

LECTURE XIX.

SPECIAL SENSES.

AMONG the toxicological effects of Arsenic upon the eyes, we notice a well marked group of symptoms corresponding with the pathological process designated as ophthalmia. Arsenic causes inflammation and swelling of the lids, secretion of acrid tears, inflammation of the conjunctiva, sensitiveness to the eyes; hence we may derive great benefit from it in ophthalmia characterized by similar symptoms. In

Scrofulous Ophthalmia, we shall find Arsenic a great remedy, especially when

Leucoma has begun to develop itself. Arsenic will act as an absorbent against these lymphatic exudations between the layers of the cornea. In

Blepharophalmitis of scrofulous individuals, especially in the granular forms of this disease, we may derive great benefit from the use of Arsenic. The

Arcus senilis of old people, a fatty degeneration of the cornea, likewise requires the use of Arsenic.

We have effected some beautiful cures of ophthalmia by means of Arsenic. Dr. Hermann relates the following very interesting case: "A girl of six years had been tormented for six years with periodical attacks of ophthalmia. Under allopathic treatment, with blisters and cathartics, they generally lasted several months at a time. Latterly, the eyes, even after the attack had passed off' remained so irritable that the least exposure caused photophobia and more or less inflammation either of one or both eyes, so that the child had to wear a green screen all the time. When placed under homoeopathic treatment, the lids were swollen, with red margins, the few remaining lashes were glued together with pus; upon separating the lids, there was a profuse discharge of acrid tears which caused a fine rash on the cheeks; the conjunctiva was traversed by little blood-vessels, and the cornea of both eyes showed little ulcers and the cicatrices of old ones. The patient complained of smarting and stinging burning pains which became much worse by looking in the light; hence the patient dreaded the light and she saw things as if through a gauze. Dr. Hermann removed the affection totally by means of Arsenic 30, in from eight to ten days. When the report of the case was sent in for publication, the little girl had been ten months without a sign of her former trouble, and without having used her screen once."

Dr. Stapf relates the following case: "A book-binder, twenty-eight years old, of delicate, tender and cachetic constitution, was attacked on the 25th of September, 1839, by the following affection of the eyes: The conjunctiva showed signs of redness, accompanied by violent pressure in the eye-ball, especially early in the morning after waking, with violent pain when touching the eye. For five days (until September 30th), the right eye was perceptibly redder and more sensitive than the left; after that, the left eye suddenly became affected and the right eye was almost well. The left eye showed the following symptoms: Early in the morning, he is hardly able to open his eye; the sclerotica is quite red; there is continual, violent, painful pressure on the eyeball, with great photophobia. On the 2d of October he applied for help; the Doctor gave him Aconite and Belladonna, but without much relief.

Every other day the symptoms seemed to be decidedly worse. After a tolerable night's rest, a most violent pressure was experienced in the eyeball, and a pulsating throbbing; the eye looked red. The throbbing was felt within a quarter of an inch all around the eye. It was like the beating of a pulse, about 100 a minute, and exceedingly painful. The eyeball which was very red, had lost all its brilliancy, looked pale and dull; the sight was much weakened; he was not able to discern even large objects beyond a distance of ten paces; small objects were not seen at all. These symptoms increased from five in the morning until noon, when they reached their acme, after which the pains diminished and disappeared entirely about ten o'clock at night. On the day following, the eyeball was simply red, there was pressure on the eye and weakness of sight, but no further pain; every third day the paroxysms broke out fully. The general health of the patient was fair; during the paroxysms the pulse was slightly irritated, hurried, and the appetite somewhat decreased.

On the 9th of October the Doctor gave the patient six pellets of Arsenic 30. On the following day, when the paroxysm should have broken out, the symptoms were all improved, and on the 12th of October, the eyes were as clear and sound as those of any man.

Deafness of scrofulous persons is either cured or relieved by Arsenic. The ear is dry, large and seems pressed flat against the head. They complain of annoying buzzing in the ears. The attack may have been caused by exposure to a damp and chilly wind, or it may be of a chronic nature. The middle potencies are sufficient.

