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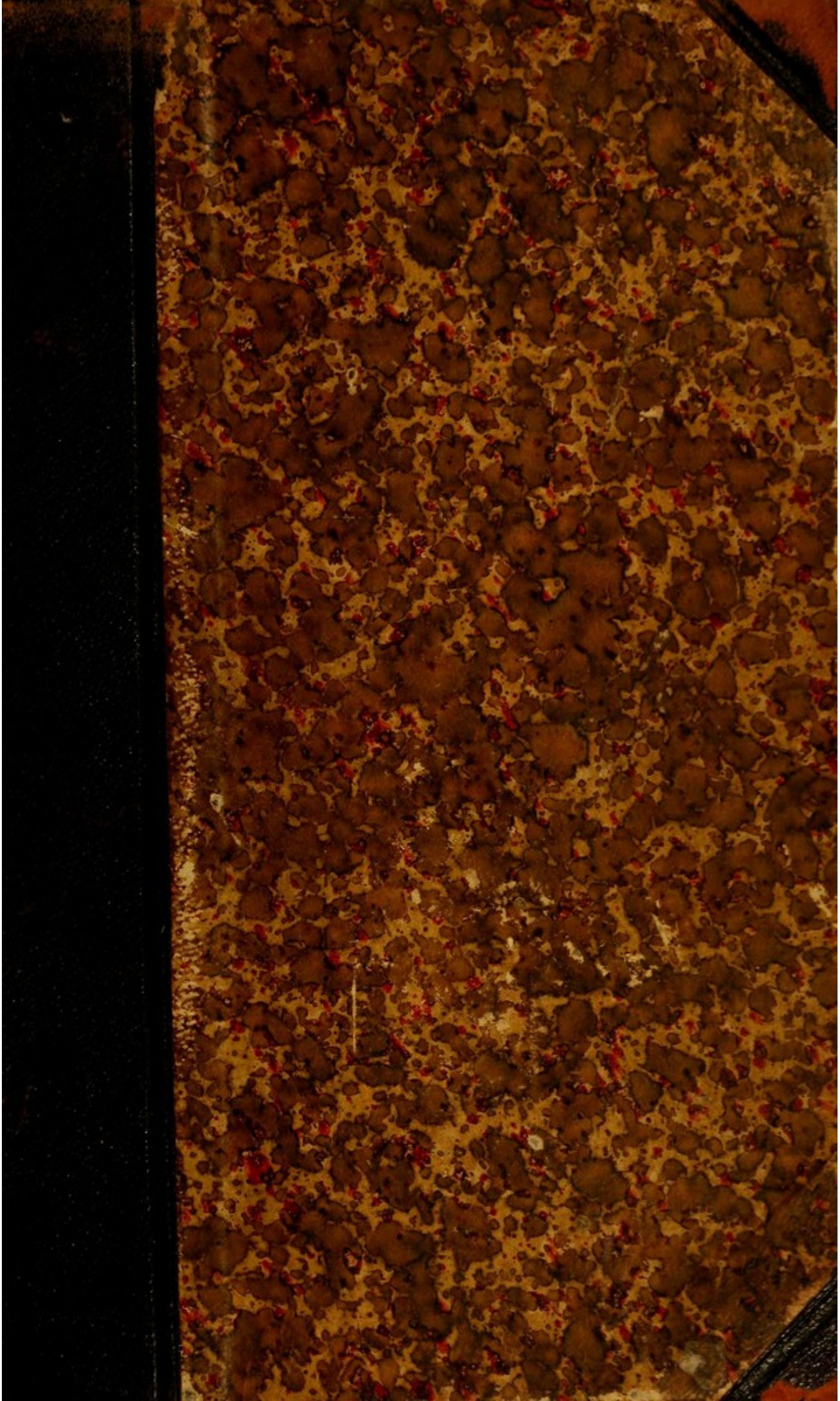



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HOMŒOPATHIC

THERAPEUTICS,

SECOND, REVISED, AND ENLARGED EDITION,

BY

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TO

THE FACULTY

OF THE

NEW YORK HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE

This Edition

IS RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED,

BY

THEIR COLLEAGUE,

THE AUTHOR.

PREFACE TO SECOND EDITION.

THERE is no misfortune from which we may not draw some benefit. The fire, which lately destroyed, at Philadelphia, so many of Messrs. Boericke and Tafel's valuable contributions to our literature, also devoured all the copies on hand of my Therapeutics. Such an opportunity could not be thrown away, and we tried, therefore, to erase all misprints and correct all sins of omission and commission which crept in *nolens volens*. Our hearty thanks are due to Professor Farrington, who kindly pointed out to us such mistakes, and we hope and trust that his brotherly example may find many followers. Let us all work together for our benefit as well as *pro bono publico*.

SAMUEL LILIENTHAL, M.D.

NEW YORK, 230 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET,
July 4th, 1879.

PREFACE TO FIRST EDITION.

THERE is a just and continual outcry against the impossibility of mastering our ever-increasing Materia Medica, and many physicians are therefore in the habit of making their own repertories, in order to facilitate the selection of the simile. They give hints and only hints, and always necessitate further study, in order to ascertain the similimum. Thus originated this treatise on therapeutics, which, with great diffidence, I now put before my professional brethren; and I hope and trust that it shall be of as much benefit to them, especially to the younger ones, as it has been to me during the many years of my medical practice.

Jahr's *Clinical Guide*, which I had the honor to bring out in a new edition some ten years ago, is still the skeleton around which I clustered the experience of our best men. There is nothing original in such a work, but I culled from our whole literature, wherever I found something valuable to be preserved. Still, omissions will be plenty, and I would earnestly beseech, therefore, some of the friends of our cause to get their copy interleaved, in order that every omission can be filled out and corrections made wherever necessary. Only thus can we hope to have finally a work worthy to be named *Homœopathic Therapeutics*.

SAMUEL LILIENTHAL, M.D.

NEW YORK, 230 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET,
September, 1878.

HOMŒOPATHIC THERAPEUTICS.

ABDOMEN DISTENDED.

See Flatulence.

ABORTUS.

See Miscarriage.

ABSCESSES, internal and external.

§ 1. Internal abscesses generally require the same remedies as external.

A preference should be given:

a. For **acute** abscesses, to: 1, bell., hep., merc., sil.; 2, apis, ars., asa., bry., cepa, cham., hep., lach., led., mez., phos., puls., sulph.

b. For **chronic** abscesses, whether cold or occasioned by congestions, to: asa., aur., calc., carb. v., con., hep., iod., laur., lyc., mang., merc., merc. c., nitr. ac., phosph., sep., sil., sulph.

Further, if there arises on any internal or external part a **painful, red, inflamed swelling,** which may point and form a suppurating swelling, *bell.*, or if this does not succeed in twenty-four to forty-eight hours, *hepar* will often disperse the whole swelling and keep suppuration off; but when once matter has formed, *merc.* will bring on the discharge of the pus and frequently finish the case up, its chief indication being, that **suppuration must have already taken place.** Should the open wound not heal under the continuation of merc., give *hep.* or *silic.*, which are the real specifics against all benignant or malignant suppurations. If the abscess looks erysipelatous, apis, bell.; if bluish, lach.

§ 2. Particular indications:

Apis. Threatened or incipient abscesses, where the stinging, burning pains are marked.

Arnica. Hot, hard, and shining swelling: pricking pains, and dull stitches in the part; general sinking of strength.

Arsenicum. Intolerable burning pains during the fever or when the abscess threatens to become gangrenous; pus copious, bloody, corroding, ichorous, watery, and of a putrid smell; great debility, muscular prostration, sleeplessness, and restlessness.

Asafœtida. Abscesses discharging a colorless, serous pus; violent pains on contact, and great sensitiveness of the adjoining parts; intermittent pulsations on the tumor, with darting, tearing pains, somewhat relieved by pressure.

Belladonna. Pressure, burning, and stinging in abscess; scarlet redness and hot swelling; pus scanty, cheesy, and flocculent, great sensitiveness to cold air. *Hepatic abscess.*

Bryonia. The tumor is either very red or very pale, pains tensive, sharp, sticking, lancinating; throbbings in the part; worse towards evening and at night, heaviness and hardness of abscess.

Calendula. Induration after surgical operations, followed by suppuration; the wound looks raw and inflamed, with stinging pains, followed by throbbing, as if it would suppurate; profuse and exhausting suppuration in traumatic abscess.

Hepar sulph. Lacerating and pricking pains in the tumors; throbbing and beating in the abscess; the skin over the abscess is highly inflamed, hard, hot, and swelling; pus scanty, bloody, corroding, smelling like old cheese; pains worse at night, and by exposure to cold.

Mercurius. Slowly suppurating abscesses. Burning redness of the skin, with prickling and tingling sensation; hard, hot, inflammatory swelling; pressing from within outwards; pulsating pains; pus copious, bloody, corroding, thin, and watery, or all these characters, but scanty.

Mezereum, For abscesses of **fibrous parts or of tendons**; or for abscesses arising from the abuse of mercury.

Phosphorus. Lymphatic abscesses, full of fistulæ; callous feeling; hectic fever; pus copious and yellow.

Pulsatilla. The abscess bleeds readily, with stinging and cutting pains; bluish-red swelling (varices) in the surrounding parts, with itching, stinging, and burning pains; abscesses after violent and long-continued inflammations; pus bloody or copious, greenish or yellow.

Rhus tox. Abscesses of axillary and parotid glands, swelling painful to touch, and discharging a bloody-serous pus, with stinging and gnawing pains. Smooth, red, and shining swellings, the inflamed skin being covered with little painful white vesicles.

Silicea. It controls the suppurative process; seeming to mature processes when desired, and certainly reducing excessive suppuration to moderate limits. Pains of abscesses are either burning, cutting, itching, prickling, or pulsative. Pus copious or scanty, bloody, brownish, corroding, gelatinous, gray or greenish, putrid, thin and watery, or yellow. After matter has been discharged, it promotes granulation and cicatrization.

Sulphur. Chronic abscess, tendency to suppuration, dependent upon a psoric or scrofulous diathesis; pains throbbing or stinging, and after evacuation of the pus there is a tendency to ulceration.

ACNE.

§ 1. The best remedies are generally: 1, kali hydroiod., antim. tart., sulph.; 2, bell., carb. v., hep., led., n. jugl.; 3, ars., baryt., calc., graph., kal., lach., natr., natr. m., nitr. ac., phos. ac., puls., sabin., selen., silic.; 4, agar., ant., aur., bry., chin., dig., dros., merc., plumb., sabad., sep., spong.

§ 2. Particular indications:

For **acne disseminata** (pimples in the face of young people): 1,

bell., carb. v., hep., sulph.; 2, ars., calc., lach., led., natr. brom., n. vom., phos. ac., puls.; 3. ars. brom., ars. iod., eugenia jambos, kali brom., sulph. iod.

For **acne indurata** (indurated pimples): 1, carb. v., led., sulph.; 2, ars., bell., hep., nux v., puls., sulph.; 3, kali brom., kali iod., sulph. iod.

For **acne miliaris** (miliary pimples of young chlorotic girls): 1, calc., sulph.; 2, graph., hep., kali, natr., natr. m., sabin., selen.

For **acne punctata** (black pores): 1, sulph.; 2, natr., nitr. ac.; 3, dros., graph., sabin.; 4, aur., bry., calc., dig., eugenia jambos., natr. m., plumb., selen., thuya.

For **acne rosacea** (coppery-red eruption of the face): 1, carb. a.; 2, *ars.*, *kreas.*, mez., rhus, ruta, veratr.; 3, calc., cann., carb. v., cicut., kal., led., nitr. ac., phos., phos. ac., sil., thuj.; 4, alum., aur. m., canth., caps., caust., clem., lach., n. jugl., *petr.*, plumb., sep., sulph., sulph. ac.

For **acne vermiformis** (comedones): 1, selen., sulph.; 2, graph., natr., nitr. ac.; 3, bry., calc., dioscorea, dros., natr. m., sab.; 4, aur., dig., plumb., sabad.

For **acne on the face of young plethoric people**: 1, *bell.*, carb. v.; 2, hep., sulph., sil., sulph. iod.; 3, ars. brom., kali brom.

For **acne of drunkards**: 1, kreas., led., *nux v.*, sulph.; 2, ars., lach., puls.

For acne arising from **sexual abuse**: calc., phos. ac., sulph.

ADDISON'S DISEASE.

Bœnninghausen mentions antim., acid. nitr., sec., spig. as remedies causing a bronzed skin. Jousset: ars., kali carb., calc. carb., sil., sulph.; also, bell., chin., ferr. iod., natr., mur., phos., sep.

ADENOMA.

See Glandular Tumors.

ADIPSIA, loss of thirst.

Apis, ars., bell., ferr. acet., hydrocyan. acid., led., lyc., natr. sulph., puls., sep., sarsap., tab.

Apis. Thirstlessness in cerebro spinal meningitis, ovarian dropsy, ascites, and pregnancy. No thirst with heat; mouth dry.

Ars. Absence of thirst, or thirst not very marked; no thirst during chilliness.

Bell. Absence of thirst; slight thirst, notwithstanding the general heat; no desire for drinks; aversion to all fluids, so that she behaves frightfully at the sight of them.

Ferrum acet. Complete absence of thirst; loathing sour things.

Ledum. Constant loss of thirst.

Lycopodium. Neither appetite nor thirst; nausea after drinking, with dizziness; pharynx feels contracted, so that nothing could be swallowed, from warm drinks.

Pulsatilla. Thirst rare; when thirsty drinks often, but little at a time; it provokes inclination to vomit. Thirstlessness, with moist or dry tongue.

Sarsaparilla. Neither appetite nor thirst; the thought of food is disgusting.

ADIPOSIS.

For adiposis (polysarcia) of young men and girls, observation and symptoms point to the following remedies: 1, calc., puls., sulph.; 2, ant., caps., ferr.; 3, ars., baryt., lyc.; 4, cupr., veratr., fucus vesiculosus.

AFTER-PAINS.

See Labor.

AGALACTIA.

Failure or scanty supply of the milk: Acon., agnus, asa., bell., bry., calc., carb. an., caust., cham., chin., dulc., lach., merc., nux v., puls., rheum, rhus, sec., sulph.

Agnus castus. Despairing, sadness; frequently says she will die.

Causticum. Amaurosis threatens; pulsations and noises in the ears. Anxiety and despondency; the woman has been subjected to night-watching, care, trouble.

Rhus tox. Mental derangement, and thought of suicide. Vitiated lochia, lasting too long, and loss of power in the lower extremities.

AGGRAVATION.

See Conditions.

AGORAPHOBY.

(Place-fear, dizziness in crossing crowded thoroughfares, or in crowded halls). Acon., arg. nitr., nux v.

AGUSTIA.

§ 1. The principal remedies are: 1, bell., lyc., *natr. m.*, phos., puls., *sil.;* 2, alum., amm. m., anac., calc., hep., hyosc., kal., kreas., magn. m., nux v., rhod., sec., sep., verat.

§ 2. For loss of taste from purely nervous causes, such as paralysis, the principal remedies are: bell., hyosc., lyc., natr. m., n. vom., sep., verat.

For agustia attended with catarrh, coryza, etc., we use: 1, n. vom., puls., sulph.; 2, alum., calc., hep., natr. m., rhod., sep.

§ 3. Compare Dysecoia, Anosmia, Amblyopia, etc.

ALBUMINURIA.

See Morbus Brightii.

ALCOHOL.

Poisoning by. According to Hering, the principal remedies are: 1, *milk;* 2, *mucilaginous* drinks; 3, caustic spirits of ammonium (one drop in a tumblerful of sugar-water, in teaspoonful doses). *Black coffee* is likewise useful, as well as *n. vom.*, in homœopathic doses.

ALOPECIA, falling out of the hair.

§ 1. Alum., ambr., ars., bar. carb., bell., bov., calc. carb., carb. an. and veg., caust., chin., colch., con., ferr., fluor. ac., graph., hep., ign.,

iod., kali bichr., kali carb., kali iod., kreas., *lyc.*, magn., merc., natr. carb., natr. mur., *nitr. ac.*, paris quad., *petr.*, phos. ac., *phos.*, plumb., sars., sep., selen., sil., staph., sulph., sulph. ac., tab., thuj., zinc.

§ 2. After **severe acute diseases**: chin., ferr., calc., carb. v., hep., lyc., sil.; after **confinement**: calc., *lyc.*, natr. mur., sulph.; if caused by **long grief**: phos. ac., staph., ign., lach.; if by **nervous** or **hysteric headaches**: calc., hep., nitr. ac., phosph., sep., sil., sulph.; if caused by **frequent sweats**: merc.; from **syphilis**: thuj.

§ 3. As regards the condition of the **scalp** and **hair**, give for **sensitiveness of the scalp**: calc., bar. c., carb. v., chin., hep., natr. m., sil., sulph.

For violent **itching** of the **scalp**, especially if in consequence of old **suppressed eruptions**, give: graph., kal., lyc., sil., sulph.

For **scales** on the head: calc., graph., magn., staph.

