

HOMŒOPATHY
FOR MOTHER
AND
INFANT

By
DR. DOUGLAS M. BORLAND

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HOMŒOPATHY FOR MOTHER AND INFANT

THE educational facilities in the Royal London Homoeopathic Hospital have been designed to provide a comprehensive training in the principles of homoeopathy, and their practical application in the treatment of the sick.

For the establishment of this centre, which is the only one teaching homoeopathy in the country, we are indebted to the generosity of believers in this therapy. The funds are vested in the Honyman Gillespie Trust, the Compton Burnett Bequest, the Sir Henry Tyler Scholarship Fund and the Tutorial Fund of the hospital. Each of these concerns' itself with part of the subject, and together they supply all that is necessary to equip any inquiring medical graduate for the practice of homoeopathy. That is what we are attempting to do.

Now let us consider why. Briefly, the reason is that we believe it is possible to do more for the relief and cure of the sick by treatment which is dictated by homoeopathic principles than by any other known form of treatment. That is the belief on which we act, and because of which we are eager to teach to others that which we ourselves have

learned. I am convinced by experience in the treatment of the sick that this belief is well founded.

Child's First Two Years

I hope to demonstrate the integrity of these convictions by considering the medical care of the child during its first two years of life. This takes cognizance not merely of the physical, but also of the mental health and development. This begins, not at the time of birth but in utero. It is essential to guard the health of the mother during pregnancy mental and physical—if the best possible child is to be born. There are various disabilities from which the mother may suffer which have an adverse effect on the unborn infant. Some are conditions peculiar to pregnancy; others are ailments which attack indiscriminately the pregnant and non-pregnant.

Let us take first a few of the conditions peculiar to pregnancy. On the physical side we have excessive vomiting, albuminuria, constipation with toxic absorption, or diarrhoea. On the mental side there are such things as undue depression, morbid fears, sleeplessness, and to effects of frights. In this sphere homoeopathy has much to offer in advance of ordinary medicine. For example:

Excessive Vomiting of Pregnancy, if allowed to continue, will lead to the death of the foetus, either naturally, or artificially induced to save the life of the mother. The recognized treatment of his condition consists of rest in bed, greatly modified diet, bordering on starvation, the administration of sedatives and aperients, and, when the

condition has become more grave, the administration of glucose.

Danger Prevented

In a very large percentage of cases, when the vomiting of pregnancy starts, a few homoeopathic doses of IPECACUANHA will completely control it. The danger is prevented and does not need to be met. In those unfortunate cases in which the condition has not been homoeopathically treated from the start, the response to the homoeopathic drug is startling, though the choice of the drug is more difficult and is dictated by the symptoms of the individual case.

Albuminuria of pregnancy is one of the terrors of the obstetrician. It is one of the great danger signals, one of the signs that the strain is telling on the mother, and through her on the child. It is the precursor of convulsions with all their horrors and anxieties.

The orthodox treatment consists of the taking of salts, drinking of large quantities of bland fluids to try to eliminate the toxic materials, and the restriction of the diet to white foods, semi-solids or fluids, according to the severity of the case, in order to minimize the strain on the kidneys, those excretory organs which get rid of the body's waste products. And yet, in different cases, I have seen APIS PLUMBUM, ACIDUM PHOSPHORICUM or TEREBIN-THINA remove the albumin from the urine; without any purgation, and with the patient taking a full diet.

Constipation in pregnancy is a common trouble. Where it exists toxic absorption is bound to follow, and while it

persists the patient is in danger of the severer complications due to infection by the Bacillus coil. The treatment of constipation has greatly improved during the last few years, but still leaves much to be desired. In the great majority of cases a few doses of NUX VOMICA, OPIUM or ALUMINA will put matters right, provided the mother's diet is rational.

Diarrhoea in pregnancy is always a serious matter, and if not speedily relieved may lead to miscarriage. Is the allopathic administration of a dose of *Olium ricini* whether or not followed by an intestinal sedative to be preferred to the gentle action of a small dose of ALOE, PODOPHYLLUM or MERCURIUS with its instantaneous sense of relief?

Rubella, or German measles if acquired during pregnancy, especially during the first four months, may have an adverse effect on the unborn child. In the event of exposure to infection during pregnancy it would be wise to prescribe the RUBELLA NOSODE.

On the Mental Side the effects of morbid states in the mother have a very definite effect on the foetus. One has only to study the children of the war years to see what effects these can produce on the unborn child. The ordinary treatment consists of the administration of regular doses of bromide or more probably a barbiturate in the fond belief .that it has no effect on the child. I have seen the child of a mother so treated covered with bromide rash, a sign of bromide poisoning, within a week of its birth. Surely there is more to be done than that!

The morbid depression will fade away after the judicious administration of PULSATILLA, AURUM or SEPIA.

Fears lose their terror under the action of ACONITUM NAPELLUS, ARSENICUM ALBUM ARGENTUM NIT-RICUM, IGNATIA AMARA or one of the kindred drugs. Sleep returns to the weary mother helped by ACONITUM NAPELLUS, BELLADONNA, COFFEA CRUDA, NUX VOMICA, etc., and the fright loses its evil effect under the sedative influence of ACONITUM NAPELLUS, IGNATIA AMARA, OPIUM, PHOSPHORUS, PULSATILLA NIGRICANS, etc. The mother's nervous system has not been dulled, nor has the unborn infant been poisoned by any of these drugs.