CHYLO-POIETIC GROUP.

We may recommend Arsenic as an antidote to mercury in its disorganizing action upon the salivary glands and gums. Arsenic has caused a falling out of the teeth, secretion of fetid, bloody ichor from the salivary glands, swelling, bleeding and pultaceous softening of the gums. Hence it may be useful in some cases of

Mercurial Stomatitist where these symptoms occur.

The effects of Arsenic upon the gastric functions are exceedingly varied and deep-seated. Upon a careful review of the symptoms obtained by systematic provings, we shall find that Arsenic causes an

Alteration of Vie taste, a foul, bitter, or even sour taste;

Nausea, also with trembling and shivering; retching and vomiting;

Oppression in the pit of the stomach, sometime after eating; also a feeling of repletion;

Burning pain, and, in one prover, sense of *chilliness* in the epigastric region and chest;

Gnawing and *fine beating* pain in the pit of the stomach;

Anxiety and *crampy pain* in the pit of the stomach;

Waterbrash and sour eructations.

The symptoms of gastric irritation which poisonous doses of Arsenic have developed, not only confirm the pathogenetic symptoms recorded by our provers, but point to the affections with which Arsenic is in therapeutic rapport, with even more positiveness and clearness than the pathogenetic symptoms.

A man took a few spoonfuls of a soup in which six grains of Arsenic had been mixed; he vomited about forty times in four or five hours, took two quarts of sweet milk, and suffered for a week with violent burning pains in the stomach and bowels; for a long time after, he had much *acidity of the stomach*, and vomited easily after light meals. Hence we may recommend Arsenic in

Pyrosis or heartburn, with acidity of the stomach, sour, acrid eructations, burning in the esophagus and larynx.

Arsenic causes moreover a spasmodic constriction of the pharynx and esophagus, as was observed in many cases of poisoning; it also causes convulsive hiccough. Hence in

Singultus, when characterizing a dyspeptic weakness of the stomach, when occurring after eating, accompanied by eructations, or if the hiccough amounts to a convulsive spasm, Arsenic may prove useful.

Dyspepsia may yield to Arsenic, when characterized by such symptoms as Arsenic is capable of causing. The leading symptom." of this group are: oppression after eating; excessive irritability of the stomach causing a continual spitting up of food; sensation of repletion in the stomach as if the stomach should be violently pressed asunder; paroxysms of nausea, retching and vomiting; loss of appetite, even amounting to a loathing of food; altered taste in the mouth, foul or sour; or bitter taste in the mouth after eating. The patient may also complain of burning pain in the stomach, or a sensation as if the food were gliding over a raw surface.

Not only in simple dyspepsia, but also in

Gastralgia or *Gastrodynia*, will Arsenic be found useful.

Arsenic causes vomiting and agonizing retching, vomiting of bile, mucus and blood; a violent and painful pressure in the epigastric region; sensation of distention in the stomach as if the coats of the stomach should be torn; sensation as of a pressing load in the stomach; sensation as if the patient were tormented by flatulence in the region of the stomach, momentarily relieved by vomiting and diarrhea, but getting worse afterwards; burning and oppression in the stomach and chest; gnawing pains in the stomach, accompanied by thirst and violent anxiety. This picture of an Arsenic-gastralgia corresponds with the effects of Arsenic obtained by means of smaller doses of the drug.

In *Cardialgia* characterized by burning pain, soreness to pressure, spasmodic constriction, retching, oppressive anxiety, trembling, coldness of the extremities, expression of distress in the features, small and frequent or even irregular pulse, Arsenic may prove indispensable.

One or two cases of cure may illustrate in a convincing manner the curative virtues of Arsenic in gastric affections. An old lady who had frequently been attacked with cardialgia, had constant pain in the pit of the stomach through to the back. These pains gradually increased in intensity. The patient vomited several times a day; she spit up her food, and vomited even when the stomach was empty. She became very thin. Weakness and pain confined her to her bed. The pain was constrictive, burning; the pit of the stomach was distended, painful to pressure; the abdomen was sunken, bowels confined, tongue clean, mouth dry; she complained of thirst and sleeplessness. A few doses of Arsenic 30 checked the further progress of this distressing disease which seemed to forebode some incurable degeneration.