For the **disposition** of the hair to turn **gray**, give: graph., lyc., phos. ac., sulph. ac.

For great **dryness** of the hair: calc., kal., phos. ac.

When the hair is frequently covered with **viscid sweat**: chin., merc.

§ 4. For falling off of the hair on other parts of the body:

In the **eyebrows**: agar., bell., caust., kal.

When the hair falls off on the **sides of the head**: graph., phosph.; on the **forehead**: arsen., natr. mur., phosph.; on the **vertex**: baryt., graph., lyc., sep., zinc.; on the **occiput**: carb. veg., petrol., phosph., sil.; on the **temples**: calc., kali carb., lyc., natr. mur.; for some places getting bald: canth., iod., phosph.; externally spiritus phosphori, a few drops to a pint of distilled water, and, after shaking, moisten well the scalp with it. Or dissolve a teaspoonful of table-salt in a pint of water and rub it well over bald spaces.

Falling off of whiskers: calc., graph., natr. mur.; of **mustaches**: kali, natr. mur., plumb.; of **mons veneris**: hell., natr. carb., natr. mur., rhus, sil.

Acid. fluor. Itching of the head and falling off of the hair; the new hair is dry and breaks off.

Aloes. The hair comes out in lumps, leaving bare patches; eyelashes also fall out; frequent frontal headache.

Ammon. mur. Large accumulation of branlike scales, with falling off of the hair, which has a deadened and lustreless appearance, with great itching of the scalp.

Arsenicum. Bald patches at or near the forehead. The scalp is covered with dry scabs or scales, extending sometimes even to the forehead, face, and ears.

Carbo veg. Falling off of the hair, occasioned by severe illness or after parturition.

Helleborus. Losing hair from the eyebrows or pudenda.

Kali carb. Dry hair, rapidly falling off, with much dandruff.

Mancinella. Losing hair after severe acute diseases.

Sepia. Losing hair after chronic headaches.

Silicea. Premature baldness, itching of scalp or of vulva before menses.

Vinca minor. The hair falls out in single spots, and white hair grows there; spots on head oozing moisture, the hair matting together.

Compare Scaldhead, Nails, Itching of Skin.

AMAUROSIS AND AMBLYOPIA.

Loss of sight, weakness or alteration of vision.

§ 1. Weakness of sight, from mere dim-sightedness to complete blindness, may arise from so many causes, and may be attended with so many different morbid states of the organism, that there is scarcely a remedy which is not of advantage in the treatment of this affection. I have, therefore, noted only the most efficacious remedies for amblyopia, furnishing particular indications to serve as points of support, and to facilitate the selection of remedies for particular cases.

The principal remedies for amblyopia are: 1, aur., bell., calc., caust., chin., cic., cin., dros., hyosc., merc., natr. m., n. vom., phos., puls., ruta, sep., sil., sulph., verat.; 2, agar., cann., caps., cimicif., con., croc., dig., dulc., euphr., guai., kal., lach., lyc., magn., natr., nitr. a., op., plumb., rhus, sec., spig., tart., zinc.

For **amblyopia**, simple weakness of sight: 1, anac., bell., calc., caps., cin., croc., hyosc., lyc., magn., puls., ruta, sep., sulph.; 2, cann., caust., sep., natr., natr. m., phos., plumb., etc.

For **amblyopia amaurotica** (incipient amaurosis): 1, *aur.*, bell., calc., caps., caust., chin., cic., con., dros., dulc., hyosc., merc., natr., natr. m., nitr. ac., op., *phosph.*, puls., rhus, sec., *sep.*, *sil.*, *sulph.*, veratr., zinc.; 2, agar., cin., dig., euph., guai., kal., kal. bi., lach., lachn.? lyc., n. mosch.? plumb., veratr. vir.

For complete **amaurosis**, provided it is not incurable, the same remedies should be used as for **amblyopia amaurotica**, the remedy depending not so much upon the **degree** of weakness, as upon the **totality of the symptoms.** Unless secondary symptoms should require other remedies, we may use: *bell.*, *calc.*, *merc.*, *phosph.*, *sep*, *sulph.*, *etc.*, though any other remedy may be used if indicated by the general symptoms.

For **erethic amaurosis**, principally: bell., cact., calc., cic., cimicif., con., gels., hyosc., merc., nitr. a., op., phos., sep., sulph., etc.

For **torpid amaurosis**: aur., caps., caust., chin., dros., dulc., natr., natr. m., op., phos. ac., plumb., sec., veratr.

§ 2. As regards **external causes**, if the weakness should have been caused by **fine work**, give *bell.* or *ruta*, or perhaps carb. v., calc., gels., lachn., and spigel.; by old age: aur., baryt., con., op., phos., sec.

After **suppression of a habitual bloody discharge**, as hæmorrhoids, menstruation, etc.: bell., calc., lyc., n. vom., phos., puls., sep., sulph.

After **suppression of an exanthem**: bell., calc., caust., lach., lyc., mer., sil., stram., sulph.

After **arthritic metastasis**: ant., bell., merc., puls., rhus, spig., sulph.

By abuse of **Mercury** or some other **metallic** substance: 1, sulph.; 2, hep., nitr. a., sil.; 3, aur., bell., carb. v., chin., lach., op., puls.

By **rheumatic causes**: 1, cact., cham., euphr., lyc., mer., n. vom., puls., rhus, spig., sulph.; 2, caust., hep., lach.

By **debilitating causes**, loss of animal fluids, sexual abuse: 1, chin., *cin.*; 2, anac., calc., natr., natr. m., n. vom., sulph.; 3, phos. ac., sep.

By **scrofula**: 1, bell., calc., chin., cin., dulc., merc., sulph.; 2, aur., euphr., hep., n. vom., puls.

By **drinking**: calc., chin., lach., n. vom., op., sulph.

By **suppression of a suppuration** or **mucous discharge**: chin., euphr., hep., lyc., puls., sil., sulph.

By **catching cold in the head or in the eyes**: 1, bell., dulc.; 2, cham., euphr., merc., n. vom., puls., sulph.

By **external injuries, blows on the head, violent concussions**: 1, arn.; 2, con., euphr., rhus, ruta, or staph.

§ 3. As regards the AFFECTIONS, which may **attend** amblyopia, the principal remedies are:

If **nervous headache**: aur., bell., bry., calc., hep., nitr. a., n. vom., nitr. ac., phos., puls., sep., sulph., etc.

If **congestion of blood to the head**: aur., bell., calc., chin., gels., hyosc., n. vom., op., phos., sil., sulph., etc.

If **hearing and the ear is affected**: cic., glon., nitr. a., petr., phos., puls., etc.

If **by gastric and abdominal ailments**: ant., calc., caps., chin., cocc., lyc., natr. m., n. vom., phos., puls., sulph.

If by **uterine derangements**: aur., bell., cic., cocc., con., magn., natr. m., n. vom., plat., phos., puls., rhus, sep., stram., sulph., etc.

If by **pulmonary complaints**: calc., cann., hep., lach., lyc., natr. m. phos., sil., sulph.

If by **diseases of the heart**: aur., cact., calc., cann., dig., lach., phos., puls., sep., spig.

If by **spasm, epilepsy**: bell., caust., cic., ignat., hyosc., lach., op., sil., stram., sulph.

§ 4. As regards **symptoms**, the remedy should be selected in accordance with the totality thereof, both the symptoms of the eye and those of the general organism. But as it would be impossible to enumerate those symptoms without repeating the pathogenesis of every remedy indicated, we must content ourselves with furnishing the following particular indications for the different remedies of the eyes, leaving to the practitioner the business of supplying omissions and modifying our indications agreeably to the general symptoms of the patient. Use

Aconite. Sudden and complete blindness, with anguish, bitter complaints, and reproaches; fear of death; total blindness after catching cold; vision as if through a veil, difficult to distinguish faces, with anxiety and vertigo; optical illusions in dark colors or black.

Agaricus. Feeling of weakness in eyes without having exerted them; indistinct sight; focal distance changes while reading, first grows shorter, then longer, type seems to move, things look obscured as from turbid water; muscæ volitantes; vibrating spectra; nystagmus; if she grasped at any object held before her, the hand did not generally come near it; diplopia from overwork at the desk; frequent twitching in eyeball while reading.

Antimon. crud. Arthritic affections of eyes; redness with fine stitches in eyeballs; anxious reflections about himself, averse to talking.

Argentum nitr. Sight vanishes while reading or writing; at twilight feels as if he would become blind; fiery bodies flash before his eyes; pupils insensible to light; complete but transitory blindness; yellowish complexion, taciturn, and apathetic.

Arnica. Diminution of visual power, everything looks dim, pupils dilated; loss of sight after violent blow.

Aurum. For black spots or scintillations; half-sightedness, so that things appear to be cut off horizontally; tensive pain in the eyes; sudden attack after scarlatina and during childbed.

Baryta. Amblyopia of old people; weakness of the eyes, especially in the evening by candlelight; during the day a cloud before the eyes; by candlelight a glimmer; after a meal, sensation as of a gauze before the eyes.

Belladonna. Dilated or insensible pupils; **photophobia**; spasmodic motion of the eyes and eyelids; scintillation or mist, black spots or points before the eyes or spots of various colors or silver-colored; hemeralopia as soon as the sun is down; diplopia; or the objects appear red or inverted; stitches in the eyes, or aching and distensive pains extending to the orbits and forehead; red face.

Bovista. Weak eyes; without lustre, or snap; sensation as of a veil before the eyes in the morning; all her visual perception was distorted.

Calcarea. For mistiness of sight, gauze before the eyes, especially when reading, or after eating, with black motes before the eyes; **extreme photophobia**, with dazzling of the eyes by light; **dilated pupils**; pressure or feeling of coldness in the eyes. Affections of onanists or drunkards.

Capsicum. Pupils dilated, eyes protruding; aching in eyes as from a foreign body; red, burning, and inflamed eyes; red face; objects appear black, dim vision; anguish, capriciousness, home-sickness.

Carbo veg. Weak eyes from overwork or fine work; eyes dull, lustreless, pupils do not react to light; black floating spots before eyes; heavy weight seems to rest upon eyes; must make exertion to distinguish letters when reading.

Causticum. For sudden and frequent loss of sight, with sensation as if a pellicle were stretched over the eyes; or dim-sightedness, as if looking through a cloth or mist; black threads or mists; scintillations; photophobia.

Chelidonium. Dimness of vision and weakness of sight; letters run together while reading or writing; indistinct vision from flickering before the eyes; with vertigo; cloudiness and illusions of sight.

China. For weak sight, the patient sees only the outlines of things near him; the letters look pale, are surrounded by white borders, blurred; dilated and not very sensitive pupils; dimness of cornea, as if the eyes were filled with smoke; scintillations or black motes; the eyes feel better after sleeping. Amblyopia of drunkards and masturbators.

Cicuta. Frequent **vanishing of sight**, as if by absence of mind with **vertigo**, especially when walking; the objects seem to totter and the letters to move, when reading; diplopia; frequent obscuration of sight, alternating with hardness of hearing; blue margins around the eyes; photophobia; burning in the eyes; aching pains in the orbits.

Cimicifuga. Aching pain in the centre of both eyeballs; black specks before the eyes, diplopia.

Cina. For dimness of sight, when reading, going off by wiping the eyes; dilated pupil; photophobia; pressure in the eyes, as if sand had got in, especially when reading. Pain in the eyes when using

them at night by candlelight; dull pains in the eyes, which get easily tired, chiefly in the morning, and aggravated by reading and meditation.

Crotalus hor. Momentary disappearance of vision, with profuse lachrymation; vanishing of vision while reading; great sensitiveness of light; amblyopia from grief; muscæ volitantes and colored flames before the vision.

Cyclamen. Diplopia; amblyopia; hemiopia; after suppression of menses or an eruption.

Drosera. For frequent vanishing of sight, especially when reading, the letters look pale and blurred; photophobia; the eyes are dazzled by the light or by the glare of fire; they are very dry; the nose is dry and stopped up, stitches in the eyes.

Elaps. coral. Everything seems white, even at night; gray veil before the eyes; on stooping the blood rushes to the head with vertigo and pains at the root of the nose; can scarcely tell light from dark.

Gelsemium. The eyes close on looking steadily at an object; diplopia when inclining the head towards the shoulder, but vision single when holding the head erect; mist before the eyes; dimness of sight; dilatation of the pupils; confusion of sight with heavy-looking eyes; smoky appearance of the eyes; total blindness with dizziness; **thirst for light**; after apoplexy, congestion of the head.

Hepar sulph. Complete amaurosis; obscuration of vision while reading; the eyes become dim, and he cannot read well by candlelight; feeling of blindness before the eyes on rising and standing up, after sitting bent over; flickering before the eyes; pupils dilated and insensible to light after abuse of Mercury.

Hydrocyanic acid. Pupils insensible to light; paralysis of lids; protrusion of eyes; anguish at pit of stomach; vexed mood, despondency.

Hyoscyamus. For dilated pupils; frequent spasms of the eyes and eyelids; squinting, diplopia, hemeralopia; illusion of sight, as if everything were red or larger than it really is; aching, stupefying pains over eyes.

Ignatia. Asthenopia and amblyopia in females; due to onanism. Dimness before one eye while reading, as if tears were in it, which is not the case; white glittering, flickering zigzags before the field of vision.

Kali aceticum. Amaurosis coming on suddenly in both eyes, in a patient suffering from acute nephritis. Cured by Kali acet.

Lachnanthes. The sight is obscured; while looking at anything fixedly, gray fixed rings are seen. **Brilliant eyes, pupils much enlarged, with red cheeks**; when reading or writing, a small gray spot, as large as a lentil, is running before the left eye; in looking long at one spot or in moving the head suddenly, it gets dark before the eyes.

Lithium. Hemiopia; amaurotic affection of the eye, when caused by reading, fine sewing, and other steady applications of the eyes; sunlight blinds him in the streets; **vanishing of the right half of whatever she looked at**; relieved by eating and sleep.

Lycopodium. Hemeralopia; night-blindness, coming on at early eve; hemiopia; vision veiled; weakness of vision after typhus; during writing vision would suddenly disappear, as if a dark cloud passed before the eyes.

Mercurius. For mistiness of sight; frequent momentary loss of sight; black points; scintillations; black motes; **paroxysms of momentary blindness; the eyes are very sensitive to the light, or the glare of fire**; cutting, stinging or aching pains in the eyes, especially when exerting the eyes (dilated, or even insensible, or unequal pupils).

Natrum muriat. For frequent obscuration of sight, especially when stooping, walking, reading, writing; dim-sightedness, as if through gauze or feathers; the letters look blurred; diplopia; half-sightedness; frequent spasmodic closing of the lids; frequent lachrymation.

Nux vomica. For scintillations, or black or gray points, or flashes; **the eyes are very sensitive to light**, especially early; violent pressure in the eyes after using them ever so little, **red face**; dilated pupils; heaviness and frequent closing of the eyelids; in consequence of habitual use of intoxicating drinks.

Phosphorus. For sudden **paroxysms of nyctalopia**, or **sensations as if things were covered with a gray veil**; the eyes are very sensitive to the light or are dazzled by bright light; blackness or black points or sparks; aching pains in the eyes, orbits, and forehead; frequent lachrymation, especially in the open air, and when exposed to the wind; after sexual excesses.

Physostigma. Partial blindness; on attempting to write he was unable to see a line; dimness of vision; nystagmus.

Plumbum. Dimness of vision, especially on right side; sudden loss of sight, or transient amaurosis and deafness, complicating motor palsy in some cases; cloudiness of vision, inducing one to rest them.

Pulsatilla. For frequent vanishing and obscuration of sight, with **paleness of the face** and disposition to vomit; blindness at twilight, and sensation as if the eyes were bandaged; or mistiness of sight or **sensation as if the dimness of sight could be removed by wiping**, particularly in the open air, or in the evening or early on waking; diplopia or paleness of sight; shining or flashing rings before the eyes; **photophobia**, with stitches in the eyes, when the light impinges upon the retina; **frequent and copious lachrymation**, particularly in the open air, when exposed to wind and light; **contraction of the pupils.**

Ruta. For mistiness of sight, with complete obscuration at a distance; muscæ volitantes; aching or boring pains in the eyes on using them, particularly when reading; lachrymation in the open air.

Secale. Eyes stare; mistiness and spots before eyes; wild, confused eyes; pressure on balls of eyes; swelling of lids; skin dry and brittle; excessive sadness.

Sepia. For dimness of sight, particularly when reading or writing; contraction of pupils; **gauze, black spots, or stripes** before the eyes; photophobia in the daytime; aching pains over the eyeball.

Silicea. For dimness of sight, as if looking through a gray cover; **paroxysms of sudden nyctalopia**; the letters look pale and blurred, when reading; sparks and black spots before the eyes; **photophobia**, the light of day dazzles the eye; frequent lachrymation, especially in the open air; stitches in the forehead, which seem to strike through the eye. Amblyopia from checked footsweats; after diphtheria.