Intercurrent Ailments

With the intercurrent ailments, influenzas, coughs, pneumonias, etc., to which all of us are prone, we have, in exaggerated form, the question of the relative value of homoeopathy and orthodox medicine in the treatment of acute disease.

The next factor seriously affecting the well-being of the child is its birth. Here there are great possibilities of injury; unavoidable injury at the hands of the most skilful attendant, due to the necessity for manipulation of instruments, or injury due to prolonged and difficult labour, without any outside interference. These injuries may be to limbs or, much more serious, may involve intracranial haemorrhages and consequent brain damage.

There are two problems to be considered here: How to avoid the risk, if possible; and what can be done for the infant who is suffering from the effects of a difficult labour.

It is an experience common to homoeopathic doctors every where, who are conducting a general practice, that their patients do not suffer from difficult labour. That does not prove anything, but it is a fortunate fact for the patients. There are two factors which have a bearing on this happy experience: A pregnant woman who is treated throughout her pregnancy with homoeopathic medicine will approach her confinement freed from the physical and mental ailments which so often are factors in the production of an unsatisfactory confinement; and, there is a drug. CAULOPHYLLUM, which has the power of regulating the processes of labour, a fact which was known and used by homoeopaths many years ago, and is equally true to-day.

I have a patient, recently confined of her first child. Years ago her mother was given CAULOPHYLLUM before this patient was born. Now the patient herself was put on CAULOPHYLLUM before the birth of her child. During her confinement she was attended by an obstetrician of very wide experience. She had a large child and it was her first pregnancy, labour had started, and she was examined. The attending woman gynecologist said that everything was going well, but that many hours must elapse before anything could be done to help, and went off home.

An Expected Coincidence

She got into her own door as the telephone bell rang, asking her to return at once, and got back to the nursing

Home just in time to see the child born. The mother was saved trouble, forceps delivery, hours of suffering, and pro-longed labour with its increased danger for the child .She had been taking small doses of CAULOPHYLLUM daily for a month before. Coincidence, perhaps, but a coincidence one has come to expect.

The unfortunate children, born after a difficult labour, fall roughly into two classes—the blue or asphyxiated and the pale or collapsed.

The child with blue asphyxia has no mechanical obstruction, but he does not breathe. Surface stimulation does not produce the desired effect, or does this for a very short time only. Very soon the pulse begins to fail. Everyone is becoming anxious. Unpleasant thoughts begin to suggest themselves: thoughts of the mother and all she has just come through, thoughts of the father waiting for news, begin to force their way through. A dose of LAUROCERASUS and the whole scene is changed, the child breathes and then cries.

The pale, collapsed child is less dramatic and more pitiful. It lies limp, flaccid, cold. Its heart sounds are hardly to be heard. It is all but dead. Warmth, stimulants, friction, seems to produce no response. The child lies as one drowned. CARBO VEGETABILIS will give child back, alive, into its mother's arms.

There is yet another condition sometimes met with. The child is born after some difficulty, and seems to be doing well, but in a few days it is reported to be not quite right.

It may be that an arm or a leg is rather limp, is not used properly, or the face seems somewhat asymmetrical, or there is some difficulty in sucking. There has been some intracranial haemorrhage. ARNICA will help the absorption of the blood and induce the maximum recovery of the damaged nerve tissue.

Now that the child has entered the world, the first consideration is the supply of suitable nourishment. Everyone is agreed that, where possible, breast-feeding is the ideal for the new-born infant. There are many mothers who, with the best will in the world have been unable to nurse their babies.

The trouble may be due to scanty secretion, milk of low grade, or milk which is poisonous to the child, and this may persist in spite of all accessory measures which are employed to help matters. And yet BELLADONNA, PHYTOLACCA, or PULSATILLA is often all that is necessary to establish a free flow of healthy, nourishing milk; or CALCAREA or LACDEFLOMATUM all that is required to bring the milk which was so poor in quality up to the required standard ; or NATRUM CARBONICUM, or SILICEA all that the mother needs to change her milk from poison to food.

Digestive Difficulties

In the first few months of life the difficulties with which one is liable to have to contend are mainly digestive. They take the form of inability to digest satisfactorily ordinary milk, as shown by vomiting, diarrhoea, or constipation. The amount of labour and skill which is expended in trying to

find a suitable food mixture for the child with a delicate digestion is almost beyond belief. We are never without some such cases in hospital. And yet these infants, I should say without exception, go home taking a milk mixture, not a patent food.

They have been carefully fed, but in addition they have had homoeopathic treatment, which enables them to take normal food. I have lost count of the infants of whom it was said that milk upset them, and who have gone straight ahead on a milk diet with AETHUSA, SILICEA NUT RUM CARBONICUM or CALCAREA CARBONICUM" The vomiting ceases, the stools become normal, and the constipation disappears.

Of all the ailments of early life the most deadly is acute infantile diarrhoea. The number of its victims must run into thousands each year. I remember looking at an infant shortly after its admission to the ward with acute diarrhoea and remarking that I did not like its chances I was looked at with surprise, and greeted with the remark, "But we don't lose acute diarrhoeas." The statement was not strictly accurate, but knowledge of the power of homoeopathic drugs does remove the dread with which one would otherwise approach an epidemic of these cases.