Here is another case, where the curative powers of Arsenic in gastric derangements are beautifully shown.

An apothecary, twenty years old, who had always enjoyed the best of health, of quiet and serious, but placid temperament, and tolerably robust constitution, undertook a journey on foot in the month of July, 1807. Overheated and fatigued, he sat down by a brook in the cool shade, and sought to quench his burning thirst by eating a little bread soaked in -water. He fell asleep. Upon waking, he experienced violent pains in the stomach, vomited, and next night felt very sick. Constant nausea and pressure at the stomach induced him to take an emetic. This acted so powerfully upon the stomach and bowels that he remained unconscious for twenty-four hours. A fever which befell him afterwards, almost brought him to the brink of the grave. He slowly recovered from the fever, since which he had frequent attacks of exhausting vomiting and diarrhea. These paroxysms returned year after year with increasing violence and frequency and lasted longer. By the advice of several physicians he took Asafetida, Bismuth, bitters, Cinchona, extract of coffee, etc., all in vain. Fifteen years after his first attack, in August, 1822, he consulted Stapf. His symptoms were as follows: Excessive nausea, drowsiness in the day-time; after eating, or at night and early in the morning, the patient is attacked with violent vomiting of the ingesta, followed by the vomiting of bile and an acrid acid. The vomiting is accompanied by great straining, and causes great distress in the region of the stomach. It is followed by a violent pain in the pit of the stomach down to the umbilicus; it is a most distressing burning, as if a red-hot coal were lodged there, with excessive sensitiveness in these parts; rumbling in the bowels; stoppage of flatulence; stitches under the ribs. Immediately after the vomiting, he is unable to cough or laugh without experiencing a distressing pain as if the bowels were stretched and sore. These symptoms are accompanied by frequent discharges of green mucus, accompanied by frequent and distressing tenesmus, and distressing, burning pains at the anus. The burning pain in the pit of the stomach is particularly felt when lying down and falling asleep, and is especially tormenting at night. After

sleeping for half an hour, the pain wakes him; it is followed by violent anxiety in the chest, sleeplessness, excessive restlessness especially after midnight, between three and four in the morning. If he does fall asleep he wakes as if in a fright, and tormented by horrid dreams. Continual and excessive coryza, with bleeding at the nose, and a violent pressure above the eye-brows; loss of appetite; all food is tasteless; eructations with rising of an acrid fluid; during the paroxysms his spirits are depressed, and he feels anxious and disposed to weep. His strength is almost gone; he is not disposed to do anything, is tormented by restlessness; his face is pale, livid and bloated; he suffers with praecordial anguish and forebodings of death. The patient took one drop of the 3Uth of Arsenic, with the following result: on the second and third day after taking the medicine the patient thought he should have an attack, his spirits were much depressed. This feeling soon disappeared, he improved from day to day, and up to the time when this case was reported, he enjoyed uninterrupted good health.

In the *Gastralgia of drunkards* Arsenic may be indispensable in conjunction with *Nux vomica*.

The symptoms: "Sensation in the esophagus and stomach as though a ball were twisting or rolling itself upwards," points to a form of

Nervous Dyspepsia to which hysteric females and nervous individuals generally are subject. Among the medicines which we recommend for this form of

Globus hystericus, Arsenic occupies a prominent rank.

Gastromalacia or softening of the stomach, as another of the so frequently fatal diseases which may yield to Arsenic. Children at the breast are more frequently attacked by this disease, although old people may likewise show symptoms of it. The food which is taken into the stomach, is vomited up again, the ejected matters having a sour or foul smell; the region of the stomach is distended, feels hot; the features become altered, the little patients become emaciated; diarrhetic discharges resembling stirred egg, trouble them quite frequently, until finally the extremities become cold, the patients sink into a soporous condition and die.