Stramonium. Almost complete blindness for a few hours; the

eyes close and everything seems black; loss of sight and hearing; indistinct, confused, dim sight; illusions in colors, often dark, less often blue and red; sparkling eyes with excessive photophobia.

Sulphur. For **mistiness** or **dimness of sight as if looking through black gauze or feather-dust**; frequent obscuration of sight, especially when reading; **photophobia**, especially **from the light of the sun**, and when the weather is warm and sultry; the eyes are dazzled by the light; **sudden paroxysms of nyctalopia**; scintillations and white spots, or motes and black points or stripes before the eyes; tearing-burning pains in the head and eyes; profuse lachrymation, especially in the open air; or **great dryness of the eyes**, especially in the room; unequal or dilated or insensible pupils; after suppressed cutaneous diseases.

Thuja. Amblyopia; blurred sight, better from rubbing; aching back into the head; the eyes are dim in the open air and when reading; weak eyes; flows of light before the eyes, mostly yellow; when looking into the light of day, sees white spots like bottles of water moving about.

Veratrum alb. For hemeralopia; sparks or black spots before the eyes, particularly on rising from the bed or from the chair; **profuse lachrymation**, with burning, cutting, or feeling of dryness; diplopia, photophobia, etc.

Verat. viride. Dimness of sight; walking brings on blindness, with fainting; dilated pupils; diplopia; immense circles of a green color appear around the candle, which, as vertigo comes on, turn to red; when closing the eyes, vertigo; after loss of vital fluids.

Zincum. Periodic and temporary amaurosis and amblyopia, occurring during severe attacks of headache, and passing away with the headache; constant weariness of the eyes; vanishing of sight, with absence of ideas; yellow, blue, and green wheels before the eyes, with drowsiness and a wretched look.

§ 5. The following remedies deserve particular consideration for particular symptoms:

PALE SIGHTEDNESS: dros., petrol., puls., sil.

THINGS LOOK BLUE: bell., lyc., stram., stront., sulph., zinc.

THE EYES ARE DAZZLED BY BRIGHT LIGHT: baryt., calc., caust., cic., dros., euphr., graph., kal., merc., n. vom., puls., phos., sep., sil., sulph.

NYCTALOPIA: phos., sil., sulph.; acon., merc., con., gels., nitr., n. vom., puls., stram.

HEMERALOPIA: bell., chinin.? hyosc., merc., puls., stram., veratr.

COMPLETE CONSTANT BLINDNESS: bell., calc., caus.? chel.? cic.? con.? dig.? euphr.? gels.? hyosc.? natr. m.? op.? phos.? puls.? sec.? sil., stram., sulph., veratr. vir.

BLINDNESS WITH FREQUENT DESIRE TO WINK: croc., euphr., gels., hep., petr., phos. ac., plat., staph.

DIPLOPIA: bell., cic., daphne, dig., euphr., gels., hyosc., lyc., natr. m., nitr. ac., oleand., puls., sec., stram., sulph., verat., veratr. vir.

OBSCURATION (vanishing) of sight: agar., aur., bell., bry., cact., calc., caust., cic., cimicif., con., dros., ferr., graph., hep., hyosc., lyc., mang., merc., natr. m., nitr. ac., n. vom., oleand., phos., puls., sil., sulph.

DARKNESS (GRAY BLACK COVER) BEFORE THE EYES: agar., anac.,

aur., bar., calc., caust., chin., chinin., con., euphr., magn. c., merc., natr., natr. m., phos., sep., sil.

THINGS LOOK AS IF AT A DISTANCE: anac., carb. a., cic., natr. m., n. mosch., phos., stan., stram., sulph.

COLORED APPEARANCE BEFORE THE EYES: aur., bell., bor., camph., hyosc., kali, n. vom., puls., spig., veratr. alb. and vir.

FEATHER-DUST BEFORE THE EYES: calc., lyc., natr., natr. m., sulph.

LUMINOUS APPEARANCES, scintillation: aur., bell., bry., caust., croc., hyosc., kal., lyc., natr., natr. m., n. vom., puls., spig., zinc.

BLACK AND DARK SPOTS BEFORE THE EYES: ammon. m., anac., aur., bar., bell., calc., caust., chin., chinin., kal., merc., natr. m., nitr. ac., phos., sep., sil.

FLYING SPOTS AND GAUZES: acon., agar., amm. m., bell., calc., chin., con., merc., nitr. ac., phos., sep., sil., stram.

LUMINOUS VIBRATIONS: amm., caust., cham., graph.

GAUZE OR MIST BEFORE THE EYES: bell., calc., caust., chinin, croc., dros., ign., kreas., lyc., merc., natr. m, petr., phos., phos. ac., rut., sec., sep, sulph.

THINGS LOOK YELLOW: bell., canth., chin., cin., dig., merc., sep.

THINGS LOOK GRAY: nitr. a., n. vom., phos., sil., stram.

THINGS LOOK LARGER THAN THEY ARE: euphr., hyosc., natr. m., phos.

THINGS LOOK GREEN: dig., merc., phos., rut., sep., sulph., verat. v., zinc.

HALF-SIGHTEDNESS: aur., calc., caust., lyc., mur. ac., natr. m., sep.

LIGHT COLORS AND APPEARANCES BEFORE THE EYES: amm., bell., bor., calc., camph., hyosc., kal., natr. m., n. vom., puls., sil., spig., valer.

SHORT-SIGHTEDNESS: amm., calc., chin., con., cycl., euphr., hyosc., lach., lyc., nitr. a., petr., phos., phos. a., puls., rut., sulph., sulph. ac., tart., valer., cimicif.

THINGS LOOK SMALLER THAN THEY ARE: hyosc., plat., stram.

LONG-SIGHTEDNESS: calc., coff., con., dros., hyosc., lyc., meph., natr., natr. m., n. vom., petr., sep., sil., sulph.

DILATED PUPILS: acon., bell., calc., caps., chin., cic., cin, cocc., con., croc., cycl., gels., guai., hep., hyosc., ign., ipec., led., lyc., nitr. ac., n. vom., op., sec., spig., squill., staph., stram., veratr., zinc.

CONTRACTED PUPILS: anac., arn., ars., bell., camph., cham., chel., chin., cic., cocc., dig., euphr., ign., led., mez., mur. ac., phos., puls., rut., sep., sil., squill., sulph., thuj., verat., zinc.

COLORS AS OF THE RAINBOW: bell., cic., kal., nitr., phos., phos. ac, stram., sulph.

THINGS LOOK RED: bell., con., croc., dig., hep., hyosc., spig., stront., sulph., verat. vir.

SHADOWS BEFORE THE EYES: seneg.

HALO OR AUREOLA ROUND THE LIGHT: 1, bell., cocc., phos., puls., rut., sulph.; 2, alum., calc., cic., dig., euphr., nitr., sass., sep., stann., staph., stront.

DISPOSITION TO SQUINT: alum., bell., hyosc., puls.

BLACKNESS OF SIGHT, black colors before the eyes: bell., calc., chin., euphr., kal., magn. c., phos., sep., sil., stram.

STRIPES BEFORE THE EYES: amm., bell, con., natr. m., puls., sep.

DIMNESS OF SIGHT: ambr., amm., anac., bar., bell., calc., cann., caust.,

chin., con., croc., euphr., gels., hep., ign., kreas., lachn., lyc., merc., phos., puls., rut., sep., sil., sulph.

THINGS LOOK INVERTED: bell.

DISPOSITION TO WIPE THE EYES ALL THE TIME: carb. a., croc., lyc., natr., phos., puls.

THE LETTERS LOOK BLURRED WHEN READING: bell., bry., chin., daph., dros, graph., hyosc., lyc., natr. m., sen., sil., stram., viol. od.

AMELIORATION.

See Conditions.

AMENIA.

Amenorrhœa; Menoschesis; suppression of the menses, and the ailments incidental thereto.

§ 1. The best remedies are: 1, asclep., calc., caul., cimicif., helon., puls., sep., sulph.; 2, acon., aletr., bry., con., dulc., graph., kal., lyc., sep., sil.; 3, amm., arn., ars., bar., bell., caust., cham., cocc., cupr., ferr., natr. m., phos., pod.; 4, china, iod., merc., n. mosch., op., plat., rhod., sab., staph., stram., valer., veratr., zinc.

§ 2. AMENIA OF YOUNG GIRLS, that is, too long delay of the first menses, requires principally: 1, calc., puls., sulph.; 2, acon., apis, caust., cocc., graph., kal., natr. m., petr., sep., veratr.

Suppression of the menses in consequence **of a cold,** principally: 1, cauloph., cimicif., gels., n. mosch., puls.; or, 2, bell., dulc., sep., sulph.—or, if occasioned by fright or sudden emotions,—1, acon., lyc.; 2, coff., op., veratr. **For feeble, though not entirely suppressed menses:** asclep., calc., cauloph., caust., con., graph., kal., lyc., magn., natr. m., phos., puls., sil., sulph., veratr., zinc.

§ 3. **For amenia of plethoric individuals** use: acon., bell., bry., gels., n. vom., op., plat., sabin., sulph.; **for debilitated or cachectic individuals:** aletris, ars., chin., cipriped., con., graph., helon., iod., natr. m., puls., polyg., sep., sulph.

§ 4. Particular indications for the symptoms characterizing amenia:

Aconite. Amenorrhœa in young girls who lead a sedentary life; tendency of the blood to the head or chest; vertigo or fainting on rising from a recumbent position; frequent epistaxis; from taking cold by getting the feet wet; from fright or chagrin.

Æsculus hip. Amenia, with general prostration and malaise; the back gives out when standing or walking, especially across the hips; constipation, with ineffectual urging to stool; hæmorrhoids.

Agnus castus. Suppressed menses with violent contracting pain in abdomen and bearing down sensation, feels as if the intestines were sinking down with inclination to support the bowels with the hand; transparent leucorrhœa passing imperceptibly from the very relaxed parts; leucorrhœa not copious, but spotting her linen yellow; nausea as from eating fat food; hysteria with maniacal lasciviousness.

Aletris far. Amenia, or delaying menses, in consequence of atony of the womb or ovaries; weariness of mind and body; fulness and distension of abdomen, with bearing-down sensation; nightsweats; constipation from want of muscular action; debility arising from protracted illness; loss of fluid; defective nutrition.

Alumina. Amenia, with abundant leucorrhœa, which flows only in the daytime, with weakness; straining to evacuate even a soft stool; restless sleep, awaking with palpitation of the heart.

Antimonium crud. Menses suppressed by a cold bath, with nausea and vomiting, white tongue, great thirst at night, alternate constipation or diarrhœa; tenderness over ovarian region.

Apis mel. **Suppressed menses with congested or inflamed ovaries**; menses stop suddenly or cease for two or three days to begin again, blood black; dysmenorrhœa, with scanty discharge of slimy blood; chlorosis, with puffy, bloated, waxy appearance of the face; œdematous swelling of the eyelids, labia, and feet; a peculiar annoying aching or pain in the ovaries, especially in the right one, usually shortly before or during menstruation, accompanied by intense occipital headache and other hysterical symptoms; cardiac distress.

Apocynum. In young girls, with bloating of the abdomen and extremities.

Arsenicum. White waxy paleness of the face, and great debility; painful lienteria; cold water lies like a load on her stomach; sleep full of tiresome dreams; constant desire for sour things, coffee, or brandy; craving for sexual intercourse; corrosive leucorrhœa; frequent paroxysms of fainting.

Aurum. Great depression of spirits, with inclination to commit suicide.

Bryonia. Amenorrhœa, with violent erethism of the circulation, congestion of blood to the head or chest; frequent bleeding of the nose, dry lips and thirst; frequent shudderings, alternating with a dry and burning heat; hard, dry stools, as if burnt; every motion is painful; **vicarious menstruation**.

Calcarea carb. Leucophlegmasia; frequent rush of blood to the head, with dizziness and buzzing in the ears; constricted feeling around the waist; quick, and sometimes irregular beating of the heart, increased by motion; bellows or anæmic murmurs around the heart and large arteries; want of breath when moving or ascending (borax descending); desire to lie down; great languor, especially in the lower limbs; amenorrhœa from working in water, with anasarca.

Carbo veg. Violent itching of old tettery eruptions at the time when the menses should appear.

Caulophyllum. Amenia, accompanied by spasmodic action or extreme atony; spasmodic bearing-down pains, with scanty flow; sympathetic cramps and spasms of neighboring organs, as of the bladder, rectum or bowels.

Causticum. Yellowish complexion, weakly, scrofulous; melancholy, hysteria; abdominal spasms, and pinching pains in the sacrum. Leucorrhœa only at night, or worse then.

China. Pale face with blue margins around the eyes; headache, especially at night; fulness and distension of the abdomen, particularly after eating, with desire to eructate, which affords no relief; emaciation; great debility, with languor and heaviness of the lower limbs; sleeplessness or restless sleep, with anxious or fatiguing dreams; rush of blood to the head, with pulsation of the carotids; nymphomania; nervousness; great sensitiveness to the least noise.

Cimicifuga. Amenorrhœa in rheumatic and neuralgic subjects; nervous excitability, bordering on hysteria or chorea; pressive heavy

headache; melancholy; palpitations and other reflex symptoms; uterine cramps; suppression from mental emotions.

Cocculus. Leucorrhœa or hysterical abdominal spasms at a time when the menses ought to appear, with pressure towards the chest; much paralytic pain in the small of the back; discharge of a few drops of black blood, attended with great nervous distress; great debility, which does not even allow the patient to talk; hysteria.

Conium. At every menstrual effort the breasts enlarge, become sore and painful; vertigo in a recumbent position, when an attempt is made to turn over; great nervousness; involuntary laughing and weeping; great weakness after the least walk; the urine intermits in its flow; complicated with ovarian or uterine disease and chlorosis; depression of sexual function.

Crocus. Sensation as if something were alive in the stomach or abdomen; epistaxis of black, stringy blood; mental depression.

Cuprum. Amenia in consequence of suppression of footsweats; rush of blood to the head, with a strange tingling pain in the crown of the head, or pale face with blue margins around the eyes, or burning redness of the face with red eyes; violent cramps in the abdomen and chest, with frequent nausea and fearful vomiting; palpitations and spasms of the heart; convulsions with fearful cries.

Cypripedium. Amenorrhœa with hysteria; great nervous debility and despondency.

Dulcamara. Suppression in consequence of exposure to cold and damp; she has urticaria or some other cutaneous eruption every time she takes cold. Warts on her hands; breasts engorged or hard.

Ferrum. In weakly, chlorotic persons, with fiery redness of the face; great nervousness and debility; great disposition to lie and sit; emaciation; rush of blood to the head, with throbbing pains, roaring, buzzing, and prickling in the brain; pale, livid face, with blue margins around the eyes; pressure in the stomach and head.

Gelsemium. Amenia, with sharp darting and twitching neuralgic pains in the face and head; headache, which causes great dulness of the head and vertigo, and affects vision; sensation of heaviness in uterine region, with increase of the white leucorrhœal discharge and aching across the sacrum.

Glonoin. Congestion to head in plethoric females; when menstruation stops fulness of the head, with or without redness of the face, with throbbings in the head or with rending and pulsating pains before, during, or after menses, or when the menses do not show themselves.

Graphites. Amenia, with dryness of the vagina; burning and itching of the labia during the scanty flow of the menses, which are pale and appear only occasionally, with pains in abdomen and limbs; swelling of the hands and feet; itching blotches here and there on the skin, from which oozes a gelatinous fluid. **Graphites is in climaxis what Pulsatilla is in youth.**

Helonias. General weariness and languor; gloominess and dulness of mind; amenorrhœa from general atony and torpid condition of the whole body, with anæmia and disordered condition of the digestive organs; prolapsus uteri from want of muscular tonicity; loss of sexual desire, with or without sterility.

Ignatia. Suppression of menses caused by some suppressed grief;

much involuntary sighing and sobbing; præcordial anguish; weak and empty feeling in the pit of the stomach.

Iodum. Very much out of breath in going upstairs; paleness, alternating with redness of the face; frequent palpitations of the heart; great nervousness and other chlorotic symptoms.

Kali carb. Very efficacious, particularly when attended with difficult breathing, palpitations; at every menstrual effort sour eructations and swelling of the cheeks; oftentimes shooting pains all over abdomen; organic disease of the heart; erysipelatous eruptions; disposition to phlebitis; delaying menses.

Lilium tigr. Amenorrhœa, accompanied with cardiac distress or with ovarian pains of a burning or stinging character. Amenia complicated with prolapsed or anteverted womb. Thin, acrid leucorrhœa, which leaves a brown stain on the linen. Partial amenia, the menses returning occasionally, and then remain off again.

Lycopodium. Amenia from fright; chlorotic symptoms; disposition to sadness, melancholy, and weeping; hysteric headache, fainting fits; sour taste, sour eructations, and sour vomiting; great desire for sweet things; the smallest quantity of food distresses her; borborygmus, particularly in the left hypochondrial region; sense of dryness in the vagina; wind from the vagina.