I have seen an infant admitted to the ward when it seemed hardly worth while to attempt to do anything at all, and in a few hours, under the action of minute doses as ARSENICUM ALBUM, the child has improved beyond recognition. So often has this happened that no case can be looked on as

hopeless so long as one knows of the powers of such drugs as ALOE, ARSENICUM ALBUM, CROTON TIGLIUM, MERCURIUS, PODOPHYLLUM and SULPHUR when administered according to homoeopathic indications.

In the course of development of the infant the next milestone is the eruption of the first tooth. Teething, in the healthy child, is a perfectly natural process and is unaccompanied by any disturbance. Unfortunately the majority of the children who come under the observation of the physician are not perfectly healthy, and teething is liable to be accompanied by all sorts of disturbances.

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We are all familiar with the teething child with swollen tender gums, who salivates freely, and whose fingers and hand, at times it looks almost as if the whole arm, are pushed into its mouth for relief, Or the child may be so desperately irritable that the whole household is distracted, Incision of the swollen gums and the administration of sedatives cannot be compared with the immediate and lasting change produced by the action of a little homoeopathic CHAMO-MILLA.

Infantile Croup

There is another ailment of childhood which can shatter the morale of a whole family—infantile croup, it is a fearsome spectacle. The child sitting up in terror, rapidly becoming purple, blue or black in that face, unable to draw a breath, starting to twitch, it may be becoming convulsed. No wonder the family is terrified, especially as the attack tends to recur.

The ordinary treatment of such a condition consists in the administration of an emetic; hot fomentations applied to the neck and the use of a steam kettle. Instead, after the administration of ACONITUM, HEPAR SULPHURIS, or SPO-NGIA, the infant will be peacefully asleep in a few minutes and the attack will not recur.

In a similar way one might take up and consider the other illnesses of infancy such as bronchitis, pneumonia, the various skin diseases, and the acute infections, and contrast the methods of treatment in the two schools of medicine.

Until quite recently the infant who was not suffering from any recognizable disease, but who, in spite of that, was not developing properly, had been the despair of the physician. Advice was given as to diet, hygiene, general management, but still the results were far from satisfactory. In recent years there has been some advance in dealing with some cases. A small proportion of them are due to disturbance of the internal secretions, and a lot of excellent work has been done in the study of such cases and their treatment with preparations of the appropriate gland extract.

Absence of Vitamins

Others again have been found to be due to the absence of one or other of the vitamins from the diet. Along these lines, also, good work is being done, while yet others have been found to respond to a certain extent to treatment with ultra-violet rays. There has been a definite advance, but the majority of cases do not come into any one of the classes, and so for them orthodox medicine does absolutely

nothing beyond the general advice. Cases of this type may, for simplicity, be grouped under two headings:

Those in which the mental development is disturbed.

Those in which the physical development is faulty.

Under the first heading we place all degrees of mental disturbance. There is the case of the infant who is merely backward. He is slow in learning to walk, though without any physical weakness, and slow in learning to speak. His attention wanders easily and he does not appear to take notice of things and people as the normal infant does. Yet there does not seem to be anything radically wrong, and the parents are advised not to worry; that he is only a little slow in developing and will get all right. Too often that is merely a pious hope.

Unemployable or Criminal

This is the type of child which not uncommonly in later years is found to have developed into the unemployable, or the criminal adult. On the other hand, under the action of BARYTA CARB., BORAX, NATRUM MUR., or one of the other kindred drugs, in a very short time these children become perfectly normal-

There is the more marked case of the definitely mentally defective. There appears to have been a complete lack somewhere in the brain and the child fails to show any ordinary intelligence. It is a pitiful sight; unable to speak or to understand, the infant remains as helpless as at the day of its birth. The usual advice given is to have it sent to a

mentally defectives home, where, with infinite patience, it may be possible to do something in the way of educating the child to be clean, and perhaps to feed and clothe itself. And yet I have seen cases such as these become normal children who later have been able to attend an ordinary school and take their place with ordinary children, after careful homoeopathic treatment.

Another type of disturbance which is extremely common these days is what is known as the nervous child. It is afraid to be left alone, is afraid of the dark, terrified of traffic, afraid of animals, liable to suffer from sleeplessness and night terrors ; he is a misery to himself and a torture to his parents. A wealth of literature exists on the subject of the nervous child, full of excellent advice as to the general management of such cases, but with directions as to medicinal treatment confined to the use of sedatives. On these lines the acute symptoms can be controlled, but the unstable nervous system remains untouched.

Consideration of the environment in which the child is living is important, but consideration of the nervous makeup of the child is vital. Otherwise it will show signs of nerve strain if subjected to adverse conditions in later life. Homoeopathy can take hold of that unstable nervous system. It can control the immediate symptoms with ease, and, what is of infinitely more value, it can modify and strengthen the whole nervous system, so that all signs and symptoms of instability will disappear.

Physical Problems

On the physical side the problems are very similar. Here we meet with acute conditions, not as separate isolated facts but as indications of some deeper underlying weakness. This is a type of the story that one so commonly hears, The infant appeared healthy at birth. The first sign of any trouble was when it was cutting the first teeth. Then the child had a digestive upset, attended by a little diarrhoea, or a little vomiting, or perhaps a mild convulsion. Shortly after it developed a mild attack of bronchitis, and since that time it has never, for many weeks together been free from cold, and these colds always have tendency to settle on its chest.