This disease has been designated as a softening of the stomach, because the coats of the stomach, after death, are found transformed into a gelatinous, pultaceous mass which is frequently transparent.

The cul-de-sac of the stomach adjoining the spleen is frequently found perforated; hence the disease has also been described as

Perforation of the Stomach by some pathologists.

Schirrus of the Stomach may be arrested in its development by the timely use of Arsenic. If the patient is much troubled with acid risings, spittings up of food, spasmodic retchings, constrictions of the esophagus, and the complexion looks shallow and livid, the skin is dry, the pulse small, rather hurried and inclining to be irregular, and the patient wastes away: Arsenic may be of great use, if given from the sixth to the twelfth potency.

In *Chronic Haematemesis*, Arsenic may prove indispensable. If the attacks are accompanied by chilliness, coldness and trembling of the extremities, small and frequent pulse, loss of adipose tissue, expression of suffering in the features, want of desire for food with a feeling of repletion and as of a load after eating; Arsenic 6 to 18 may remove the trouble.

Arsenic will also help in

Enteralgia or *Colic* if the pains are cutting, tearing, and burning; the bowels are tympanitically distended, sensitive to pressure, with icy-coldness of the extremities, and sometimes urging to stool with tenesmus and some discharge of mucus and blood.

Diarrhea is a derangement of the bowels which often meets its specific in Arsenic. The Arsenic diarrhea is characterized by the following symptoms: a watery, mucus and often bloody discharge, attended with prostration and a feeling of soreness and excoriation at the anus. In cases of poisoning with Arsenic the patients have also been known to discharge fatty and slimy masses. The discharges have a foul smell, and may look blackish, brown, green or yellowish, resembling stirred eggs. There is often more or less tenesmus present during or previous to the evacuation.

A gentleman having a slight cold, ate a hearty supper with a friend. Half an hour after, he was attacked with diarrhea. The evacuations consisted of foul-smelling slime, mucus and blood, and were accompanied with slight tenesmus and excessive soreness and excoriation at the anus. Great and increasing prostration. The discharges took place every ten or fifteen minutes. He had had some twenty discharges, when Arsenic 18 was given every five minutes. Three powders arrested the disease. The worst forms of *Dysentery* have been arrested by Arsenic, where the medicine was specifically adapted to the disease. Instead of describing symptoms, we will relate a few cases illustrative of the homoeopathicity of this great agent to dysentery of a malignant type.

A boy, two years old, was attacked with diarrhea on the afternoon of January 15th, 1826; it became worse from day to day, especially at night; with violent tenesmus, thirst, vomiting of the ingesta, anus red and excoriated. On the 18th Dr. Hermann found the boy like a corpse, lips and tongue parched, eyes sunken and dull, hippocratic countenance, body covered, with cold, clammy, sweat, pulse tremulous and almost collapsed; for the last two hours the vomiting had given place to incessant retching; the child seemed insensible. Took Arsenic 40th. Next morning found the boy sitting in his mother's lap, eating bread and milk; the diarrhea had ceased; in a few days he was well.

A soldier, twenty-three years old, was attacked on August 29th, 1826, with frightful cutting colic and frequent thin evacuations; about noon, when he undertook to attend to some orders, he fainted; the whole body was covered with cold sweat. Dr. Seidel found the patient doubled up in bed, complaining as follows: dullness of the head, bluish lips; painful distortion of the facial muscles;

loss of appetite; nausea especially when moving about; violent tearing and cutting pain in the epigastric region; the abdomen is distended, soft, but painful when touched; scanty discharges of mucus from the rectum, almost every minute, with increase of pains in the bowels and tenesmus; excessive thirst, dry, white-coated tongue; anxiety and moaning; coldness of the extremities and face, with sweat in the face; pulse 88. The patient took one dose of Arsenic 30, had one more discharge, fell asleep, and woke perfectly well.