Mercurius. Prolapsus of the vagina at every menstrual nisus; rush of blood to the head; dry heat; leucorrhœa; pale face and sickly complexion; œdematous swelling of the hands, feet, and face; pain in the mammæ, as if they would ulcerate, at every menstrual period. Sad, peevish, and whimsical.

Natrum mur. Sensation of goneness in the pit of the stomach, and qualmishness with gnawing pain in stomach, and hunger; everything turns black before her eyes; itching of the vulva, with pimples on the mons veneris; constipation with vertigo; thirst with copious drinking; tendency to sweating, and sensitiveness to cold or sultry air, not to draughts; horripilations, especially in the forenoon; great depression of mind; weeps easily.

Nux mosch. Suppression of the menses, with spasms and other hysteric affections; disposition to sleep and faint away, with great nervousness; debility; complete exhaustion after the least exertion; bloating of the abdomen after every meal; frequent waterbrash; amenia from getting wet, with rheumatic pains.

Opium. Suppression, with congestion of blood to the head, which feels heavy; redness and heat of the face; sopor and convulsions.

Phosphorus. Particularly in tall, slender, phthisical patients. Spitting and vomiting of blood at the menstrual nisus; menses too late or not appearing; tight feeling in the chest, with dry, tight cough; profuse hæmoptysis or hæmorrhage from the anus or urethra; great sense of weakness across the abdomen; cold legs and feet, sometimes paralyzed.

Phytolacca. Amenorrhœa complicated with ovarian irritation or diseases; chronic rheumatism; constipation.

Platina. **Particularly in emigrants.** Painful pressing down, as if the menses would appear, with desire for stool and pains in the small of the back; constipation, with scanty, difficult stool.

Pulsatilla. **The sexual sphere is primarily affected in an atonic direction, and there are no chlorotic symptoms present.** Amenorrhœa

in consequence of wet feet; attended with frequent paroxysms of hemicrania and stitching pains in face and teeth.

Rhus tox. Amenia, after getting wet in a rainstorm, followed by hydrometra.

Ruta grav. Corrosive leucorrhœa, in consequence of the suppression.

Sabadilla. The menses are suppressed immediately on their appearance, when they reappear, sooner or later, but are again suppressed, and so on.

Sabina. The menses, usually flowing profusely, cease, or are suddenly suppressed, followed by a thick, fetid leucorrhœa.

Sanguinaria. Amenorrhœa, in consequence of pulmonary disease; hectic flush of the face; noisy escape of flatus from the vagina; in women who are subject to sick headache, with stiffness of the neck.

Secale corn. Amenorrhœa in thin, scrawny married women, who suffer much at the menstrual nisus, with a continual, long-lasting, forcing pain in the uterus.

Senecio. Useful to nervous, restless, sleepless women, who always complain of nausea, debility of the whole system; menstrual nisus, but still the period does not appear; sensation of a ball rising from the stomach into the throat; gastric derangement and inappetency.

Sepia. Insufficient or retarded menstruation in feeble women of dark complexion, with fine delicate skin and extreme sensitiveness to all impressions; in some, tendency to cough, to congestion and pain in the apex of one or both lungs; sallow complexion, with yellow saddle across bridge of nose and dingy spots on face; frequent paroxysms of hysteric or nervous headaches; frequent alternation of chilliness and heat; great debility; pain in loins from uterine and other abdominal congestion; sensation as though the vulva were too large; pressure on abdomen at menstrual nisus, then soreness of perinæum and swelling of the vulva; acrid leucorrhœa of bad-smelling fluids, accompanied by much itching in genital organs; constipation and sense of weight at the anus; feeling of emptiness at pit of stomach and in abdomen; great disposition to sweat.

Silicea. Amenorrhœa with suppressed footsweats; instead of the menses smarting, acrid and corrosive leucorrhœa or discharge of a quantity of watery fluid from uterus; frequent attacks of momentary blindness or obscuration of vision; pressing-down feeling in vagina, parts tender to touch; itching at the genitals.

Sulphur. Amenia in scrofulous and otherwise unhealthy constitutions, with tendency to papular skin eruptions, or with portal and pelvic congestion; flushes of heat; weak feeling in genitals.

Veratrum album. Amenorrhœa, with nervous headache and hysteric affections; pale, livid face; frequent nausea and vomiting; cold hands, feet, and nose; great weakness, with fainting turns; sexual excitement, even nymphomania and other forms of mania.

Zincum. Amenorrhœa, with alternate paleness and redness of face; varicose veins of external genitals, with fidgety feet; pruritus vulvæ causes masturbation.

§ 5. See Menstrual Difficulties, Chlorosis, etc.

AMNESIA.

See Loss of Memory.

ANÆMIA.

The best remedies are: 1, ars., *chin.*, *helon.*, *hydrast.*, puls., squill., staph., sulph.; 2, arn., bell., bry., *calc.*, *carb. v.*, cin., con., *ferr.*, graph., ign., kal., lach., lyc., merc., sulph., natr., natr. m., n. vom., phos., phos. ac., rhus, sep., sil., ver.

If it arises from **loss of blood, or other fluids**, give: 1, *chin.*, helon., *n. vom.*, sulph.; or 2, *calc.*, carb. v., cin., hydrast., phos. ac., staph., sulph.

If caused by **violent acute diseases**, use: calc., carb. v., chin., hep., kal., natr., natr m., n. vom., veratr.

See Chlorosis, Debility, Scurvy, etc.

Arsenicum. Rapid and great prostration, with sinking of the vital forces; great anguish, extreme restlessness and fear of death; emaciation, and wants to be in a warm room.

China. The system has been debilitated by the loss of vital fluids, especially blood, semen, diarrhœa, leucorrhœa, or overlactation. Heaviness of the head, with loss of sight, fainting, and ringing in the ears; sleeplessness at night.

Helonias. A great restorative in diseases of the genito-urinary organs.

Ferrum. Anæmia, with pale face and lips, and great debility; great paleness of the mucous membranes, especially that of the cavity of the mouth; bellows-sound of the heart, and anæmic murmur of the arteries and veins; muscles are feeble, and easily exhausted from slight exertion; œdema of the body.

Natrum mur. Malarious cachexia; sallow complexion, or very pale; pressure and distension of the stomach; constipation, with contraction of the anus; terrible sadness.

Natrum sulph. Hydræmia; sycosis; hydrogenoid constitution of the body.

Nux vomica. Anæmia, from gastro-intestinal derangement, as so often found in persons suffering the consequence of debauchery, or of a sedentary life.

ANASARCA.

Principal remedies are: 1, ars., hell.; 2, bry., chin., dig., dulc., eupat., helon., hydrast., merc., sulph., or perhaps apis, camph., convolv., iris v., lact., lyc., rhus, samb., senec., sol. nigr.; for **anasarca after cutaneous diseases**, such as **scarlatina, measles**, we give with great effect hepar, hell., and ars.; in other cases the remedies have to be chosen in accordance with the symptoms. See Dropsy.

ANEURISM.

Best remedies, so far as known: 1, carb. v., lach., lyc.; 2, guai., puls., sulph. In some cases may be required: 3, calc., caust., graph., kal.; 4, ambr., arn., ars., aur. m., ferr., natr. m., zinc.

Aneurism by **anastomosis** yields to: carb. v., caust., lycop., plat., thuj.

Franklin (*Surgery*, ii, 201) mentions, to control the force of the heart's action and irritability of the arterial vessels: acon., actæa rac., gels., cactus, dig., spig., verat. vir.; to be followed by *lycopodium*,

lach., carbolic acid, bry., calc. carb., carb. veg., merc., rhus, sec., sulph. Iodide of potash, in 5-grain doses, three times a day, also enjoys a good reputation; also ergotin.

Helmuth (*Surgery*, 3d edition, p. 355) witnessed good effects from gallic acid in half-drachm doses for the cure of internal aneurism in combination with rest. He also speaks highly of veratr. vir., bell., acon., dig., gels., and of the antipsorics: calc., lyc., and sulph.; the phosphate of lime or the sulphate of soda may be required, perfect rest being enjoined.

ANGINA LUDOVICI.

See Parotitis Maligna.

ANGINA PECTORIS.

Neuralgia pectoris seu cordis. One of the principal remedies seems to be *hepar*, after which consult: 2, ammon. carb., amyl nitr., apiol, arn., ars., cact., cimicif., cupr., jugl. cin., lach., samb., ver. alb., ver. vir.; 3, acon., aur., bell., caust., dig., phos., spong., and (according to Hartman) angust., ipec., mosch., sep., spig.

Aconite. Intense anxiety, with fear of death; coldness, cold sweat; feeble pulse, or full, strong, and throbbing; intense pain in all directions; frequent change of position without relief, but no exhaustion (as in arsen.); suffocative constriction of chest, so distressing that he sweats from agony; flushed face; pain in cardiac region, going down left arm; general or local numbness and tingling, particularly in recent cases, occurring in strong plethoric subjects.

Agaricus. Angina pectoris, gastralgic form; constant feeling of a lump in epigastrium, with pain under sternum; drawing in region of diaphragm, with sharp pains in left side; faintness, with an empty feeling; heaviness of stomach, sometimes alternating with a jerking sensation, as of some heavy object.

Angustura. In lighter cases, spasmodic breathing; chest in constant motion, worse from least exercise; anxiety and palpitation of heart; cutting shocks in sternum and back; painful shocks in region of heart; painful sensation as if the heart were contracted, in the evening while lying in bed, decreasing when sitting up.

Arnica. Violent attacks of anguish and vertigo when raising or moving the head; loss of consciousness; short panting breath; stitches in the heart from the left side to the right, with fainting fits; the beating of the heart is more like a quivering, the motion of the heart first very rapid and then suddenly slow; cramps in the fingers of the left hand; head hot, body cool; almost any exertion brings on the attack.

Arsenicum. Patient can only breathe very gently with his chest stooping forwards; the least motion causes a complete loss of breath; oppression and stitches in præcordial region, with anxiety and a fainting sort of weakness, aggravated by a simple change of position in bed; no ease except while sitting with his head thrown back, face pale and haggard, features contracted, pulse feeble, irregular, intermittent; worse after midnight; attacked while walking; cannot bear cold air, wishes to be covered; paroxysms recurring regularly, especially in malarious districts.

Arsenicum iod. Great pain in cardiac region, going through to back, in hypertrophy of left ventricle.

Assafœtida. Pressure in region of heart as if too full and expanded, pulse small; nervous palpitation from overexertion or suppression of discharges (in women); tremor of the heart while sitting; beating of heart and pulse small, quick, and irregular.

Aurum. **Organic affection of the heart**; hypochondriasis; great nervous weakness, with utter despair; feeling as though the heart ceased beating for awhile, and then at once a hard thump is felt; aggravation while reposing, relieved by moving, walking, and on getting warm; suffocative fit, with constrictive oppression of the chest; falling down unconsciously, with blueness of the countenance; when walking, the heart seems to shake as if it were loose; sometimes a single but violent beat of the heart.

Bryonia. Attacks from mental excitement or fright; cutting pain in right chest above the sixth rib inside the base of nipple extending down the left arm; the slightest motion brings on attacks; constant dull pain in left arm; sensation of great oppression, it seems as if something should expand but will not.

Cactus. Nervous excitability; palpitation of the heart in debilitated persons; feeling as though an iron band was around the heart, preventing its motion, worse when lying on left side, when walking, and at night, with great melancholy.

Cimicifuga. Pain sharp and lancinating, from region of heart all over chest and down left arm, and into the back; palpitation; unconsciousness; cerebral congestion; dyspnœa; face livid; cold sweat on hand; numbness of body; left arm numb and as if bound to the side.

Crotalus. Sudden and great prostration of the vital forces; frequent fainting spells, with imperceptible pulse and inclination to vomit; sudden breathing with open mouth and distortion of the eyes outwards.

Cuprum acet. Deathly feeling with pain behind the ensiform cartilage; sudden attack of dyspnœa unto suffocation, with cold face, blue lips, and coldness all over; **slow pulse**; attacks when excited or during exertion.

Cuprum arsenicosum. Sense of weight on chest and difficulty of breathing; pulsation of heart moving the wall of the chest up and down; pain in chest and back aggravated by deep inspirations; pulse very feeble, faltering at wrist.

Digitalis. Abnormal action of the heart; a sense of oppression, with tendency to fainting; feeble or spasmodic pulse; oppression of the chest; pain extending to the head and left arm; mental anguish, with vertigo and fainting; heart's action more vigorous than the pulse. In advanced cases, when the disease sets in suddenly, drawing, tensive, spasmodic pains in left chest and sternum, towards nape of neck and upper arm; indescribable deathly anguish when paroxysms come closer together during progress of disease.

Dioscorea. Neuralgic pains in stomach; laborious breathing; sudden severe pain in middle of sternum; action of heart very feeble; pulseless; pulse intermitting every eight or ten minutes after the attack for two weeks; pains extending from chest to both arms and hands; cold clammy sweat all over; unable to move.

Gelsemium. Sudden hysterical spasms; nervous chills in very sensitive subjects; feeling as though the heart would stop beating in a moment if she did not walk incessantly, with a feeling of impending death.

Hepar sulph. Sequelæ of the disease; dyspnœa after attack; dry nervous cough from eve all through night; pain in neck after attack; faintness and inability to recline after attack.

Hydrocyanic acid. Long fainting spells; heart disease, with violent palpitations; feeling of suffocation with torturing pains in the chest; irregular feeble beating of the heart. (Where ars. failed, and ipecac where both fail.)

Juglans ciner. Pain behind breastbone, when walking, especially after meals or when hurried or going up hill; severe retrosternal pain, with suffocating pain in chest, especially when walking, so that he has to stand still.

Lachesis. Anxious pain with beating of the heart; frequent attacks of fainting daily, with nausea; difficult breathing, palpitation, and cold sweat; choking, constricting, or rising in throat, with organic disease of the heart; inability to lie down; very distressed after a short sleep.

Lactuca virosa. Crampy stitching in left chest, extending to left scapula and indescribable tightness of whole chest; great oppression of chest at night, waking him from sleep and obliging him to sit up with anxious suddenness; feels as if he would suffocate, and finds himself suddenly on his feet in the room.

Laurocerasus. Attacks of suffocation, with gasping for breath; stitches in præcordial region; violent pain in stomach, with loss of speech; eructations tasting of bitter almonds; coldness; cold, moist skin; convulsions of the muscles of face.

Lycopodium. Cramp and constriction in chest, cannot get breath; stitches beneath short ribs, extending to small of back and shoulders; sharp pain shooting into heart; sensation of stoppage of circulation at night, with fright and then perspiration; pulse quick, unsteady.

Moschus. Tightness of chest so that he is obliged to take a deeper breath than usual; sensation of trembling around heart, with constriction in whole chest, almost suffocation.

Naja tripudians. Inability to speak, with choking; nervous chronic palpitations; chronic hypertrophy and valvular disease of the heart; considerable pain after riding in a carriage, extending to left scapula; pain not affected by inspiration.

Nitrite of amyl. Bronchial irritation; cough; quickened circulation; sense of fulness in the temples; burning of ears; commotion in the chest; tumultuous action of the heart and quick respiration. Sharp pain in cardiac region, relieved by eructations and by fresh air.

Oxalic acid. Violent irritation of the alimentary canal; costiveness. Difficulty of breathing; jerking inspiration, and sudden and forced expiration, as though the patient made a sudden effort to relieve himself of intense pain by expelling the air from the lungs; oppression of chest, especially towards right side; sharp, darting, or lancinating pains in heart and left lung, also in the arms. Jerking pains like short stitches, confined to a small space, lasting for a few seconds; numbness and weakness in back and limbs; coldness and complete

loss of power of motion in limbs ; movement excites and aggravates pain ; periodical remission for some hours or days.

Phytolacca. **Fatty degeneration of the heart** ; feeling of lassitude and indisposition to move ; great exhaustion and prostration ; lame feeling in the left side of the chest near the cardiac region, with much nervous restlessness, worse on motion, and particularly on expiration ; pain extends also to right side.

Rhus tox. Stitches in heart, with painful lameness and stiffness of whole body and limbs, and pains extending down the left arm ; rheumatic diathesis.

Sepia. Affections of the heart, with violent, unequal, intermittent palpitating, and tremulous motion of the heart ; flushes of heat with cold hands and feet.

Spigelia. Abnormal action of the heart, with pain, worse when bending forward, lifting arms, or from the least motion ; **severe stabbing** stitches in the heart at every beat ; pain rapidly passing around the body from left to right, inside, to the scrobiculus cordis ; sudden severe pain in left chest, so violent that it knocks her down ; rapidly passing pain ; weak, irregular pulse ; spasmodic pain in stomach induces vomiting of contents of stomach and mucus, but no bile.

Spongia. Contracting pain in heart ; suffocating pain at night at every attempt to lie down ; worse with the head lying low, has to sit up ; chest feels fatigued, with heat in face and nausea.

Tabacum. Livor of skin, features drawn ; cannot speak or walk ; coldness all over ; sudden periodical anxiety ; violent constriction in throat ; tightness across upper part of chest ; nocturnal attacks of tightness in chest, with palpitation and paroxysmal oppression ; neuralgia up into neck ; pain between shoulders ; pulse small, irregular, imperceptible.