The next step in the history is enlargement of the tonsils and adenoids, perhaps an acute earache followed by a discharge from the ear and more or less marked deafness, and finally, enlargement of the glands of the neck with or without abscess formation. That is the kind of history I have heard, with minor variations, scores of times in the outpatient department. Each one of the episodes has been dealt with as it arose.

A course of grey powder has corrected the digestive disturbance and prevented the return of convulsions. An expectorant mixture and the vigorous application of camphorated oil have cured the bronchitis. The enlarged tonsils and adenoids and the discharging ear are about to be dealt with by the surgeon. The enlarged glands are what usually cause the children to be brought to us.

That is one type of history, and there are many others, all

differing considerably in their symptoms, but each of them so constant that one can foretell what their medical history will be ; they are certain to develop this, that, or the other acute illness. To the parents the acute illness is the whole story, but to the physician it should be but one item in a connected history.

It is here that homoeopathy can do some of its greatest work. It depends, in some degree, on the point in the history at which the child comes under treatment as to how much can be done; but no matter at what point the treatment starts, it is aimed at eradicating the underlying weakness, and not merely at removing the acute symptoms of the moment; and, what is more, it succeeds and nothing else does.

CHILDBEARING MEDICINES

(Brief Drug Pictures)

The following supplements Dr. Borland's article with brief drug pictures for comparison with the patient's symptoms. They should render the choice of the remedy more easy and more certain: remembering always that mental symptoms, corresponding in drug and patient, are the most important indications for the employment of any drug.

Vomiting of Pregnancy

IPECACUANHA. Irritable and peevish. Nausea (SEPIA) constant, unrelieved by vomiting, immediately after vomiting, wishes to vomit again, Distressing feeling, as if stomach were hanging down, relaxed. Where menses had been early, profuse and bright-colored, with nausea. Disgust and loathing of food. Nose-bleed, bright red. Nausea and vomiting of pregnancy: in some cases more nausea than vomiting. Stitches dart from naval to uterus.

Mental Disturbances

SEPIA. Indifference. (PHOSPHORUS). Indifference to husband—children, loved ones. Loses interest in what

she ordinarily loves. Depressed. Hates, and weeps with, sympathy. Only "wants to get away, and be quiet". Nausea: in the morning; from smell of cooking. Vomiting: of food and bile in the morning. Vomiting strains her greatly. Painful sensations of emptiness in stomach. Relief (of many symptoms) from eating.

Intolerant of noise and smells. Nausea from smells of cooking. Feels the cold: but must have air. Feet clammy cold (CALCAREA): Offensive sweat, arm-pits. Sallow face: brown pigmentation nose and cheek-bones ("the SEPIA saddle"): brown pigmentation forehead. The food cravings are for vinegar and sour things, perhaps for sweets and wine. Aversion to meat: fat: often bread, and milk. With such symptoms, SEPIA is the great remedy for the sickness of pregnancy and for all ills associated with pregnancy.

PHOSPHORUS. Also, indifference (SEPIA). But PHOSPHORUS loves sympathy—touch—massage (opposite of SEPIA). Anxiety for others (ARSENICUM, PHOSPHORUS). Fear alone—in the dark—of burglars—of ghosts; Fear of thunder. Desire for salt: for ices: for cold water: Thirst for cold drinks, which may be vomited when they become warm in stomach. Aversion to tea, coffee, meat, boiled milk; even to water, the sight of which may cause nausea, Women whose periods profuse and bright color red: who bruise and bleed easily. (Especially in the typical PHOSPHORUS patient: tall, slender, fine hair, long eyelashes.)

PULSATILLA NIGRICANS. Easy weeping. Changeable moods (CROCUS SATIVA, IGNATIA AMARA). Craves sympathy: yet changeable, irritable, jealous, suspicious.' Weeps, telling her symptoms, when nursing. Bursts into tears. (IGNATIA sighs: PULSATILLA weeps). Miserable restlessness at night, relieved by getting up and walking about. Better slow motion. During labour, PULSATILLA has often corrected malpositions, and converted difficult into easy delivery. Has corrected want of expulsive power (inertia of uterus). Weeps because she is not delivered. The great remedy of mild, tearful women. Aversion to fat, meat, butter, pork, bread, milk. Desires sour, refreshing things.

IGNATIA AMARA. The remedy of contradictions: of cravings for food that should be hurtful, but prove helpful. Great remedy of "nerves"—of hysteria. Sensation of lump in throat when not swallowing. Nervous spasm of throat and gullet: unable to swallow liquids or solids (especially during grief). When chilly, thirsty: no thirst with fever. Sensitive and hyper-acute feeling. Slight blame excites anger, which makes her angry with herself. Much sighing. Incredible changes of mood: jokes and makes merry, then weeps. These moods alternate rapidly. (CROCUS).

Great grief after losing what is dear to her. Craves something which, after a few mouthfuls, seems disgusting to her. Extreme aversion to tobacco smokes (PULSATILLA NIGRICANS). Copious, nervous discharge of watery urine, Does unaccountable and unexpected things. Full of contradictions and surprises. Fear that she will never sleep again.

The remedy of grief—bereavement—with frequent Sighing. Give for the colic of infants, breast-fed, whose mothers are suffering from grief.

