Desideratum:

You want to cure the sick by the administration of Homoeopathic remedial agents for the following reasons, I believe:

(i) Remarkable or rather considerable cheapness of Homoeopathic medicines.

(ii) Portability of a box containing almost all the principal drugs frequently called for in the treatment of common diseases.

(iii) Incredible expedition with which homoeopathic drugs relieve and cure acute ailments.

(iv) Miraculous efficaciousness of homoeopathic treatment, especially from the view-point of its reputed potentiality in eradicating all chronic conditions that are apt to defy all so-called rational treatment.

(v) Freedom from all technical encumbrances hinging on a knowledge of anatomy, pathology, and so forth, for all practical purposes.

You require, eventually, such a handy book that can teach you something of everything that is essential and thereby enable you to treat patients with covetable success.

Yes, I know. Well then, let me present a compendious survey of the principles and treatment pertaining to Homoeopathy.
PART II
TREATMENT OF DISEASES

ABSCESS

**Therapeutics. Leading indications.**

**Aeon.**—Swelling very red and shining with burning; fever with dry, hot skin.

**Bell.**—Bright redness, esp. *radiating redness; much burning;* parts feel dry, hot. Decided aggravation from *slight jar.* Mammary, hepatic or rather glandular abscesses.

**Merc-s**—Use it only in the first stage of suppuration to promote discharge of pus. Suppuration *slow.* Pus forms in cavities which burn and *sting.* *Bloody pus.* Pains worse at night.

**Hepar.**—May be given in high potency to prevent suppuration before the opening of an abscess, particularly when there is *throbbing.* Here *Hepar 200* has the effect of either absorbing or opening an abscess (our experience). Pus which may be bloody *smells like old cheese.*

**Silic.**—After discharge of pus has taken place, wait for sometime and then give *Silic.* (say 30th) which has the effect of healing the suppurating abscess. When an abscess speedily points, but pus is too scanty. Very useful when *fistulous opening* has formed. In *chronic abscess* when discharge is tardy, *long-continued.*

**Arsen.**—When an abscess threatens to become gangrenous; *great debility.* *Farts burn like fire.*

**Anth.**—*Terrible burning,* not relieved by *Arsen.,* though indicated. *Abscess of septum.* *Succession of boils Arn-m., Sulph.)*

**Bryon.**—In the beginning when the part is very red and shining or very pale and hard, and feels heavy. *Stitching pains* aggravated by *slightest motion.*

**Lach.**—After pus has formed; parts of *purplish hue;* gangrenous. *Worse after sleep.*
in paroxysms and sensitiveness to touch; excessive sexual desire. Burning pains with violent bearing down after Lack, has discharged pus.

**Palladium.**—Swelling and induration of right ovary. Pain in right ovarian region relieved by pressure.

**Puis.**—Ovaritis from suppression of menses after getting feet wet; constant chilliness.


## PARALYSIS

Loss or diminution of the power of voluntary motion in any part of the body. *Paresis* means diminution of the power of voluntary motion. Paralysis of one lateral half of the body, usually caused by a lesion in the brain on the opposite side, is called *Hemiplegia.* When one half of the body taken transversely is paralyzed, the ailment is called *Paraplegia,* which is generally caused by diseases of the spinal marrow. Shaking palsy goes by the name of *Paralysis agitans.*

Consult the article on *Locomotor ataxia.*

### Therapeutics. Leading indications.

**Aeon.**—When caused by exposure to cold, esp. dry, cold winds. From violent emotions. Accompanied by a sense of coldness, numbness, and more particularly tingling in the affected part.

**Arg-n.**—Paraplegia after debilitating cause. Staggering gait. Walks and stands unsteadily, esp. when he thinks himself unobserved. *Debility in calves.*

**Bar-c.**—Paralysis of old people with weakness of memory, great weakness of mind and body; the patient is childish, condition being half imbecile. *Palsy of old people.* Paralysis-following apoplexy, in old people, who are childish with loss of speech (tongue being paralyzed). *Paralysis of tongue.*

**Caust.**—After exposure to dry cold winds, when the affection becomes chronic and after failure of Aeon, which
K.C. Bhanja
The Homoeopathic Prescriber with Drug Pictures

447 pages, hb

More books on homeopathy, alternative medicine and a healthy life www.narayana-verlag.com