Tarantula. Palpitation, with panting respiration and prostration ; acceleration and suspension of the movements of the heart ; trembling of the heart as when frightened ; suffocation, so that the patient thinks he is going to die.

Veratrum alb. Difficulty of breathing ; suffocative constriction of chest, so distressing that he sweats from agony ; general prostration ; cramps in the limbs ; skin cold and clammy.

ANGUISH.

Paroxysms of. Generally a mere symptom, though sometimes so prominent and distressing, that it deserves a special treatment. Principal remedies : 1, acon., ars., aur., bell., cham., dig., merc., n. vom., puls., verat. ; 2, alum., anac., baryt., carb. a., carb. v., cocc., cupr., graph., hyosc., ign., lyc., nitr., nitr. a., phos., rhus, sep., spig., spong., sulph.

Particular indications :

By SIMULTANEOUS AFFECTIONS OF THE CHEST : 1, acon., ars., aur., ipec., puls., veratr. ; 2, cact., calc., bry., carb. v., dig., spig.

By GASTRIC OR ABDOMINAL AFFECTIONS : 1, *ars.*, calc., cupr., natr., *n. vom.*, puls., veratr. ; 2, bell., cham., carb. v., cocc., lauroc., lyc., natr. m., stann., thuj.

By AFFECTIONS OF THE HEART : 1, *acon.*, *ars.*, aur., *cact.*, dig., puls., *spig.*, spong. ; 2, cham., cimicif., gels., lycop., nitr. ac., phos., sep., veratr. vir.

By HYPOCHONDRIASIS: 1, acon., ars., calc., dig., *lach.*, natr., *n. vom.*, 2, æscul., alum., anac., bell., caust., cham., con., corn. c., cyprip., graph., hell., hep., ign., iris, lach., lept., lyc., merc., mosch., nitr. ac., pod., puls., sep., stram.

By HYSTERIA: 1, *acon.*, *cic.*, cocc., con., croc., cyprip., hyosc., *ign.*, mosch., *n. vom.*; 2, aletr., bell., calc., caust., caulop., corn. f., *gels.*, hyosc., magn. m., nitr. ac., n. mosch., phos., sil., scutel., veratr.

By HYPERÆSTHESIA OF THE BRAIN: *acon.*, *bell.*, *hyosc.*, *lachn.*, merc., n. vom., veratr.

ANOREXIA.

§ 1. Though generally a mere symptom, yet it is sometimes a mere dislike to certain kinds of nourishment, which can be treated with: 1, ant., arn., cact., chelon., china, hep., merc., n. vom., puls., rhus, sulph., tart.; 2, baryt., bry., calc., cimicif., cyclam., gels., gymnocl., helon., hydras., iris, lob., natr. m., sep., sil.; 3, ars., bell., canth., cic., cocc., comoclad., con., ign., lyc., op., plat., sang., thuj., verat.

§ 2. For INDEPENDENT anorexia, or for anorexia remaining after gastric affections, we have: 1, ant., cact., chelon., cycl., gymnoclad., sulph.; 2, china, iris, n. vom., puls., rhus, sep., sil.

For anorexia accompanied **with hunger**, use: 1, cact., chin., cimicif., eupat., hell., natr. m., rhus; 2, bry., calc., ign., n. vom., op., sil.; 3, ars., baryt., dulc., magn. m., sulph. ac.

For anorexia accompanied with complete **loathing of food**, give; 1, ipec., puls., rhus; 2, china, ign., jugl., n. vom.; 3, acon., bell., comoclad., lach., lob., mur. ac., sep.

§ 3. For PARTIAL ANOREXIA, or aversion to **particular kinds** of food, we have principally, as for aversion **to beer**: 1, bell., chin., cocc., n. vom.: 2, cham., stann., sulph. **To brandy**: ign. **To wine**: ign., lach., mgt. aus., merc., sabad. **To water**: bell., chin., n. vom., stram. **To milk**: bell., bry., calc., carb. v., cin., ign., natr., puls., sep., sil., sulph. **To coffee**: bell., bry., cham., chin., lyc., merc., natr., natr. m., n. vom., rhus. **To drinks generally**: 1, bell., canth., hyos., n. vom., stram.; 2, lach., natr. m. For aversion **to rye bread**: lyc., natr. m., n. vom., phos. ac., sulph. **To bread generally**: con., lyc., natr. m., n. vom., phos. ac., puls. **To butter**: carb. v., chin., merc. **To fat and fat things**: bry., carb. a., carb. v., hell., hep., natr. m., puls. **To meat and broth**: 1, ign., merc., mur. ac., nitr. ac., puls., sil., sulph.; 2, bell., calc., carb. v., lyc., rhus, sabad., sep. **To fish**: graph. **To vegetables**: hell., magn. c. **To warm boiled food**: calc., graph., ign., lyc., magn. c., sil. **To solid food**: 1, bry., staph., sulph.; 2, ferr., merc. For aversion **to sour things**: bell., cocc., ferr., sabad., sulph. **To sweets, sugar, etc.**: ars., caus., merc., nitr. ac., phos., sulph., zinc. **To salty things**: graph., selen.

§ 4. For further indications, see Gastric Derangement; Stomach, Derangement of; Nausea, Vomiting, etc.

ANOSMIA.

The best remedies are: bell., calc., gels., natr. m., n. vom., phos., puls., sanguin., sep., sil., sulph., or alum., aur., caps., caust., hep., hyosc., ipec., kal., lyc., magn. m., mez., nitr. ac., oleand., op., rhus, veratr.

For loss of smell from **paralysis of the olfactory nerves**, we have principally: bell., caust., hyosc., lyc., natr. m., n. vom., op., plumb., sep.

From **catarrhal anosmia** : alum., calc., gels., hep., mez., natr. m., n. vom., puls., sanguin., sep., sil., sulph. Compare Nasitis, Catarrh, etc.; also Amblyopia; Hearing, Hardness of; and the causes and varieties of these affections.

ANTHRAX.

When caused by **infection**, the best remedies are: ars., lach., unless china, rhus, sil., or puls. should be indicated. The **malignant pustule** generally yields to: 1, ars., bell., sil., rhus, or perhaps, chin., hyosc., mur. ac., sec., sep.; 2, anthracin, apis, carb. v., kreas., hydrastis, tarantula urbana.

The common **anthrax or carbuncle**, which is not caused by infection, generally requires, *sil.* or perhaps, cepa, hyosc., lyc., or nitr. ac. Sometimes arnica is given with good effect at the commencement, after which n. vom. completes the cure.

There is a kind of carbuncle which contains lice; this requires ars. and chin.

Anthracin. Violent burning pains, not relieved by arsen.; cerebral or typhoid symptoms; absorption of pus in the blood, gangrenous destruction.

Apis mel. Stitching, burning pains in the anthrax; erysipelas and œdema.

Arsenicum. Intense burning pains, as from hot coals, for some distance around the tumor; sensation in the swelling as if boiling water was running beneath the skin; pulse small, frequent, irregular; cold perspiration.

Belladonna. When cerebral complications arise, with red face, shining eyes, severe heat; the parts around have a tendency to erysipelatous inflammation.

Calcarea muriatica (calcis murias). Internally and externally applied.

China. The asthenic character of the disease is well marked with symptoms of putrid fever; the patient has been much reduced by loss of blood, or the disease is kept alive by malarious poisons.

Hyoscyamus. Anthrax in nervous or hysterical persons; great restlessness caused by the excessive nervous excitement, shaking of the head in all directions, optical illusions, constriction of pharynx; itching around the part.

Kreasot. Tendency to decomposition; great irritability, aggravated by rest.

Lachesis. Dark-redness around the sore, which discharges dark, bloody pus; tension of the skin around the carbuncle, as if too short; nightly burning of the ulcer, obliging one to rise and wash it with cold water. **Gangrene**, carbuncles from blood-poisoning.

Lycopodium. Warm poultices aggravate all the pains; boils returning periodically; carbuncles, with burning stitches all around, with alternate chilliness and heat of the body.

Muriatic acid. Carbuncles in scorbutic individuals, with ulcers on the gums and profuse emission of clear urine.

Phytolacca. Tendency to boils, carbuncles, or malignant pustule,

very painful, and appearing especially on the back and behind the ears.

Rhus tox. Burning itching around the carbuncle, with vertigo, as if one were about to fall; stupor; pale face, disfigured and convulsed; pointed nose; bloody or serous frothy diarrhœa.

Silicea promotes suppuration; ichorous suppuration of the cellular tissue after induration.

Stramonium. The pains are so severe as to set the patient nearly distracted.

ANTHROPOPHOBIA.

This kind of mania is best treated with: 1, baryt., hyosc., lyc., natr., puls., rhus; 2, acon., anac., aur., bell., cic., con., cupr., led., selen., stann.; 3, amm. m., calc., mang., natr. m., nitr. ac., phos., sulph.

See also: Mental Derangement and Morbid Emotions.

APHASIA.

Partial or complete speechlessness of cerebral origin: bell., calc., carb., cann. ind., caust., con., hyosc., lach., natr., nux v., œnanthe croc., oleand., op., plumb., stram., zinc.

APHONIA.

Loss of voice.

Aconite. Aphonia caused by fright, anger, indignation, or a violent emotion. In acute laryngitis with hæmoptoë, the result of cold, and where the patient is very anxious about his health.

Ammon. caust. Catarrhal and paralytic aphonia, with general muscular debility, exhaustion, and tumors, and with profuse expectoration.

Antimonium crud. Loss of voice, on becoming heated by exertion; the voice returns by resting. Extreme feebleness of voice. Deficient muscular tonicity of the organs of speech, either from faulty assimilation or deficient innervation. Much hawking and expectoration of phlegm, and depressed vitality of the laryngeal mucous membrane.

Argentum met. Alteration in the timbre of voice of singers, speakers, and preachers, with feeling of constriction and rawness in the larynx; sensation in the cricoid cartilage as if stopped up with a foreign body. Cough accompanied with an easy expectoration of white, thick, starchlike mucus, without taste or smell.

Argentum nitr. Chronic aphonia. When in bed rattling in the larynx and trachea; this noise is synchronous with the pulse. Nocturnal aggravation, with a dry cough and flow of saliva, with some expectoration of mucus striped with blood. Tickling itchiness, burning in the larynx. Often during night fits of coughing with gagging and vomiting.

Arum triph. Aphonia or dysphonia with sore throat in persons who speak in public and sing. Voice changeable, varying in tone from one moment to another. Catarrh of the pharynx, trachea, and bronchial tubes; muscular exhaustion and a paretic state of the larynx in singers and speakers.

Belladonna. **Sudden aphonia**; voice weak and whizzing; painfulness of the larynx, with aggravation when touching it. Sensation of a lump in the throat and spasmodic constriction. Paralytic aphonia of cerebro-spinal origin.

Carbo anim. and veget. Catarrhal hoarseness, bordering on aphonia. *Carbo veg.:* hoarseness in the evening, and aphonia in the morning; chronic cases when a change in the weather produces an aggravation; dysphonic after measles. *Carbo anim.:* hoarse all day, and aphonic at night.

Causticum. **Paralytic and catarrhal aphonia.** Sudden loss of voice on taking cold; burning huskiness in whispering; sense of utter weakness in the laryngeal muscles. Voice weak and aphonia, after excessive use of the vocal organs in singers and public speakers. Tendency to catarrhal laryngitis, leading to aphonia, with a sensation as if a foreign body were in the throat. Dry cough, worse morning and evening, relieved by a swallow of cold water. With women every fit of cough causes an involuntary passage of urine. As concomitants, facial or glossal paralysis, or numbness of the palatine arches; condylomata on the vocal chords.

Cuprum met. **Speechlessness continues** after consciousness is restored, after hysterical, epileptic, or other convulsions. Reflex aphonia, from cerebral or sympathetic causes; spasmodic cough, or dyspnœa, due to spasm of the larynx, diaphragm, or intercostal muscles, with cyanotic state of lips, nails, etc.

Chininum sulph. Intermittent aphonia. More or less complete loss of the voice about 4 P.M.; preceded by thirst, cough, constriction of the neck, headache, or neuralgia; heat in the head, and frequent pulse.

Drosera. Catarrhal hoarseness, with or without coryza or cough; hollow and deep voice; the patient is only able to speak in a bass voice; hoarseness after measles; cough; scraping feeling of dryness in the fauces; exciting or hacking cough, accompanied by yellow expectoration.

Ferrum met. The patient when talking feels pain, and the tone of the voice is low; pain in the larynx and trachea; burning sensation after speaking; laryngeal hæmorrhage; asthmatic symptoms, with hæmoptysis.

Gelsemium. Paralytic aphonia during menstruation; the voice returning when catamenia stop. Nervous aphonia, with dryness and burning in throat, restless sleep, and twitching of muscles.

Ignatia. Hysterical aphonia, with mental anxiety and spinal symptoms. A constant, dry cough excited by a tickling in suprasternal fossa.

Kali bichrom. **Catarrhal laryngitis and catarrhal aphonia**; worse in the evening and when weather is going to change, and after long talking. Frequent desire to clear the throat, with a rare, scanty, lumpy expectoration. Follicular enlargement of the mucous membrane of the pharynx, with chronic coryza, that forms hardened yellow pieces of mucus. Right side of nose more affected with bloody mucus.

Lachesis. Aphonia, with tenderness and sense of swelling in the throat; worse after sleeping and in the evening. Spasms of the

glottis; suddenly something runs from the neck to the larynx, and completely interrupts breathing.

Mercurius. Catarrhal and syphilitic aphonia, or in that occasioned by nervous paralysis.

Nux moschata. Hysterical aphonia, with gastro-intestinal and cardiac derangements; sudden loss of voice when walking against the wind.

Opium. Paralytic aphonia, originating in fright; the fear or fright still remaining; dry mouth and white tongue; faint voice.

Oxalic acid. Nervous aphonia, with cardiac derangement, violent palpitation and irregular action; change of voice, which becomes weak and hoarse.

Phosphorus. Sensitiveness and dryness of the larynx, with feeling as if it was lined with fur; **cannot utter a word on account of pain in the larynx**; nervous exhaustion; suspected atrophy of nerve-tissue; tubercular origin of the aphonia.

Platina. Hysterical or reflex aphonia, associated with uterine troubles.

Rhus tox. Muscular exhaustion of the larynx, from prolonged and loud exercise of the voice; hoarseness, after being silent awhile; improved by talking; aggravation in the evening, from change in the weather.

Rumex crispus. Catarrhal aphonia, with irritation in suprasternal fossa, exciting a distressing cough; desire to hawk phlegm, which is felt in the larynx like moving to and fro, without succeeding; aggravated by cold air and night hours; in women every fit of coughing produces the passage of a few drops of urine; sensitiveness of the trachea to pressure; reflex aphonia due to infiltration of tubercles in left apex of the lung.

Senega. Aphonia from severe cold or excessive use of voice; dry cough, worse in cold air, particularly by walking.

Selenium. Raising of small lumps of blood and mucus, with tendency to hoarseness, especially indicated in beginning of tuberculous laryngitis, whether complicated with active pulmonary phthisis or not.

Spongia. Chronic hoarseness and cough; **the voice frequently giving out when talking or singing**; hoarseness with soreness and burning; voice cracked and broken, or faint; sense of choking; whistling sound in the larynx on a deep inspiration; phthisis laryngea; larynx sensitive to touch, worse when coughing, talking or swallowing.

Sepia. Reflex or sympathetic aphonia from functional or organic disease of the uterus. (*Murex.*)

Stramonium. Aphonia from great mental excitement, with hysterical and maniacal symptoms; speechlessness from cerebral disease.

Sulphur. Chronic aphonia on a psoric basis; when well-indicated remedies fail, it will rouse the slumbering vitality or excite the animal electricity.

APHTHÆ.

The best remedies are: baptis., bor., eupator. arom., hydr., *merc.*, n. vom., plantago, *sulph.*, sulph. ac., etc. See Stomacace.

APOPLEXIA.

§ 1. The best remedies are: 1, acon., *arn.*, baryt., *bell.*, cocc., gels., lach., lachn., *n. vom.*, *op.*, phos., puls.; and then, 2, æsc., ant., chin., coff., con., dig., gymnocl., *hyosc.*, *ipec.*, laur., merc., n. mosch., sang., tart.

§ 2. For APOPLEXIA SANGUINEA: 1, arn., *bell.*, *cact.*, lach., n. vom., op.; or else 2, *acon.*, ant., baryt., coff., *hyosc.*, *ipec.*, merc, *puls.*, sanguin.

For APOPLEXIA SEROSA: arn., dig., ipec., merc.; or bar., chin., cocc., con.

For APOPLEXIA NERVOSA: 1, arn., bell., coff., gels., hyosc., lachn., stram.; 2, camph., laur.; 3, bar., cocc., ipec., phos.

§ 3. For the subsequent paralysis: 1, *arn.*, bell., caust., cocc., cupr., lach., *n. vom.*, *rhus*, stram., zinc; or also 2, *anac.*, *baryt.*, calc., con., dulc., laur., natr. m., phos., *plumb.*, ruta, sep, sil.