AURUM METALLICUM. Deepest depression. Looks on the dark side. Weeps prays: "is not fit for this world". Longs for death : even suicidal. In labour "thrashes around in bed, as if wishing to injure or kill herself". Moans in sleep, Frightful dreams. Sleepless and tossing after 4 a.m. Morose: quarrels.

Preparing for Labour

CAULOPHYLLUM (Squaw-root of the North American Indian). Fretful—apprehensive. Uterus fees congested. Tension fullness. Spasmodic pains, uterus: and during menses, Leucorrhoea: with bearing downs pains, Threatened abortion (VIBURNUM). Spasmodic rigidity of os, delaying labour. Labour pains, short, irregular, spasmodic, no progress being made. (CAULOPHYLLUM has not been extensively proved: but taken, a dose daily, during the last two or three weeks of pregnancy, it is found to make labour easy. 12th or 30th potency,)

Sleeplessness

ACONITUM NAPELLUS. Sleeplessness with fear, and excitement. Anxiety: restlessness: disquiet. Skin dry and hot. Tosses in agony. Anxiety and worry, with trivial complaints.

BELLADONNA. Head hot and painful. Pupils dilated. Rush of blood to head and face. Twitching in sleep, especially in children with red, hot faces, and bright eyes.

COFFEA CRUDA. Sleepless from crowding of thoughts. Full of ideas : quick to act : no sleep on this account. Sleepless from joy, or coffee. Any pains are insupportable, and drive her to despair :— (like CHAMOMILLA : but CHAM, is also frightfully irritable).

IGNATIA AMARA. Sleepless from grief, care, sadness, anxious thoughts, depressing emotions. Child wakes with piercing cries and trembles.

LYCOPODIUM CLAVATUM. Sleepy by day: sleepless at night: associated with flatulence, digestive disturbances —acidity.

NUX VOMICA. Sleepless from mental strain: coffee, wine, etc. Sleepy in the evening: wakes at midnight, or 3 a.m.: only sleeps heavily towards morning.

Fears and Fright

ACONITUM NAPELLUS. Kent says: "The woman is a natural ACONITUM patient: with her sympathetic nature, her natural state of sensitiveness. She takes on complaints from shock, fear, and causes other than those which affect men. With women, fear is a common cause of inflammation of uterus, ovaries, in plethoric, vigorous, excitable women. Fear will often cause or threaten abortion: but ACONITUM, given early, will check this (OPIUM).

Sometimes the burning, stitching tearing pains of ACONITUM follow fear, or sudden emotion. Or a pregnant woman will say: 'Doctor, it is no use your planning for my confinement. I know I am going to die in that confinement.' If there is any one thing that is really a strong symptom to prescribe on it is that. A dose of ACONITUM and change the subject and a few days after you ask about the fear, and she says, Oh, never mind that !"

ARGENTUM NITRICUM. Fear, with hurry. Fears of anticipation ; of high places. Curious unreasoning fears, that she will not able to pass that corner without disaster: that walls are closing in: that houses will fall on her. Tormented by ideas and fears, and must walk, and walk. (The nearest here is LILIUM TIG.) Feels the heat : craves sweets and salt. But the mental picture, so definite and peculiar, determines the remedy.

ARSENICUM ALBUM. Not unlike those of ACONITUM, but less acute. ACONITUM is a big storm, soon over. ARSENICUM an enduring and recurrent torment. ARSENICUM is described as "the gentleman with the gold-headed cane", so particular, so fastidious. But restless. Anxious. Chilly (usually). Thirst for frequent, small, cold drinks. Fears alone: that things will injures her if alone. Fear of death. Fear of suffocation. Fear of robbers. Fear at night. (ACON.) Fear of knives: of killing: of suicide: fear for others. Marked periodicity: worse at 1 a.m. and 1 p.m.

IGNATIA AMARA. Anxiety, sleeplessness, despair. Unusual tendency to be frightened. Fear that she will never sleep again. Wakes at midnight with fear of robbers.

OPIUM. Complaints from fear, and the fear remains (ACON.) A pregnant woman is frightened, and abortion threatens (ACON.), and the object of the fright looms up before her eyes. Opium is hot: has hot sweats: may be comatose, to complete insensibility. A typical OPIUM picture is, flushed, perspiring, hot face: cheeks blown out with every expiration: or, sleeplessness with acuteness of hearing. Kept awake by distant noises, or the ticking of clocks. Excessive wakefulness.

PHOSPHORUS. Indifferent: or loves sympathy-touch —massage. Fear in the twilight—alone—in the dark. Fear of thunder: of disease: of misfortune: of death. Fear for others (ARSEN). Fear of something creeping out of every corner. A horrible face looking out of every corner. Much vertigo. As if chair rising : as if blood rushed to head : or empty sensations in head. Earthy-colored, or waxy face. Eyes with blue rings round them. Easy haemorrhages, of bright blood. Bruises easily.

PULSATILLA NIGRICANS. Suspicious : disturbed : very easily frightened. Diarrhoea from fright: hot inside, yet chilly. Fear alone : in the dark (PHOS.), of meeting people. Forebodings of impending disaster. PULSATILLA is tearful: changeable: irritable: suspicious : but craves sympathy. Is jealous. Weeps telling symptoms : when nursing. IGNATIA sighs: PULSATILLA weeps. Not hungry, thirsty or constipated.
Malposition; to correct, and

ensure easy labour.