A man, forty years old, was treated by a doctor for fever and constipation; the patient was in great distress and often cried out so frightfully that his family thought he would lose his senses. On January 3d, 1829, Dr. Schroen was sent for. The symptoms were as follows: wild and staring look; the patient rolled his eyes very rapidly; he spoke with vehemence, and lay at one time at the foot, and at other times at the head end of the bed. Constant eructations; hard and distended abdomen, rumbling; he had upwards of fifty evacuations from the bowels in twenty-four hours; at each evacuation he discharged a teaspoonful of mucus, with violent burning at the anus which continued until another evacuation took place; little urine: parched and brown tongue; excessive thirst; in twenty-four hours he would drink from six to eight quarts of water. Upon getting out of bed, he would fall down on account of his weakness; occasional attacks of dysopnea. He had lost his appetite and sleep, complained of frightful anguish and was despairing. Took Arsenic 36; next night the patient slept a little, the evacuations were less frequent, there was no burning; next twenty-four hours he had three good stools without burning; on the 12th (in nine days) he was perfectly well.

With *Cholera Infantum*, Arsenic is in therapeutic rapport. If the children look pale, emaciated, have no appetite, the discharges look brown, mixed with blood, have a foul smell and are attended with a good deal of urging, and perhaps edema of the extremities and face, the sixth or twelfth potency of Arsenic may bring about a favorable reaction. In

Cholera morbus, Arsenic is required, when the patients complain of a great deal of burning in the epigastric region, vomiting, tormina in the bowels with copious watery, foul-smelling discharges from the bowels, which excoriate the anus and cause great prostration. The patient complains of cramps in the calves: the pulse is small, hurried, irregular. In an attack of this kind, the patient is tormented by an unquenchable thirst, bad taste in the mouth, and a thickly coated tongue. It is proper to give Arsenic from the first to the sixth potency.

Asiatic Cholera can hardly ever be treated without Arsenic. The symptoms are somewhat similar to those of cholera morbus, except that the prostration may be greater, the cramps are generally more distressing, and the patient's countenance is expressive of intense suffering and anguish. In this affection we may give from the first up to the sixth potency. In

Cholera diarrhoeica, where the most prominent symptom is the loss of strength and animal tissue in consequence of the enormous and frequent alvine

discharges, having a foul smell, of a dark appearance, slimy or yellowish and looking like stirred eggs, Arsenic first to third potency is a capital remedy.

Constipation often requires the use of Arsenic. This condition of the bowels is attended with torpor of the liver; the feces have a dark, brown, greenish or blackish appearance. The abdomen may feel hard and distended, with a feeling of warmth, aching and sore pain in the bowels, exceedingly dry skin, with entire absence of all cutaneous exhalation, scanty, deep-colored and offensively smelling urine, dullness about the head, sallow complexion, feeling of languor and hypochondriac depression of mind. The middle potencies may be sufficient.

No medicine promises more curative aid than Arsenic in *Phthisis intestinalis*, especially during the suppurative and ulcerative stage, when the patient complains of burning pain in the bowels, with excoriations at the anus and violent and distressing tenesmus. The middle and higher potencies are to be preferred. In the suppurative stage of

Phthisis meseraica or *Tabes meseraica*, Arsenic is likewise an excellent remedy. Arsenic may likewise prove homoeopathic to the first or irritative stage of mesenteric ganglionitis, characterized by the symptoms of enteritic inflammation, alternate constipation and diarrhea, loss of appetite or the opposite condition, voraciousness or bulimy; grayish discharges from the bowels, vomiting of glairy mucus, emaciation, puffiness and paleness of the face, tympanitic distention of the abdomen, evening-fever. In the second stage, when the ganglionic tumors can be distinctly felt, when edema of the lower extremities shows itself, hectic fever is fully developed, with, perhaps, signs of serous exudation in the peritoneal cavity: the *Iodide of Arsenic* may be preferable to Arsenic. It is likewise useful in some cases, to alternate these two agents. Of the Iodide the second or third trituration may be given.

