

STOMACH DISORDER.

I have notes of several cures by Pulsatilla, where the stomach seemed to be specially at fault. There was more or less nausea, sometimes with slight vomiting; there was considerable gas in the stomach, causing pain and distress; and there were greasy tasting eructations.

It is said that the dust of Pulsatilla causes "lachrymation and irritation of the respiratory tract." It therefore should act homœopathically in such conditions.

COLD IN THE HEAD.

In acute coryza or ordinary cold in the head, I have found Pulsatilla to be of most use after the discharges have become profuse, thick, and creamy in character. The color may vary from yellow to green. Pulsatilla has also served me where there was loss of smell. Again I have found it useful to patients who complained that the nose was stopped up when in a warm room, but was not when out of doors. The air seemed to clear the nostrils, but it also started the discharge. An acute cold in the head, however, if taken at the beginning and properly treated, ought never to reach the Pulsatilla stage.

CHRONIC CATARRH.

In chronic catarrh of the nasal passage, I have found Pulsatilla to be my best remedy. I usually give it in the third centesimal trituration, a grain four times a day and keep it up for weeks.

MEASLES.

In measles I have found Pulsatilla to be of greatest value when the catarrhal symptoms of the disease were in full swing;—profuse discharges from the nose and eyes, and with a profuse eruption. This remedy is also applicable to the diarrhoea that may develop. It may be of value during the stage of invasion, although I usually find other drugs to be indicated at that time.

I have seen Pulsatilla recommended as

a prophylactic against measles. My experience in that line has been limited to four cases: two escaped; two had the disease, and one of the two died. The details follow:

In a colored family of uncleanly habits, where Pulsatilla was undoubtedly beneficial as a remedy for measles in a girl of twelve, the drug was given as a preventive to three other children. Two were boys, aged, respectively, ten and six years, and one a baby girl of about seven months. Although the children all lived together, the two boys escaped. The baby developed the disease in ten days, and two weeks later died of capillary bronchitis.

In another family, of white people at the top of the social scale, where cleanliness and good nursing were all that could be desired, there were two children. The older, a girl of sixteen, contracted the disease at school. The younger, a girl of nine, was given Pulsatilla as a preventive. Exactly seven days later, this second child came down with measles, notwithstanding that the first patient had been isolated so soon as the diagnosis became clear. The second patient had exceptionally severe bronchial symptoms but finally made a complete recovery.

I do not regard such a small number of cases as proof, one way or the other, I simply report the use of Pulsatilla as a prophylactic in the hope that others may do likewise, until we have enough data on which to base a definite opinion. I would like to know if the severe bronchial symptoms in the two patients who developed measles despite the prophylactic meant that the Pulsatilla caused them! I have no note of the potency used, but as the highest I carried at that time was the third decimal it must have been low. The dose was repeated every four hours.

EYES.

Besides being of service in the eye symptoms of measles, I have found Pulsatilla to be useful in cases of catarrhal conjunctivitis of all degrees of severity. Another eye symptom calling for Palsa-

"RADNOR"

Dr. J. R. Kippax, Professor of Medical Jurisprudence in the Chicago Homœopathic Medical College, writes: "Radnor Water is an agreeable and exceedingly pure table water, and surpasses the leading German Waters in therapeutic value."