For HEMIPLEGIA, particularly: 1, alum., anac., bell., *caust.*, *cocc.*, graph., kal., lach., n. vom., phos. ac., sulph. ac.; 2, æsc., arg. n., arn., chinin., hyosc., plumb., rhus, stram.

§ 4. For Apoplexia of **drunkards**, give: *lach.*, *n. vom.*, op., or baryt., coff., con., puls.

For Apoplexia of **old people**: baryt. or op.; or con., dig., merc., etc.

For Apoplexia from **loss of blood**, or other debilitating causes: *chin.*, ipec.; or also, carb. v., cocc., *n. vom.*, puls., sep.

For Apoplexia from **overloading the stomach**: A few tablespoons of black coffee; or if this should be insufficient: ipec., n. vom., puls.

§ 5. Particular indications.

Æsculus. Severe vertigo, with reeling, like drunken men; vertigo, with nausea and dimness of sight; confused stupor; thickness of speech; great weakness, with trembling.

Aconitum. Heat of the head; pulsation of the carotids; skin more warm than cold; pulse full, hard, strong, even suppressed, but not intermittent; especially when fright or vexation was the cause of it in plethoric apoplectic subjects.

Arnica. Full and strong pulse with **paralysis of the limbs** (especially **on the left side**), loss of consciousness and stupefaction, with stertorous breathing; sighing, muttering, involuntary discharge of urine and fæces. Chief remedy on account of its great power to produce absorption of the extravasated blood. It suits middle-aged, plethoric, and stout constitutions.

Baryta. Apoplexy of old people, especially those addicted to the excessive use of stimulating drinks; the patient cannot speak; acts childish, at times anxious and full of fear; general **paralysis of old age**; paralysis of the tongue, with loss of memory; anxiety and fear and great trembling of the limbs; inability to keep the body erect.

Belladonna. The first stage of the disease, where severe congestive symptoms are still present, or at a later period, when the extravasation causes severe inflammatory reaction; stupefaction; loss of consciousness and speech, or convulsive movements of the limbs and muscles of the face; paralysis of the extremities, especially on the right side; **the mouth is drawn to one side**; paralysis of the tongue;

ptyalismus, **difficulty of swallowing**, or entire inability to swallow; loss of sight; dilated pupils; red protruded eyes; **red bloated face**; reaching with the hands to the genitals.

Cactus. Vertigo from sanguineous congestions to the head; face bloated and red, with pulsating pain in the head; heat in the head and face, causing madness and horrible anxiety; pulsating pain with sensation of weight on the right side of the head; pressing pain in the forehead, increased by bright light or loud noises. All these symptoms caused by profound cardiac disturbance.

Calcarea carb. With fat persons, suffering also from fatty degeneration of the heart, and atheromatous state of the bloodvessels.

Causticum. Paralytic states remaining after the apoplexy is removed. Paralysis and contraction of the lower extremities; impossibility to find the right word.

Cocculus. The paroxysms are preceded or attended by vertigo, nausea, convulsive motions of the eyes; paralysis, especially of the lower limbs, with insensibility.

Cuprum. Nervous apoplexy, with convulsions, distortions of the face, and palsy of speech. Atrophy of paralyzed parts with paralysis of motor nerves, whereas sensation is normal; paralysis of tongue; choreic movements.

Gelsemium. Threatened or actual apoplexy, with stupor, coma, and nearly general paralysis (rarely useful in hemiplegia or paraplegia). Headache, with nausea, tightness of the brain; giddiness; tendency to stagger, with imperfection of vision; vertigo unto falling; intense passive congestion to the head with nervous exhaustion.

Glonoin. During prodromal stage severe headache, hot flashes in head and face, exaltation or depression of mind, ill-humor, anguish, pulsations of the arteries of the head and neck, vertigo and dulness of head, scintillations and nebulæ before eyes, surring of ears, heaviness and tired feeling of extremities, restless sleep and frightful dreams.

Hyoscyamus. Nervous apoplexy with somnolency; redness of the face; sudden falling down with a shriek, sopor. Paralysis of the œsophagus and numb feeling; paralysis of the sphincter muscles.

Ipecacuanha. In serous and nervous apoplexy with vertigo, lips hanging down, loss of speech, salivation and paralysis of the extremities. Headache as if the brain was bruised through all the bones of the head, and down into the root of the tongue; prolonged nausea and vomiting, arising from a gastric state.

Lachesis. Stupefaction with loss of consciousness, with **blue face and convulsive movements**, or tremor of the extremities; or paralysis, especially **of the left side**; the paroxysms are preceded by frequent absence of mind, or vertigo with rush of blood to the head; blowing expiration; after the use of liquors or mental emotions.

Lachnanthes. Vertigo with sensation of heat in the chest and round the heart; sensation as if the vertex were enlarged and driven upwards; the head feels enlarged, as if split open with a wedge from the outside to within; the whole face becomes yellow, etc.

Laurocerasus. Palpitation of the heart; scarcely perceptible pulse; cold moist skin; **convulsions** of the muscles of the face. The coma looks more like a deep, quiet sleep.

Nux vomica. Apoplexy of high livers, and leading an easy life;

dyspepsia; stupefaction, stertorous breathing and ptyalism; bleareyedness; dimness of vision; paralysis especially of the lower limbs; hanging down of the lower jaw; the paroxysms are preceded by vertigo, buzzing in the ears, headache as if the head would split open, or the eyes be pressed out with nausea and urging to vomit; great irritability and hypochondriasis.

Opium. The paroxysms are preceded by dulness of sense, vertigo and heaviness of the head, buzzing in the ears and hardness of hearing, staring look, sleeplessness, anxious dreams or **frequent desire to sleep**; the paroxysm is attended by **tetanic rigidity of the whole body, redness, bloatedness, and heat of the face**; the head is hot and covered with hot or cold sweat; red eyes, with dilated, **insensible pupils**; **slow, stertorous breathing**; **convulsive movements and trembling of the extremities**; foam at the mouth; deep comatose sleep, with snoring, rattling, and hanging down of the lower maxilla; impossibility to rouse the patient; the head feels so heavy that it sinks back when the patient wants to lift it. (Give apis, where opium fails.)

Psorinum. Congestion of blood to the head with heat; awakes stupefied and cannot recollect what happened. Sensation as if the head received a heavy blow on the forehead, awaking him at night. Aversion to having the head uncovered (sil.). Debility, independent of any organic disease, and still the patient is hopeless and despairing.

Pulsatilla. For stupefaction and loss of consciousness, bloated and bluish-red face, loss of motion; **violent palpitation of the heart, almost complete suppression of the pulse**, and rattling breathing.

Sanguinaria. Sanguineous apoplexy from venous congestion. Pain like a flash of lightning on the back of the head; red cheeks with burning of the ears; distension of the temporal veins; vertigo on quickly turning the head and looking upward; burning heat and redness of the face; breath and sputa smell bad, even to the patient.

Sepia. In men addicted to drinking and sexual excesses, with a disposition to gout and hæmorrhoids; or in women, from affections of the reproductive system. Venous apoplexy. Headache coming on in terrific shocks; dizziness in walking, with staggering; forgetfulness; cold feet; intermitting pulse.

Veratrum viride. Congestive apoplexy. Intensely congestive headaches; he becomes stupid, has ringing in the ears, bloodshot eyes, thickness of speech, hot head; slow, full pulse and hard as iron; convulsions from intense congestion of the capillary vessels of the brain; dimness of vision, with nausea and vomiting.

In particular cases *apis* and *zincum* (phosphide of zinc) will be indicated, and prove of great benefit.

§ 6. In apoplexy and **convulsions**: bell., hyosc., lach., op.; **followed by paralysis**: 1, arn., bell., n. vom., stann., zinc.; 2, anac., con., lach.; with paralysis of one side and convulsions of the other side: apis, bell., lach., stram.; followed by idiocy: hell.

§ 7. For further indications see: Congestion of the Head, Sopor, Spasms, etc.

APPARENT DEATH, Asphyxia.

§ 1. Put a few pellets of the specific remedy on the tongue of the patient, or administer the medicine by the rectum; not omitting the required mechanical means of cure; but NEVER RESORT TO BLEEDING.

If the asphyxia should have been caused by a **blow, fall**, etc., give *arnica*, especially if the patient has not been bled before; in the contrary case, or if the patient lost much blood in consequence of the injury, give first *china* (according to Hering), and then arnica.

If arising from **suffocation**, Hering recommends for those who tried to kill themselves by **suspension**: *opium;* by **inhalation of carbonic acid gas**: op., acon., bell.; and by **drowning**: *lachesis.*

For **asphyxia from congelation**, after the patient has been resuscitated by the usual means, give for the remaining symptoms: *ars.*, *carb. veg.*, or *acon.*, *bry.*

For asphyxia by **stroke of lightning**, give *n. vom.* The patient should at the same time be placed in recently dug soil, half sitting, half lying, and should be covered with it all over except his face, which is to be turned towards the sun, until the first signs of life become apparent.

For asphyxia of **new-born infants** we use: tart., op., chin., and acon. (according to Hempel).

Compare Causes and Conditions.

ARTERITIS.

See Endocarditis.

ARTHRALGIA.

§ 1. Intending to say everything we had to say on the pathological character of the diseases under **rheumatism, gout, neuralgia**, etc., we here point out more particularly the parts to which the remedies have specific curative relations. This knowledge is not required in every case, but in many cases it is, since two or three remedies may correspond to the general state of the patient, and one of them only to the part affected.

§ 2. Remedies given for: *a.* ARTHRALGIA generally: 1, *ars.*, *bell.*, *bry.*, caust., *colch.*, ferr., kal., led., *lyc.*, *mang.*, *merc.*, natr. m., n. vom., phytol., puls., rhod., rhus tox., rhus ven., sep., stront., *sulph.;* 2, ambr., amm., ant., apoc. and., arn., aur., caps., carb. v., coloc., dros., eupat., hell., hep., petr., phos., rut., sass., sil., spig., stann., staph., sulph. ac., thuj., zinc.

b. For pains in the AXILLARY JOINT; 1, bell., *bry.*, *calc.*, carb. v., *ferr.*, ign., kal., lyc., *merc.*, n. vom., puls., *rhus*, sep., staph., sulph., *thuj.*, zinc.; 2, ambr., arn., caps., caust., cimicif., led., natr. m., petr., phos., verat.

c. In the ELBOW-JOINT: 1, arg., bell., *bry.*, calc., cauloph, caust., kal., led., merc., rhus, sep., sulph.; 2, ant., graph., lyc., mez., petr., phos., puls., rhus ven., ruta, staph., verat.

d. In the WRIST-JOINT: 1, amm., *ars.*, *bry.*, calc., *cauloph.*, caust., graph., kal., nitr., rhus, ruta, sep., sulph.; 2, alum., carb. v., euphr., hell., lach., led., mang., merc., natr. m., nitr. ac., puls., sab., sil., stront.

e. In the FINGER-JOINTS: 1, agn., ars., *bry.*, calc., carb. v., caust., graph., hep., lyc., sep., spig., sulph.; 2, aur., carb. a., cham., chin., clem., colch., cycl., hell., ign., kal., lach., led., natr. m., nitr., petr., phos., puls., rhus, rhus v., sab., sil., spong., staph.

§ 3, *a.* For pains in the HIP and HIP-JOINTS; 1, ars., asclep. tub., *bell.*, bry., *calc.*, carb. v., caust., *coloc.*, led., lyc., merc., *rhus*, sulph.; 2, ant., cocc., ferr., hell., ipec., kal., mez., natr. m., *n. vom.*, phos., *puls.*, rhod., sabad., sep., sil., stram., stront., verat.

b. In the KNEE and KNEE-JOINTS: 1, acon., asclep. tub., bell., *bry.*, *calc.*, cauloph., *caust.*, *chin.*, lach., led., natr. m., n. vom., petr., phos., phytol., puls., *rhus*, sep., sil., *sulph.*; 2, alum., anac., ars., asa., carb. v., cocc., con., ferr., graph., hell., hep., iod., kal., *lyc.*, magn. c., merc., nitr. ac., rhod., ruta, spig., stann., staph., stront., veratr., zinc.

c. In the TARSAL JOINTS: 1, ars., bry., caul., *caust.*, chin., *lyc.*, merc., natr. m., n. vom., phos., puls., ruta, sep., sulph.; 2, ambr., ars., carb. a., dros., hep., ign., kal., kreas., led., natr., oleand., spig., staph., zinc.

d. In the TOE-JOINTS: 1, arn., caust., chin., cimicif., kal., led., sabin., sep., sulph., zinc.; 2, aur., calc., conn., ferr., lyc., n. vom., rhus, sil.

§ 4, *a.* For pains in the UPPER ARM: 1, *bry.*, cocc., *ferr.*, *phytol.*, sep., sulph.; 2, ars., asa., bell., chin., ign., mgt. arc., mez., nitr., puls., stann., val.

b. In the FOREARM: 1, asclep. tub., *calc.*, carb. v., *caust.*, lyc., *merc.*, n. vom., phytol., *rhus*, sass., *sep.*, staph., *sulph.*; 2, arg., carb. a., chin., con., dulc., ferr., kal., mez., nitr., nitr. ac., phos. ac., rhod., spig., stront., thuj.

c. In the HANDS: 1, asclep. tub., bell., *bry.*, *calc.*, carb. v., cimicif., lach., lyc., n. vom., rhod., *sep.*, *sulph.*; 2, ambr., anac., aur., caust., cham., chin., clem., cocc., ferr., graph., hep., hyosc., kal., merc., mez., natr., natr. m., petr., phos., phytol., rhus, sil., spig., spong., zinc.

d. In the FINGERS: 1, asclep. tub., amm., *carb. v.*, *graph.*, *hep.*, *lyc.*, n. vom., phos., puls., rhus, sil., *sulph.*; 2, ambr., amm. m., calc., caust., cycl., kal., lach., mang., merc., natr. m., nitr. ac., petr., phos. ac., phytol., rhod., sep., spig., staph., sulph. ac., thuj., veratr.

§ 5, *a.* For pains in the THIGHS: 1, *bry.*, *calc.*, cauloph., chin., hep., merc., petr., phos. ac., phytol., rhod., sep. sil., stann., *sulph.*; 2, arn., bell., caps., carb. v., caust., cocc., coloc., graph., guaiac., led., mez., natr. m., n. vom., oleand., plat., rhus, sass., spig., spong., thuj.

b. In the LEGS: 1, bell., *bry.*, *calc.*, *caust.*, ferr., kal., lyc., *n. vom.*, puls., *sep.*, *sil.*, staph.; 2, anac., asa., bor., con., graph., ign., merc., mez., phos. ac., rhod., rhus, sulph.

c. In the TIBIA: 1, asa., *calc.*, lach., *merc.*, *mez.*, phos., puls., sabin.; 2, agar., arn., bell., caus., con., dulc., ign., kal., lyc., mang., mur ac., phos. ac., rhus, sep., sil.

d. In the CALVES: 1, alum., *ars.*, calc., *cham.*, con., graph., lyc., natr., nitr. ac., puls., rhus, *sep.*, staph., sulph., verat.; 2, ant., bry., chin., coloc., euphr., ferr., ign., kal., mgt. aus., natr. m., n. vom., sil., spig., stann., zinc.

e. In the TENDO ACHILLIS: anac., ant., caust., mur. ac., natr., natr. m., puls., rhus, staph., sulph., zinc.

§ 6, *a.* In the FEET: 1, arn., bel., *bry.*, camph., caust., *lyc.*, *puls.*, *sep.*, *sulph.*; 2, ars., aur., baryt., ferr., graph., hep., kal., natr. m., nitr. ac., n. vom., rhod., rhus tox., rhus ven., ruta.

b. In the HEELS: 1, amm. m., ant., arn., caust., *graph.*, ign., led., lyc.,

mgt. arc., natr., nitr. ac., puls., sabin., sep., sil., sulph.; 2, calc., coloc., con., merc., petr., rhod., rhus, spong.

c. In the DORSA OF THE FEET: 1, calc., camph., carb. a., caust., lyc., merc., *puls.*, spig., thuj.; 2, anac., asa., bry., chin., colch., hep., ign., led., mur. ac., natr., n. vom., rhus, sass., staph., sulph., zinc.

d. In the SOLES: 1, ambr., *caust.*, graph., mur. ac., phos., phos. ac., *puls.*, spig., sulph.; 2, bell., bry., calc., chin., cupr., ign., led., lyc., natr., rhus, sil., tarax., zinc.

e. In the TOES: 1, *arn.*, asa., *caust.*, graph., *sabin.*, *sulph.*, thuj.; 2, agar., aur., carb. a., carb. v., chin., cimicif., kal., led., lyc., mgt. arc., merc., phos., phos. ac., plat., sep., sil., staph.

f. In the BIG TOE: 1, *arn.*, ars., asa., bry., calc., caust., *cimicif.*, kal., plat., *sabin.*, sil., sulph., zinc.; 2, ambr., amm., amm. m., aur., cocc., cycl., led., mgt. arc., natr., puls., rhus, sass., sep., thuj.