Hemorrhoidal Tumors sometimes cause a great deal of burning distress; burning stitches are experienced in the tumors as if red-hot needles were stuck through them. Arsenic causes a similar train of symptoms, and will therefore relieve them.

Ascarides often cause a great deal of burning and itching in the rectum and vagina. In order to destroy them, Trousseau and Pidoux recommend a solution of one-fifth of a grain of Arsenic in four ounces of water, which they inject into the rectum. The irritating action of the Arsenic upon the lining membrane is sufficient to destroy these entozoa. It may be necessary to repeat the injection several times in order to remove the remaining sporules. It is doubtful whether the internal use of Arsenic would be alone sufficient to effect this object.

Cases of poisoning have revealed to us the fact that Arsenic is in marked relation with the liver. In a case reported by Orfila, Arsenic was found in the stomach, spleen, heart and in other organs, but the largest quantity was found in the liver. We may therefore infer that Arsenic will be of use in affections peculiar to the liver. In a case reported by Wolff, Arsenic has caused jaundice. It is doubtful, however, whether Arsenic will be of much use in

Jaundice or *Icterus*, unless the disease depends upon some disorganization of the liver, or in those severe forms of jaundice where the bile becomes foul and decomposed, and speedily poisons the tissues.

Gerbezius informs us that a man who was afflicted with jaundice, took the yellow Sulphuret of Arsenic, soon after which he experienced a *burning* and *gnawing* distress in the stomach, frequent *vomiting* and *purging*; but the jaundice was cured. The presence of these symptoms in jaundice, would constitute an additional indication for Arsenic. In ordinary

Acute jaundice, we think Aconite much more frequently indicated than Arsenic; in some cases Mercurius or Digitalis, the latter more particularly in chronic cases.

Mercurial Jaundice, arising from poisonous doses of Mercury, may have to be treated with Arsenic; this is a dangerous form of jaundice.

Jaundice originating in fever and ague by a process of metaschematismus, may require Arsenic. In these two forms of jaundice, the liver is most always organically diseased, indurated, inclining to suppurate or to develop incurable constitutional affections.

Dyspeptic Conditions remaining after the imperfect allopathic treatment of jaundice, such as: oppression of the stomach after eating, eructations, flatulence, alternate constipation and diarrhea, may often be removed by the use of the middle and higher potencies of Arsenic.

We may find Arsenic indicated in

Icterus senilis, also termed *Icterus melas* or black jaundice, a form of jaundice which only befalls persons of a more advanced age. The patients experience shooting pains in the stomach after eating, accompanied by vomiting of the ingesta and a ropy mucus. The taste in the mouth is sour or bitter; the feces are lumpy and as if burnt, of a gray color, like clay; the bowels are costive, except an attack of diarrhea which takes place occasionally and does not show any signs of bilious pigment. The skin has a greenish-blackish hue. In the course of the disease, hectic fever sets in, with evening chills followed by heat and an irritated, hurried pulse. This form of jaundice is generally depending upon slowly-progressing disorganizations of the liver; if Arsenic does not effect a cure, it may at least afford relief.

In *Cirrhosis* of the liver, Arsenic may afford relief. The Germans term this disease "nutmeg liver," on account of the appearance which the liver assumes in this disease. The liver looks as if composed of granulations of various sizes, from the size of shot to that of a cherry. These granulations may have various colors, red, brown, and yellow, sometimes even of a beautiful canary-yellow. The disease occurs most frequently among drunkards, and is supposed, by many pathologists to arise from a sub-acute or chronic inflammatory affection of the capsule of Glisson or the dense areolar tissue surrounding the vena porta and its ramifications in the substance of the liver.

The following case of *Cirrhosis of the liver* is reported by Professor Dunglison in his "Treatise on Special Pathology and Therapeutics." It affords a very clear

illustration of the nature of this disease and of the pathological degenerations which it develops and to which Arsenic is evidently adapted as a curative agent.

