylindrical pieces, about an inch and a half in length, and of the diameter of a rye straw were discharged with the urine, after which the pain subsided, and with it all traces of albumen which had been so abundant; applied the Nitric acid test, but could discover none whatever; urine still remains bloody. *R. Sac. lact.*



April 19th. Improving.

May 9th. Urine clear of blood or albumen.

June 28th. Cured. (J. D. Johnson, H. M., Aug., 1873, p. 13.)

**Albuminuria.** Mrs. —, during her first pregnancy complained of great lassitude and scanty urination. About seventh month urine examined showed an abundance of albumen; no dropsy. Cough worse when lying down, before 12 p. m. weakness from shortest walk; flushed face especially cheeks, afternoons; anxiety before a thunder-storm or during sultry weather, *Phosph. ac.*<sup>20</sup>, three doses a week was given. At ninth month the condition of the urine was unaltered; but still no dropsy. At beginning of labor patient sank into a semi-stupid state, out of which she could be aroused by shaking, but would soon relapse. If any answer could be forced from her, it was spoken with a thick tongue like one intoxicated. She had had no labor pains, but on examination per vaginam the os was fully dilated with the unbroken membranes protruding. The face was pinkish as if uniformly blushed, and the pulse was slow, full, almost 60. *R. Gelsem.*<sup>2</sup>, and in water every fifteen minutes. Patient being put in an erect position to induce pains, in about half an hour the head was found in the perineum, and the membranes still unbroken. Slight twitchings of single muscles was noticed, and as she complained now of sharp pains running backwards and upwards (very marked in *Gelsem.*), the medicine was stopped. The pulse increased to 80, genuine pains came on and labor was successfully terminated. One month afterwards, albumen had entirely disappeared from the urine. (E. A. Farrington, A. J. H. M. M., v. 6, p. 423.)

*Albuminuria.* Scanty menstruation, heaviness, languor, drowsiness and albuminous urine, cured by *Helon.*<sup>6</sup>. (E. A. Farrington, A. J. H. M. M., v. 6, p. 332.)

**Albuminuria of Pregnancy.** In several cases where the patients have been dropsical with scanty urine, and a great deal of pain in the head (in one case, with these symptoms, patient had profuse perspiration, sleeplessness, feeling of bewilderment). *Ascl. syr.* relieved, except in the latter case the perspiration. (C. H. Burr, N. E. M. G., Sept., 1873, p. 416.)

General Debility. Least exertion exhausts, suffers from a sense of weight and oppression in the epigastrium. Always hungry, but little thirst. Stools in balls. Constant dull pain in the region of right kidney, and in the glans penis. Passes urine frequently,

about a quart in twenty-four hours. Semen passes when straining at stool. *Can. ind.*<sup>1x</sup>. (W. M. Williamson, Proc. H. M. S., Penna., 1873.)

**Renal Colic and Discharge of Calculi.** *Nux mosch.* (Haubold, H. Kl., 1873, p. 23.)

## Bladder.

**Cystitis.** Unmarried lady, æt. 27. Bilious temperament. Teeth ulcerate easily, feel loose and ache; pain in bowels after eating; moving about as from flatus; stool difficult to pass, and with much flatus; *urine very hot*, formerly sediment, but since so hot *no sediment*; pain in small of back when standing. *Lycop.*<sup>1m</sup>, one powder removed all symptoms in a few hours, and there was no return. (C. M. Conant, N. Y. J. H., Sept., 1873, p. 323.)

**Wind from the Bladder.** *Sarsap.* A sickly looking child, a girl, æt. 3, was brought to my office from the country in the summer of 1872. The child had been in bad health several weeks. The symptoms of the urinary organs were most conspicuous. Two prescriptions had been given by me without any good result. The mother, an intelligent lady, finally stated that she was confident that every time the child urinated, *wind came with a noise from the bladder*. This symptom, which I never met with in practice before, at once directed my attention to *Sarsap.* (See Hering's new edition of the *Materia Medica.*) The other urinary symptoms corresponding with considerable accuracy. *Sarsap.*<sup>20</sup>, one dose was administered, and in a few days the case was in all respects very much improved. The symptoms mentioned permanently disappeared. (H. Ring, Proc. H. M. S., O., 1873, p. 11.)

*Canthar.*<sup>12</sup>, given for a hæmorrhoidal affection of the bladder and prostata, cured also a *tendency to fear* and a *confusion of ideas*, so that he could not think clearly. (Gallavardin, N. A. J. H., v. 22, p. 242.)

*Hydrast.* An injection of the infusion of *Hydrast.* appeared to dissolve or render soluble coagulated blood in bladder. (E. Clark, N. E. M. G., Aug., 1873, p. 359.)

Constant desire to urinate, passing only a small quantity of pale colored water, without affording any relief. *Digit.* (W. M. Williamson, Proc. H. M. S., Penna., 1873.)