§ 7. For further particulars see: arthritis, rheumatism; neuralgia; pains, paroxysms of; coxagra; gonitis, etc.

ARTHRITIS.

§ 1. The best remedies are: 1, *acon.*, ant., *bell.*, *calc.*, caust., chin., cocc., ferr., *n. vom.*, phos., phos. ac., puls., *rhod.*, sabin., sulph.; 2, apoc. andr., arn., colch., comoclad., daphn., men., merc., natr., phytol., sang., staph., tart., thuj.; 3, alum., canth., chel., cic., con., dulc., stann.; 4, cin., kal. bi., ol. an., ol. jec., ran., ran. sc., viscum alb.

§ 2. For ACUTE ARTHRITIS: 1, *acon.*, *apoc. andr.*, bell., *bry.*, chin., hep., n. vom., puls.; 2, ant., arn., ars., cocc., ferr., kreas., phytol., sulph.; with **gastric** affections, *ant.*; with severe pains in **hands and knees**, *cocc.*

For CHRONIC ARTHRITIS: 1, benz., caus., kalm., lach., sil.; 2, calc., coloc., guai., iod., mang., phos. ac., rhod., sass., sulph.

For ERRATIC ARTHRITIS: 1, arn., mang., n. mosch., n. vom., puls.; 2, asa., daphne, plumb., rhod.

For ARTHRITIS WITH SWELLING: 1, arn., chin., cocc., hep., rhus, sulph.; 2, ant., bry., chinin.

For ARTHRITIS WITH HÆMORRHOIDAL OR MENSTRUAL DIFFICULTIES: berb.

With URINARY DIFFICULTIES: berb., canth., sass.

§ 3. ARTHRITIC NODOSITIES require: 1, *calc.*, *lyc.*, rhod.; 2, ant., graph., led., n. vom.; 3, agn., bry., carb. a., carb. v., nitr., n. mosch., ran., sabin., staph.; 4, aur., dig., phos., sep., sil., zinc.; **painless**: nitr.

ARTHRITIC CONTRACTIONS are frequently relieved by: 1, bry., caust., guai., sulph.; 2, calc., coloc., rhus, sil., thuj.

§ 4. For the precursory symptoms of gout, the same remedies are generally to be used that we use for the gout itself. The following remedies will generally answer: ant., bell., bry., n. vom.

For RECENT ARTHRITIC METASTASES the following are very useful: acon., bell., n. vom., sass., sulph.; in most cases the affected organs should be considered. We refer the reader to the paragraphs on headache, ophthalmia, gastric derangement, where the symptoms arising from arthritic causes will be found mentioned.

§ 5. For the ARTHRITIC AFFECTIONS OF DRUNKARDS we use: 1, acon., *calc.*, *n. vom.*, sulph.; or 2, ars., chin., hep., iod., lach., led., puls.

For the arthritis of persons who indulge in **rich living**: ant., calc., iod., puls., sulph.

For that of persons working in WATER: 1, calc., puls., rhus, sass., sulph.; 2, ant., ars., dulc., n. mosch.

§ 6. Use, moreover, **during the acute attack**:

Apis. Gouty nodes; chronic catarrh of stomach with hot and burning sensations; great tenderness to touch; **podagra**, sensation in toes and whole feet, as if too large, swollen and stiff, especially at night on removing boots; cold water relieves the pains, the swelling, and burning.

Arnica. Gout, with the greatest fear of being struck by persons coming towards him across the room; painful swelling of the joints, as if it were luxated, with great redness; in spite of the pains on motion the patient is still very restless; caused by over exertion or strain; metastasis to brain. (Arnica: stitching pains, Sabina: burning pains.)

Artemisia abrotanum. Painful and inflamed wrist and ankle joints; joints stiff, with pricking sensation; ailments after suppressed gout.

Benzoic acid. Nodes and gouty concretions on the joints of upper and lower limbs; cracking in the joints on motion (urates of soda); urine very deep red, strong-smelling, and of high specific gravity.

China. Contusive pains in joints during the drowsiness in the morning, worse by rest, he must change constantly his position to ease the pains in his limbs, and they disappear when fully awake, accompanied by sensation of weakness and numbness; tearing, excruciating pains with swelling, sometimes with heat and redness of the big toe, worse from touch and motion, especially during the evening and at night; fever intermits; anorexia alternating with bulimy, intestinal flatulency, hæmorrhoids; urine red, with brickdust sediment; asthma, with difficult and whistling expiration; palpitations; feet sometimes cold.

Colchicum. More a palliative, where the gout attacks many joints, with burning and tearing pains, aggravated by the touch, and at night muscular pains, like torticollis; lumbago; tearing pains in the muscles and joints; œdematous swelling, and coldness of legs and feet, with the pain, weariness, heaviness, and inability to move; urine of sour smell and acid reaction, dark and scanty; perfect loathing of food; feeling of muscular weakness.

Digitalis. Chronic cases, where the attacks gradually decreased in intensity.

Guaiacum. Gouty inflammation and abscess of the knee; repeated after a fall, with violent pain and loss of sleep; arthritic lancinations, followed by contraction of limbs; exhaustion, as after great exertion, especially in thighs and arms; immovable stiffness of the contracted limbs; can bear no heat, with pain in joints; great accumulation of wind in the whole abdomen; pinching in abdomen from incarcerated flatulence; receding towards rectum until emitted; constipation: pyrosis.

Kali bichromicum. Useful in arthritic headaches, lumbago, sciatica, periostitis. Periodical wandering pains, shooting, pricking; stiff all over; could hardly move in the morning; audible cracking

in the joints on slight motion of the wrists, ankles, and spine, aggravated by motion.

Ledum. Low, asthenic cases (maltreated by large doses of Colchicum); lancinating, tearing pains; worse by motion and at midnight, when joints feel so hot that he throws off all covering; **œdematous swelling of joint which may feel cold to the touch**; affects chiefly left shoulder and right hip-joint; habitual gout in the articulations of hands and feet; ball of great toe swollen and painful; soles very sensitive; tendons stiff; gouty nodosities in joints; fine tearing pains in toes.

Lithium carb. Gout in knees, sides of feet and soles; ankle-joints pain on walking; profuse urine, with uric acid deposit; painful urination: pain in heart before and at time of urinating; valvular deficiencies; worse from mental agitation, which cause a fluttering and trembling of heart.

Lycopodium. Tophi; nocturnal pains, ameliorated by heat; muscular contractions; gravel; hæmaturia; drawing, tearing in the limbs at night and on alternate days; worse at rest; muscles and joints rigid, painful, with numbness; finger-joints inflamed; also with arthritic nodes, swelling of the dorsa of the feet; better in warmth; sour eructations; frequent belching, without relief; pressure in scrobiculum; fulness in stomach and bowels; tension in liver; abdominal and renal colic; constipation.

Rhododendron. Arthritic nodes; paralytic weakness of the limbs, aggravated in rough weather, and rest; sensation in lower legs and feet as if asleep.

Sabina. Red and shining swelling of the big toe, with excessive pains, aggravated by the least touch or slightest motion; heaviness of the affected limbs; fever worst in the evening; wandering pains, burning, affecting one joint after another, especially the big toe and the hand; relieved by cool applications. She changes her position often to get some relief.

Sulphur. For HABITUAL GOUT, anorexia; disgust for animal food; flatulence; dyspnœa, with desire to take deep inspiration; urine charged with uric acid; tophi, with articular crepitation; cracking in the cervical vertebræ, especially on bending backwards; stiffness in the neck or back; stiffness in the knee or ankle-joints; itching pain occurring either on the part affected, or on its neighborhood; alternate constipation or diarrhœa, with excessively fetid stools and of very fetid flatulence.

§ 7. For particular indications see rheumatic pains, and compare: causes, pain, paroxysms of; conditions; periods of the day; influence of the weather, nourishment, etc.

ARTHRITIS DEFORMANS.

See Rheumatism.

ARTHROCACE.

This inflammation of the terminal extremities of bones has been most successfully treated with: 1, coloc., phos. ac.; 2, cic., phos.; or perhaps with: 3, calc., cocc., hep., sil., sulph.; or, 4, phytol., puls., rhus, zinc.

ARSENIC,

Poisoning by. The antidotes are: 1, *soap-water;* 2, *albumen*, dissolved in water and used as a drink; 3, *sugar-water;* 4, *milk;* 5, *sesquioxide of iron;* but better the hydrated oxide, or pure iron-rust in sugar-water. *Vinegar* is useless, *oil* is hurtful.

After the alarming symptoms have been removed, we give *ipec.* After ipec. we give *china*, especially when the patient is irritable, has a restless sleep and nightly febrile motions; or *n. vom.*, when the patient is worse in the daytime, particularly after sleeping, with constipation or else with diarrhœic slimy stools, or *veratr.*, if after ipec. frequent nausea remains, with vomiting and heat, or chilliness over the whole body, and great debility.

For the eruptions of the forehead, ophthalmia, and headache caused by wearing hats that have been worked with arsenic, the best remedies are: 1, carb. v., ferr.; 2, chin., hep.

The best remedies for the ill effects of arsenic as a medicine, are: china, ipec., n. vom., verat.

ASCITES.

The best remedies are: 1, *apis*, *apoc. can.*, ars., chin., hell., kal., merc., senecio, sulph.; 2, asclep. tub., acon., bry., cepa, chim. umb., colch., dulc., erig., euphorb., eupat. purp., iris, prun., sep.; 3, asa., dig., led., lyc., puls., squill.; 4, aletris? ampel? coloc.? helon.?

Ascites from the LOSS OF BLOOD, from venesections, etc., yields to *china*, as by a miracle.

In all other cases the selection of the remedy depends upon the exciting cause, and the pathological character of the disease, and the general symptoms of the remedy have to be carefully compared with the symptoms of the disease.

ASTHENIA.

See Debility.

ASTHENOPIA.

After correcting the defect by suitable glasses, use

Aconite. Asthenopia from overuse of the eyes; lids spasmodically closed, and have a heavy feeling in them, while the eyes feel very hot and dry after using them; temporary relief by cold water.

Agaricus. Muscular asthenopia, consequent upon uterine disorders and spinal anæmia; cannot fix the eyes long even on distant objects, cannot converge them; sudden jerks of eyeball; twitching of lids; lids heavy, as if stuck together, but are not.

Apis. Affections from using eyes at night, causing redness of eyes; lachrymation; stinging pain; eyes weak; not inclined to exert them; feel sore and irritated when using them; severe burning and sensation of a foreign body in the eye; flow of tears by looking at anything bright.

Argentum nitr. Weakened ciliary muscles from overworking eyes; they feel hot and dry, with disposition to rub them; blurring and constant pain when using eyes.

Arnica. Affection of external muscles, causing aching on moving

the eye in any direction; flickering before the eyes, worse when reading or writing.

Calcarea. Pale flabby subjects, inclined to grow fat; with coldness of the extremities and perspiration about the head; eyes pain after using, and they are generally worse in damp weather and from warmth.

Cinnabar. Asthenopia, with pain from the inner canthus, extending above or around the eye; exit of supraorbital nerve sore to touch.

Conium. Cannot read long without the letters running together; burning pain deep in the eye; inability to bear either light or heat.

Euphrasia. Eyes irritable from overuse; with blurring of the vision; relieved by winking.

Ignatia. Asthenopia in nervous hysterical females.

Kalmia. Stiff drawing sensations in the muscles upon moving the eyes.

Lilium tigr. Aching, tired feeling in eyes, as if the eyes must be closed and pressed upon with the fingers in order to give relief, and to enable the patient to see better; bright light pains; heat in eyes; redness of conjunctiva; sense of fulness in head; pain over left ovarian region; morning diarrhœa.

Natrum mur. When reading only a short time the letters run together, with aching in and around the eyes; the muscles feel stiff and drawn, and ache upon moving the eye in any direction; sharp pain above the eye on looking down; the eyes appear irritable, and after using they smart, itch, and burn; patients wish to keep the eyes firmly closed, and something pressed hard against them.

Phosphorus. Eyes ache on moving, and feel hot and painful after using; bright light aggravates the trouble, so that patient is better in the twilight.

Rhododendron. Insufficiency of the internal recti-muscles, with darting pains through the eyes and head; always worse before a storm.

Ruta. Aching in and over the eyes, with blurring of the vision, after using and straining the eyes at fine work; the eyes feel hot like balls of fire; appear irritable and run water, especially towards evening, after working all day.

Spigelia. Sharp stabbing pain in the eye and around it, extending back into the head.—The local application of calabar bean in solution is highly recommended in muscular asthenopia by prominent oculists of the old school; its constant use must be continued for weeks to effect a cure.

ASTHMA THYMICUM, laryngismus stridulus.

(Asthma Millari et Wigandi.) 1, acon., bell., brom., chlorine, cupr., hep., hyosc., ign., ipec., iod., lach., mosch., plumb., samb., spong., stram.; 2, ars., asaf., coral., fluor., gels., meph., phos., phyt., sulph.; 3, atrop., calc. phos., cham., chel., laur., lob. infl., lyc., naja, nux v., ol. an., op., sil., strych., ver. alb.

For the acute paroxysm: Bell., chlor., cupr., lach., samb., stram., cham., ars., hyosc., ol. an., phyt., ver. alb., fluor., meph.

Chronic cases; constitutional accompaniments: plumb., calc. phos., phos., sil., lyc., sulph., bar., iod., hep.

Remedies adapted to diseases in which the spasm is a symptom. Croup: spong., brom., iod., kaolin, lach. **Hysteria and other nervous affections:** ign., asaf., mosch., strychn., zinc., cic., physost., gels. **Asthma:** ipec., lob. infl., camph., samb. **Brain affections:** bell., hyosc., stram., cic, agar., cupr., op., atrop. **Spinal affections** (causing the spasm by reflexion): nux v., zinc., physost., bell., etc. **Affections of the par vaga or of their origins:** lob., gels, laur., naj., ars. **Suppressed hives:** ars.

Aconite. Suffocating cough, comes on suddenly at night, with hoarse voice and shrill outcry; respiration short and anxious.

Arsenicum. Chronic cases. The attack is preceded for several days by catarrhal symptoms. The little patient goes to sleep quietly and the spasm develops itself gradually; respiration short and hissing, when the spasm sets in with sudden suffocation; child breathes freely between spells, but appears weak and is restless; caused by suppressed hives; pale, waxen face; body hot, sweaty, and pale; prostration of strength with aggravation between midnight and daylight.

Belladonna. The smallest quantity of fluid drunk excites a spasm; larynx painfully dry, yet the child refuses all drink; larynx feels suddenly constricted; breathing during sleep intermittent and irregular; on falling asleep the child awakes and starts as if frightened; sleep restless, talks and kicks in his sleep; brain excited, face red, eyes injected; convulsions; skin hot and dry or bathed in hot sweat; urine deep yellow or scanty or even suppressed; larynx sensitive to pressure.

Bromine. Gasping for breath, with wheezing and rattling in larynx; child awakens gasping, hoarse, cries for water, which relieves; face hot and red, and eyes injected and inflamed; spasmodic closure of glottis; cannot inspire deep enough; constriction in larynx; suitable rather to light-complexioned, blue-eyed children.

Chamomilla. Sensation of oppression and slight constriction in region of larynx; dyspnœa as from suffocation (larynx feels constricted), with constant irritation to cough; hot sweat on face and head, especially during sleep; child becomes stiff and bends backwards, kicks with feet when carried, screams and throws everything off; staring eyes; child reaches and grasps for something, draws the mouth back and forth; peevish, irritable; worse from anger, violent emotions, and from exposure to cold winds; worse during dentition, accompanied by "wind asthma;" "liver-grown," or green, watery, offensive stools.

Chlorine. **Inspiration unimpeded and natural, expiration absolutely impossible** from a closure of the rima glottidis; inspiration again made is found easy enough, but attended with a slight crowing sound, expiration again impossible; face livid, lungs fearfully distended; spasm followed by partial coma, after its relaxation respiration free and deep sleep. The attack may come on after excitement, during sleep, and most common from midnight till 7 A.M.

Cuprum. Convulsions, with blue face and blue lips; short panting, whistling breathing on attempting to take a deep breath; body stiff, spasmodic twitchings, thumbs clenched; gurgling down the

œsophagus; attack comes on suddenly and ceases suddenly, after fright of mother or child; cold perspiration at night; cough relieved by a swallow of cold water.

Gelsemium. Long croupy inspiration, sudden forcible expiration.

Iodum. Rachitic children, swelling of bronchial glands; tightness and constriction about larynx, with soreness, hoarse voice, etc.; enlarged glands may cause paralysis of laryngeal, tracheal, and bronchial nerves; mesenteric glands enlarged and indurated; tendency to marasmus; excellent appetite and yet grows thin, or indifference to food; stools clayey; urine high-colored, scanty; skin yellow; heart's action feeble and increased by every motion; child unbearably irritable; well-marked, painless goitre.