After Labour

ACONITUM NAPELLUS. Shock: excitement fears: sleepless. Retention of urine (CAUST.)

ARNICA MONTANA. The great remedy after delivery, for relief and comfort, and to avoid sepsis. Sore: feels bruised. Bed feels too hard. The great remedy of bruised parts. (In serious illness says, "Nothing the matter!")

CAUSTICUM. Long, slow labour: overstretched bladder. Retention with over-flow.

RHUS TOXICODENDRON. After long labour: patient strained and chilled.

STAPHISAGRIA. Stretched-sphincter pain: laceration. After catheterization.

Rescue of the Newly-born

CARBO VEGETABILIS. Collapsed, limp, flaccid, cold. Almost dead.

LAURUCERASUS. Blue asphyxia; pulse failing.

Haematoma: Intracranial Hemorrhage

ARNICA. As in other injuries: to help the absorption of blood, and get maximum recovery.

Hemorrhages

ACONITUM NAPELLUS. Passive flow dark, offensive, blood Worse for motion. (SECALE.) Or active, bright with great fear and anxiety. Fear of death: tossings.

BELLADONNA. Bright red, hot blood: feels like hot water. Clots easily and becomes dark red. Congested, hot face and head. Full bounding pulse. Worse jar, light, motion, noise.

BRYONIA ALBA. Dark, fluid, blood. Headache, worse motion. Nausea and faintness, worse raising head. Worse movement, speaking.

CARBO VEGETABILIS. Haemorrhages with indescribable paleness of body. Coldness-face-nose-breath-tongue. Icy coldness of legs and feet. Cold sweat (VER-ATRUM ALB.). Almost entire collapse. Yet air hunger, wants to be fanned.

CAULOPHYLLUM THALICTROIDES. After hasty labour. Tremulous weakness. Soft, flabby uterus. Free, passive haemorrhage.

CHINA OFFICINALIS. Haemorrhages with fainting, lose of sight, and ringing ears. Debility from loss of blood.

CINNAMOMUM. Profuse flow: bright red. (IPECACUANHA, BELLADONNA, etc.) Severe flooding. Hammering temporal headache.

HAMAMELIS VERGINICA. Slow, steady flow: passive : profuse: dark. Exhausted, but no alarm or anxiety. (Opposite of ACONITUM.) Bursting headache, worse L bending down. Pressing temporal headache. "A bolt, I temple to temple, screwed tight."

I IPECACUANHA. "Bright red, profuse, with heavy breathing and nausea." With threatening abortion. Post-partum. Metrorrhagia: menorrhagia. Dark, bluish rings under eyes. Pale. *Persistent nausea*. Blood bright red, liquid : gushes with every attempt to vomit. Gasp for breath, as if panting. Weak pulse. Heat of head: cold sweat where covered. (Sweat where uncovered. THUJA.)

LACHESIS. Hemorrhage: will not coagulate : decomposes. Worse for heat: for pressure on abdomen. Suspicious disposition.

PHOSPHORUS. Bright, free, persistent: stops and | starts. Weakness: coldness, or emptiness in abdomen, abdomen sensitive (LACHESIS). Small of back, as if broc-ken. Heat running up back. Thirst for cold drinks. Craves ices. (PHOSPHORUS).

SEC ALE CORNUTUM. Passive flow of dark, offensive blood. Chilly, but wants to be uncovered. Infeeble, cachetic women.

Cracked Nipple

ACIDUM NTRICUM. Cracks: intensely sensitive nip-

ples. Sticking pains, like splinter. Nipples discolored ACID. NIT. is chilly: hates fuss: craves salt and fat.

CHAMOMILLA. Nipples inflamed and very tender Can hardly bear the pain of nursing, CHAM, is intolerant of pain : "*cannot bear it !*" Very irritable. (STAPHISAGRIA.)

CROTON TIGLIUM. Nipples very sore to touch, Excruciating pain runs round to scapula, Radiating pain , runs round intercostal nerves.

LYCQPODIUM CLAVATUM. Sore, fissures, covered with scurf. Bleeding from ducts child draws blood from nipples, and seems to be vomiting blood. (SILICEA)

PETROLIUM. Itching, nearly covering of nipples.

PHYTOLACCA DECANDRA. Nipples sore and fissured. Intense suffering on putting child to breast. Pain starts from nipple and radiates all over body. Breast feels like a brick, lumpy and nodular.

PULSATILLA NIGRICANS. Weeps as often as she has to nurse. Pain extends to chest, neck, down back. Changes from place to place.

SEPIA. Deep sore cracks, across crown of nipple. In the SEPIA patient.

STAPHISAGRIA. pains when the milk begins to flow. Nursing almost impossible. Emotional upset with partial

suppression. Ill-humoured and oversensitive. Broods on old injuries, or her past deeds. Least word seems wrong and hurts very much.

SULPHUR. After nursing, nipple smarts and burns: chaps badly. Breast looks unwashed. (In a SULPHUR patient:—feels the heat: sinking at 11 a.m.: puts feet out bed: loves fat: hungry: gets hot at night and uncovers.)

Remedies of Lactation

BELLADONNA Too copious flow of milk. Inflammation of breasts, in streaks or rays, diverging from centre to circumference. Breast red, hot, swollen, very tender.