"A woman, aged sixty-five years, was admitted into the Philadelphia Hospital on the 31st of July, 1838. She had been in the habit of working in the open air, at gardening, and had been subject for three years, to palpitation and severe attacks of dyspnoea, which continued for fifteen minutes. She had also cough, attended with expectoration in the morning, and profuse sweating at night, for a long period. Her appetite was bad, and her habits were very intemperate. A month previous to her entrance into the hospital, she had an attack of pleurisy of the left side, for which she was bled and purged. An attack of inflammation of the uterus supervened on the pleuritis, followed by extensive infiltration of the upper and lower extremities, and effusion into the thoracic and abdominal cavities. The effusion into the thorax was so extensive, that, according to the voluntary account of the patient, when she suddenly moved or rose from bed, she was sensible of a body of water rushing from one part of the chest to another. The day after her reception into the hospital, she was laboring under excessive dyspnoea, which obliged her to assume a semi-recumbent posture; the lips were pallid; the skin was of a deep-yellow hue, and the conjunctiva was of the same color. There was extensive infiltration of the upper and lower extremities; the abdomen was distended, and presented very evident fluctuation; and the lower portions of both pleurae were dull on percussion. Soon after her admission, she was attacked with delirium tremens and sank under her complication of diseases on the 6th of August.

On examining the abdomen, the liver was found much enlarged, weighing about ten pounds; granulated, the surface raised into a number of round, mammillated protuberances, of a tawny color, closely resembling beeswax, none of them larger than a pin's head; the substance of these granulations was compact, and when divided they presented a smooth, flat, even surface. The consistence of the liver was very firm, admitting the finger with much difficulty; semi cartilaginous, and evidently greasing the scalpel when cut into. The whole organ presented an excellent example of cirrhosis combined with hypertrophy. The gall-bladder contained a dark-colored bile. The stomach presented, along its great curvature, a highly injected state of vessels; and the mucous membrane could be readily detached.

In *Fatty Degeneration of the Liver*, Arsenic may be an efficient agent in arresting this morbid process. According to Addison, the skin, in this disease, has a velvety feel, and looks bloodless, almost semi-transparent and waxy. Louis says that this affection is most commonly observed in phthisicky individuals. Arsenic is one of the main remedies for this disease. Aconite and China should be associated with it. Arsenic seems to be possessed of specific powers to counteract the formation of fat in the living organism, it causes emaciation, and yet, if given in small quantities, it is well known to promote the rotundity and glossy appearance of the frame. It is needless to observe that this is not a natural, but a

pathological development. The sixth, twelfth or eighteenth is probably the most appropriate potency.

Whether Arsenic is indicated in other organic diseases of the liver, such as: *Scirrhus*, *Softening* or *Indurations*, *Atrophy* or *Hypertrophy*, depends upon the accompanying constitutional symptoms. In scirrhus of the liver, the patient may sometimes be troubled with frightful headaches, depriving him almost of consciousness characterized by excessive sallowness of the complexion, excessive vomiting of bile, constipation. These disorganizations of the liver may remain extremely obscure, until secondary constitutional diseases, such as dropsy, marasmus, are fully developed and nothing can be done except affording palliating relief, if possible.

In conclusion, we may allude to one disease of the liver, where treatment may be of some use, if resorted to in time: we mean

Tuberculosis of the Liver. During the incipient stage of this disease, the patient exhibits symptoms of dyspepsia, oppression after eating, flatulent distention of the stomach, lancinating stitches in the region of the liver. Vomiting of bile may likewise trouble him. The skin exhibits a dingy hue. The face looks bloated, and the liver gradually enlarges in size, extending beyond the lower border of the false ribs, where the organ presents an unusual, hypertrophied, knotty and painful edge. Gradually, as the enlarged mass presses upon the biliary duct, the symptoms of jaundice manifest themselves, and the patient gradually dies of debility, marasmus, dropsy or diarrhea. It is evident that Arsenic may be of use in this affection. In the first stage of the disease, Aconite and Bryonia may be the most important remedies.