Breasts dry, stony-hard—frightfully tender. Erysipelatous inflammation of breasts, especially from weaning. Face flushed. Pupils dilated. Skin hot and dry. Perhaps twi- tchings: even delirium.

CALCAREA CARBONICA. Profuse secretion of watery milk, which the child refuses to take. Excessive lactation, with hectic fever, and sweat, and debility. Breasts distended, milk scanty. She is cold, feels cold air very readily. Want of vital activity to secrete the milk. Milk disagrees with the infant. Milk has a disagreeable, nauseating taste; child will not nurse, and cries much. Hot swelling of mammae. The CALCAREA patient is chilly. Head is apt to sweat at night. CALCAREA is the remedy of persons of plus tissue of minus quality; chalky complexion. Anxiety and fear: that something will happen; that she will

lose her reason: of death; of being alone. Aversion to the open air.

LAC CANINUM. Galactorrhea. Or, loses milk while nursing. Serviceable in almost all cases where it is required to dry up milk, (ALUMEN, BELL.).

LAC DEFLORATUM. Hering says, "has never failed to bring the milk back in from twelve to twenty-four hours". "Or, decrease in size of breasts, and diminished secretion of milk," Depression. Does not care to live (PHYTO.). Imagines her friends will die. Has no fear of death, but says she is going to die in twenty-four hours (ACON.). In tense thirst.

PHYTOLACCA DECANDRA. Excessive flow of milk: nipples so sensitive that nursing produces intense suffering, : which radiates all over the body and to spine. Nipples % excoriated and fissured. Breast stony-hard, painful. Caked \$ breasts. Breast full of hard, painful nodosities. Mammary abcess: pus. Large fistulous, gaping, angry ulcers, discharging a watery, fetid pus. Pain is unbearable. Irritable. Restless. Indifferent to life: or death : sure she will die.

PULSATILLA NIGRICANS. Mild, tearful women who have but little milk. Weeps every time the child is put to the breast. Pain extends to chest and neck, down back. Changes from place to place. Milk thin and watery. Acrid ; milk. Suppression of milk ; in mild, tearful women. Or

galactorrhoea in women who are not nursing their children: but always in the gentle, tearful type of patients. After weaning, breasts swell, feel stretched and tense, intensely sore. Milk continues to be secreted. In the typical PULSATILLA patient.

SILICEA. Sharp pain in breasts or uterus: pain in back : increase in lochia. Pure blood flows every time she put the child to breast (LYC). Aversion to mother's milk (CALIC.); child refuses to nurse, or if it does nurse it vomits. Milk suppressed (LAC DEF.). Inflammation of nipples: darting, burning pain in nipple. Nipples drawn in like a funnel. Inflamed breast, deep red in centre, rose-colored towards periphery, swollen, hard, sensitive: constant burning pain, prevents, rest. High fever. Excited (BELL.). The SILICEA patient is yielding: anxious: head sweats at night (CALC). Constipation with "bashful stool", comes to verge of anus, then slip back. No power is expelled.

Intolerance of Milk

ACIDUM PHOSPHORICUM. Vomiting of milk in a suckling. Waxy face; blue rings round eyes. Child does not cry.

AETHUSA CYNAPIUM. Intolerance of milk (CALC., SIL.). Vomits everything taken, especially milk—ejected in greenish or yellowish curds. After vomiting, the child is so exhausted, it falls asleep at once. After vomiting, relaxed and drowsy. Or hungry after vomiting. AETHUSA is a

remedy of violence—violent vomiting—violent convulsion— violent pains—violent diarrhoea. In convulsions, eyes turn down. The mental symptoms, 'peculiar to children, and frequently of adults', are great anguish and crying. Later somnolence. Adults with regurgitation of food (PHOS.) an hour after eating. Copious vomiting, with a feeling, of distress. Sensation as if stomach turn upside down.

CALCAREA CORBONICA. Large, open fontanelles. Much perspiration about the head in large drops, which wet the pillow for around where child is sleeping (SIL.). Large head, chalky look. More inclined to grow fat than strong. Plus tissue of minus quality. Chalky stools. Teething delayed. CALC CARB. has, desire for milk, aversion to milk, worse from milk. Night terrors. Child wakes screaming.

LAC CANINUM. Intolerance of milk (AETHUSA,CALC. CARB., SIL.). Distension of abdomen with tenderness.

MAGNESIA CARONICA. Intolerance of milk with dry constipation. Stools pale, dry crumbling. In marasmic children.

NATRUM CARBONICUM. Aversion to milk, which' disagrees (CALC, SIL.). Abdomen bard, bloated, swollen. Accumulation of flatus ; loud rumbling ; swellings here and there as from incarcerated wind. Flatus changing place, and causing pain. Aversion to milk and diarrhoea from milk.

SILICEA. The child refuses to take the breast, and vo-

mits after milk (AETHUSA). Hardness and belatedness of abdomen. Aversion to mother's milk. Head-sweats, and open fontanelles. Head sweats profusely in sleep (CALC.); extends down neck; may be offensive. Scabby, offensive eruptions on scalp; may discharge pus.

The Great Teething Remedies

CALCAREA CARBONICA. Fat and flabby, with sweating head, and fontanelles wide.

CALCAREA PHOSPHORICA. The more wiry, perhaps emaciated child.

CHAMOMILLA, very painful dentition, with intense irritability. (See Medicines of Dentition, HOMOEOPATHY, June, 1934).

Spasmodic Croup

Boenninghausen's Croup Powders (five in number, should so many be required) were sold for years by homoeopathic chemists. They were ACON. SPONG., HEP., SPONG., HEP., all in the 200th potency (2-4 hourly), in sequence 1 powder of each if required.

Constipation

ALUMINA. Inactivity, rectum. Must strain for a soft stool. Cannot pass stool, till a long accumulation. Abnor-

mal cravings: chalk, charcoal; coffee grounds: for indigestible things.

NUX VOMICA. Frequent and ineffectual *desire for stool*: or passes only small quantities at each attempt. Alternate constipation and diarrhoea. Irritable, find easily angered. Impatient. Oversensitive to noise, light, odors (? music). Chilly: if perspiring and feverish, *must be covered*. Chilly if she moves.

OPIUM. Want of susceptibility. Complains of nothing. Bowels seems closed. No desire for stool. Even urine may be retained, with full bladder. Bed too hot. Hot sweat. Sleep but can't sleep. Moves to find a cool place. *Must be uncovered*.

Diarrhoea

AETHUSA CYNAPIUM. Face expresses anxiety and pain. *Linea nasalis*—pearly whiteness on upper lip, bounded by a distinct line to angles of mouth. Intolerance of milk. Violent vomiting: of milk; after milk. Stool undigested: thin: green: bilious. Violent straining before stool and after stool. Collapse-almost as bad as ARSENICUM, only *not restless*.

ALOE SOCOTRINA. Has to hurry after eating or drinking: with want of confidence to retrain stool. Diarrhoea drives out of bed in the morning. Or, difficulty to pass a solid stool, which presently escapes unnoticed.

ARSENICUM ALBUM. Worse. at night, 1 to 3 a.m. Rapid emaciation, exhaustion and collapse. Intensive restlessness. (Opposite to AETHUSA.). Painless, offensive, watery stool. (?) simultaneously vomiting and diarrhoea. After ices: or cold food or drink.

CACTUS GRANDIFLORA. Bilious diarrhoea preceded by great pains. Great weight in anus, desire to pass a quantity, but nothing comes.

CROTON TIGLIUM. Yellow, watery stools, coming out like a shot. Any food or drink starts this, or nursing.

INNATIA AMARA. Colic of breast-fed infant whose mothers are suffering from grief.

MERCURIUS. stools slimy—even bloody: with straining, and follow (?) by chilliness. Profuse perspiration which does not relieve. Salivation: with intense thirst. Mouth offensive. Tongue large, flabby, shows imprints of teeth. Worse at night: from warmth of bed.

PODOPHYLLUM PELTATUM. Diarrhoea, stools profuse—and offensive. Worse morning, and in teething babies. Prolapse rectum with soft stool. Rumbling.

SULPHUR. Morning diarrhoea, drives her out of bed. Great hurry. Stool acrid. Anus red. Can't get rid of odour of stool.

Albuminuria

ACIDUM PHOSPHORICUM. Diarrhoea; white or ye-

How, watery; without pain or marked debility. Copious and frequent urination. Urine so thick that flow is interrupted: as if mixed with flour: containing stringy, jelly-like masses, or cheesy masses. Pain in back and kidneys. Pressure bladder: emaciation during pregnancy. Milky urine: bloody clots : decomposes rapidly, weak and indifferent: drowsy. Deterioration of health from nursing (CHINA). Scantly milk, with debility and great apathy.

APIS MELLIFICA. Pain in kidney regions. Morbid irritability of urinary organs. Frequent, painful, scanty, bloody urine. Retention of urine. Strangury. Eyelids and lips swollen and oedematous. Oedema. Dropsy. Thirst less dropsy. The pain of Apis burn, and sting, and rend, and tear. Sensation of tightness. Cannot strain at stool, lest something break. Cannot cough, lest something burst or tear. Worse heat: warm room. Worse hot bath. Sadness and weeping without cause. Joyless : indifferent: suspicious : jealous. Foolish talk. Childish behavior.

PLUMBUM METALLICUM. Slow. Slow of perception. Slow in answering. Sallow, pale face. Sweetish taste. Frequent vomiting of food. Violent colic. Violent pain umbilical region. Navel seems to draw to spine. Sensation in abdomen at night, causes her to stretch violently for hours. Feels a Jack of room for foetus in uterus. Threatened abortion. Constipation with urging and terrible pain. Anus feels drawn up, and painfully contracted.

Difficulty in passing water. Retention. Urine albumi-

nous: dark : scanty : drop by drop. Excessive hyperesthesia. Convulsions: lightning-like pains: extremely acute pains. Pains or loss of power with hyperesthesias. Anemia. Emaciation. Hysterical state: inclination to deceive: to feign sickness ; to exaggerate her sufferings.

TEREBINTHINA. Violent burning, drawing pains in kidneys. Dysuria: strangury, with great loss of blood. Urine scanty, smoky, bloody, albuminous, or profuse and black. Smell of violets. Congestion and inflammation of kidneys, bladder. lungs, intestines, uterus. Tongue smooth, glossy, red. Purpura haemorrhagica: fresh bruises in great numbers from day to day. Distention of abdomen, with much flatus.

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