Lachesis. Spasms occur during sleep; child, as it were, sleeps into an attack and is aroused, gasping for breath or the paroxysms recur after each nap; external neck, about the larynx, very sensitive to touch; sense of constriction about the larynx, attended with dryness of the whole throat and mouth.

Mephitis put. Inspiration difficult, expiration all but impossible; convulsions; bloated face; when drinking or talking liable to get foreign substances into the throat.

Moschus. Spasm of throat, larynx, and lungs; sudden sensation of constriction in larynx, as if caused by the vapors of sulphur; difficult respiration; severe spasms in chest, with inclination to cough, after which the paroxysm becomes greatly aggravated; **hysterical** cases with impending paralysis of the pneumogastrics.

Oleum anim. Larynx feels as if it would be closed by outward pressure when lying on the back with the head bent forward.

Opium. Especially after a fright.

Phytolacca. Frequent spasmodic closure of the larynx; drawing of the thumbs into palms; flexion of the toes; face distorted; muscles of eyes irregular.

Plumbum. Closure of the rima; sudden difficulty of breathing and asphyxia; convulsions, during which expiration is suddenly arrested as if a valve closed the glottis; emaciation; stool, with much urging, hard balls.

Sambucus. **Suppressed perspiration**; the attack comes suddenly; patient awakes from a kind of lethargy, with eyes and mouth open; raises himself in bed with great anxiety and dyspnœa; respiration oppressed, with wheezing in chest; head and hands puffed and bloated, with dry heat all over the body; no thirst; small, irregular, and intermittent pulse; **no cough**; paroxysm principally from midnight till 4 A.M.; burning in red, hot face, with cold hands and feet **during sleep.** On awaking the face breaks out into a profuse perspiration, which extends over the body, and continues more or less during the waking hours; on going to sleep again the dry heat returns. **Difficulty of inspiration, but not of expiration.**

Silicea. Rachitis; head disproportionally large; body emaciated; head and feet sweat, the latter offensively; nervous; excitable; external impressions readily awaken convulsions; retarded dentition (indicated not from local symptoms, but constitutionally).

Spongia. Starts from sleep with contraction of the larynx; whistling inspiration; breathes as through a sponge; breathes with head bent backward.

Stramonium. Child arouses from sleep frightened, clings to those around; blueness of face; muscles of chest spasmodically affected; violent convulsions.

Sulphur. Attacks come on when dropping off to sleep; sudden jerks of the limbs in sleep; slow dentition; fever, etc.

Veratrum album. Spasmus glottidis, with protruded eyes; great weakness; cold sweat on forehead.

ASTHMA SPASMODICUM, and Asthma generally.

§ 1. The remedies are: 1, acon., ars., ascl. tub., bell., bry., camph., cupr., ferr., ipec., lobel., n. vom., phos., puls., samb., sanguin., sulph.; 2, ambr., amm., ascl. inc., ascl. syr., aur., cact., calc., carb. v., caulop., cham., chin., cist. c., cocc., dulc., gels., lach., mosch., op., phytol., tart., verat. a., verat. v., zinc.; 3, ant., bapt., caust., coff., eupat., euphorb., hyosc., ign., kal., lyc., merc., nitr. ac., n. mosch., rhus gl., sep., sil., stann., stram.; 4, aloe, apis, benz., cepa, millef.

§ 2. For asthma from CONGESTION OF BLOOD TO THE CHEST: 1, acon., aur., bell., merc., n. vom., phos., spong., sulph.; 2, amm., asclep. syr., calc., carb. v., cupr., ferr., gels., puls.

For asthma attended with MENSTRUAL IRREGULARITIES: 1, bell., caulop., cocc., *cupr.*, merc., n. vom., *puls.*, sulph.; 2, acon., phos., sep.

For FLATULENT ASTHMA, from incarceration of flatus in the abdomen: 1, *carb. v.*, cham., *chin.*, n. vom., op., phos., *sulph.*, zinc.; 2, ars., asclep. tub., caps., hep., natr., verat.

For asthma HUMIDUM or PITUITOSUM, with accumulation of mucus in the bronchi or lungs: 1, *ars.*, bry., calc., chin., *cupr.*, *dulc.*, ferr., graph., lach., lob., phos., *puls.*, seneg., sep., stan., sulph.; 2, arum tr., baryt., bell., camph., con., hep., *ipec.*, merc., n. vom., rhus gl., sanguin., sil., *tart.*, zinc.; 3, eucalyptus, pulmo. vulp., silphium laciniatum.

For the real ASTHMA SPASMODICUM, **nervosum** s. **periodicum**: 1, baptis., bell., *cact.*, camph., cocc., *cupr.*, hyosc., *ipec.*, *lach.*, *lobel.*, mosch., *n. vom.*, phos., samb., stram., sulph., tart., zinc.; 2, ant., ars., bry., coca, caulop., caust., ferr., kal., lyc., op., sep., stan.

The following remedies are the best to control an attack of asthma immediately: frequent smelling on the strong tincture of camphor, and 1, ipec., n. vom.; 2, acon., ars., cact., cham., lobel., mosch., op., samb., tart.

To remove the asthmatic disposition we use: 1, ant., ars., calc., nux vom., sulph.; 2, amm., carb. v., caust., cupr., ferr., graph., kal., lach., lyc., phos., sil.

§ 3. For asthma from inhaled dust, STONE DUST, as takes place among sculptors, stonecutters, we employ: 1, calc., hep., *sil.*, sulph.; 2, ars., bell., chin., ipec., n. vom., phos.

For asthma caused by the VAPORS OF SULPHUR, give *puls.*; by the vapor of copper or arsenic: 1, hep., ipec., merc.; 2, ars., camph., cupr.

For asthma FROM A COLD: 1, acon., bell., bry., dulc., ipec., kali hydroiod.; 2, ars., cham., chin., cistus, lobel.

For ASTHMA ÆSTIVUM, hay fever, catarrhus æstivus: aralia, ars., ars. iod., arum triph., acid. hydrocyan., ailanthus, camph., cyclam.,

euphr., euphorb., gels., grindel., ipec., kali bichr., lach., lobel., mosch., sabad., sang., sticta, eucalyptus ?, rosa damascena ?

For asthma caused BY AN EMOTION : acon., cham., coff., cupr., gels., ign., n. vom., puls., veratr.

If caused by a SUPPRESSED CATARRH : 1, ars., ipec., n. vom. ; 2, camph., carb. v., chin., lach., puls., samb., tart. ; if caused by a suppressed eruption : 1, ipec., puls., ver. ; 2, ars., sulph., carb. veg.

§ 4. For ASTHMA OF CHILDREN we find generally useful : 1, acon., ars., bell., cham., coff., ipec., mosch., n. mosch., n. vom., op., samb., tart. ; 2, camph., chin., cupr., hep., ign., lach., lyc., phos., puls., stram., sulph.

For asthma of HYSTERIC WOMEN : 1, acon., apis, bell., caulop., cham., coff., ign., mosch., n. mosch., n. vom., *puls.*, stram. ; 2, asa., aur., caust., con., cupr., ipec., lach., phos., stan., sulph., etc.

For asthma of OLD PEOPLE : 1, aur., baryt., con., lach., op., ambra ; 2, ant., camph., carb. v., caust., chin., sulph. ; 3, pulmo. vulpis.

§ 5. Particular indications :

Aconitum. 1. For sensitive persons, young plethoric girls, leading a sedentary life, or when the paroxysms set in after the least emotion, 2. Dyspnœa with inability to take a long breath, accompanied with restlessness, heat, and sweat. 3. **Suffocative cough at night**, with barking and hoarse voice, spasmodic constriction of the throat and chest ; **anxious, short, and difficult breathing** with open mouth ; **great anguish**, with inability to utter a single word distinctly. 4. For asthma of adults, caused by rush of blood to the head, with vertigo, full and frequent pulse, cough and bloody expectoration.

Alumina. Asthmatic breathing, always aggravated by coughing, every morning a long attack of dry coughing, which ends at last with difficult raising of a little white mucus ; great dryness in throat, especially on waking, voice husky, and sensation of lump in throat.

Ambra. **Asthma senile et siccum** ; also suitable to children and scrofulous persons, with short, oppressed breathing, paroxysms of spasmodic cough, with expectoration of mucus, wheezing in the air-passages, and pressure in the chest. Oppression more in the left side of the chest through to the back, and between the shoulders, as if emanating from the heart, with palpitation, anguish, and loss of breath ; asthma while attempting coition.

Apis mel. Throat feels as if it were strangled ; the region of the short ribs pains as if bruised, especially on the left side. A warm room unbearable on account of heat and headache ; difficult breathing, worse bending forwards or backwards ; great feeling of suffocation, cannot bear anything about the throat ; asthma after hives.

Aralia. Dry, wheezing respiration, with sense of impending suffocation, and rapidly increasing dyspnœa ; very loud musical whistling during inspiration and expiration, but louder during inspiration ; could not possibly lie down ; he would suffocate if he did not sit up ; a constant desire to clear the chest, so that he could inspire better. When the attack reached its acme, expectoration first scanty, then increased in quantity, warm and salty ; raw, burning, sore feeling behind the whole length of the sternum and in each lung ; smarting soreness of posterior nares occasioned by passage of acrid mucus, accompanied by a peculiar soreness of the alæ nasi, the rims of which

feel as if fissured, covered by their skin, which, if detached, causes smarting and bleeding.

Arsenicum. **Asthma of old people**, after suppression of coryza; coexistence of emphysema or cardiac disease; nervous asthma, worse towards midnight, great suffering, followed by exhaustion. Asthmatic breathing, must incline the chest forward, must spring out of bed at night; constriction of chest with great anxiety and restlessness; every motion aggravates, even the throwing himself about in bed; has to sit up in bed, with knees drawn up, her head and arms upon her knees, short breath, cannot keep still. Shortness of breath, particularly after a meal; anguish and suffocative paroxysms, increased by the warmth of the room at night; deep, dry, unceasing cough, abating as soon as he expectorates either frothy saliva, thick yellow-green, bitter, salty mucus, or streaked with blood. The paroxysms of acute or chronic asthma are accompanied by great debility and burning in the chest; in acute asthma suitable after ipec., unless it has been given at the commencement of the attack.

Asclepias tub. Necessity to inspire hurriedly, followed by a sensation of oppression. Want of breath, often very great, **particularly after eating and smoking**: pricking or contracting pain in the region of the heart.

Baptisia. Difficulty of breathing; the lungs feel tight and compressed; cannot get a full breath; constriction and oppression of the chest; sharp pains in the chest, when taking a long breath; awakes with great difficulty of breathing; the lungs feel tight and compressed; could not get a full breath, relieved only by getting the face to the fresh air; most symptoms of oppression are due to **nervous depression.**

Belladonna. Suitable to children and women of an irritable constitution, and with disposition to spasms. Constriction of the larynx with danger of suffocation on touching the larynx, and on turning the neck; oppression of the chest and loss of breath, stitches under the sternum with paroxysms of dry cough at night; asthmatic paroxysms with unconsciousness; relaxation of the muscles and involuntary discharge of urine and fæces; aggravation by motion, and still he cannot keep quiet; asthma of plethoric persons (especially in hot, damp climates), when the paroxysms come on in the afternoon or evening; sensation of dust in the lungs; perspiration on upper part of chest; better when bending the head back, and holding the breath; worse after sleeping and from stimulants.

Bromium. Gasping for breath, with wheezing and rattling in larynx and spasmodic closure of glottis; difficulty of breathing; cannot inspire deep enough; sensation as if the air-passages were full of smoke; **asthma of sailors, as soon as they go ashore**; difficult breathing; must sit up in bed; sensation of constriction impedes breathing, with dry tickling cough; sensation of weakness and exhaustion in the chest; **affections begin in the bronchi and ascend to larynx.**

Bryonia. Respiration impeded, quick and deep, without motion of the ribs; constriction of chest; feels the need of breathing deeply, but is not always able to accomplish it, particularly at night and towards morning; increased difficulty of breathing when talking or during any kind of exercise; relief by rising from a recumbent position, or after expectoration; frequent stitches in the chest, especially

during an inspiration, when coughing and during motion (suitable after ipecac. in acute asthma).

Cactus grand. Oppression of breathing on going up stairs; oppression of the chest as from a great weight; difficult breathing; uneasiness as if an iron band prevented normal motion of chest; periodical attacks of suffocation, with fainting; cold perspiration on the face and loss of pulse; anxiety returning in the evening; constriction in the chest, preventing free speech and hindering respiration; sanguineous congestion in the chest, preventing his lying down in bed; periodical stitches in the heart.

Cannabis indica. Great effort to take a deep inspiration; oppression of chest with deep, labored breathing; worse when ascending; feels as if suffocated, and has to be fanned; hard, dry cough with scraping right under the sternum; pressing pain in the heart with dyspnœa the whole night; stitches in the heart, accompanied by great depression, which is relieved by deep breathing; worse when lying on left side; palpitation of the heart, awaking him from sleep; amelioration in the open air.

Cannabis sativa. **Humid asthma,** wheezing and mucous rales; after the paroxysm subsides an easy rattling cough, expectorating copious sputa of thick yellow mucus; during the paroxysm, dyspnœa and extreme agitation; must sit up most of the time; oppression of breathing from tensive, pressive pains in the middle of the sternum, which is sore to the touch; he is obliged to breathe deeply.

Cistus canadensis. Periodical attacks of asthma on lying down with loud wheezing; feeling as if the windpipe had not space enough; in the evening, soon after lying down, a sensation as if ants were running through the whole body; then anxious difficult breathing; is obliged to get up and open the window; the fresh air relieves him; immediately on lying down again these sensations return.

Cuprum. **Spasmodic asthma,** with difficulty of breathing and fear of suffocation; aggravation at night; during cough, when leaning with the back against anything, or when taking a deep inspiration; violent asthmatic attacks, coming on suddenly, lasting from one to three hours, and ceasing suddenly; breathing whistling, quick, rattling, short, panting, seems to be interrupted in the throat; cough dry, suffocative, worse at nights; in the morning, slight expectoration of phlegm; anxious feeling in the heart, with stitches and boring pains in the heart. Aggravation at the period of the menses. Suitable to children (angina pectoris with slow pulse), or hysteric persons, especially after fright, chagrin, a cold, or before the appearance of the menses.

Ferrum. Asthma worse after midnight; must sit up; better walking slowly about and talking, and by uncovering the chest (after itch). Suffocative fits in the evening in bed, with warmth of neck and trunk; limbs cold; difficult inspiration, as from heaviness in the chest; breathing dry, loud, anxious, sometimes rattling in children. **Oppression from orgasm of blood**; chest scarcely moves in breathing; nostrils dilated during expiration; persons who flush easily and get epistaxis, dyspnœa, palpitation; paroxysm of spasmodic cough with expectoration of tenacious and transparent mucus; expectoration of blood.

Gelsemium. Sudden sensation of suffocation, as in hysteria;

respiration almost imperceptible ; sighing respiration ; heavy and labored respiration ; slow breathing, with rapid pulse or with slow pulse. Long crowing inspiration ; sudden and forcible expiration ; spasm of the glottis ; nervous chill, yet skin is warm ; wants to be held, that she may not shake so ; heart's action slow, feeble, depressed ; hands and feet cold.

Graphites. Suffocative paroxysm at night, awakens him out of sleep, usually after midnight, has quickly to jump out of bed, hold himself firmly to something and **quickly eats whatever is on hand, which gives relief**; very hoarse cough.

Ipecacuanha. Difficult expiration. Violent constriction of throat and chest ; peculiar panting sound ; gasps for air at the open window ; face pale ; worse from least motion ; threatened suffocation from suddenly suppressed catarrhs ; nightly suffocative fits ; tetanic rigidity of the body with bluish redness of the face ; constant cough, raising nothing, although chest seems full of phlegm ; cough sometimes followed by vomiting, which relieves.

Lachesis. Asthma, worse from covering mouth or nose, or touching the throat, or moving the arms ; on awakening, after eating or talking ; better sitting up bent forward ; constriction of the chest, which feels stuffed ; in the morning when sitting up quickly, the breathing becomes slow, difficult, whistling ; palpitation of heart ; can bear no pressure on throat or chest ; must sit or lie on right side ; numbness of left arm ; fainting ; anxiety ; cyanosis neonatorum ; spasmus glottidis.

Lobelia inflata. Asthma, worse from exertion, with a disordered stomach, especially a feeling of weakness in the pit of the stomach ; asthmatic attack often preceded by prickling all over, even to fingers and toes. Constant dyspnœa, increased by even the shortest exposure to cold during an asthmatic paroxysm ; sensation of weakness and pressure on the epigastrium, rising from thence to the heart, with or without heartburn ; feeling as of a lump or quantity of mucus, and also a sense of pressure in the larynx ; pain in the forehead from one temple to another ; inclination to sigh ; a deep inspiration relieves the pressive pain in the epigastrium ; short inhalation and long, deep exhalation ; worse from exposure to cold and eating very warm food.

Lycopodium. Oppression of breathing, worse walking in the open air, with weakness ; wheezing breathing in daytime, with sensation of too much mucus in chest ; loud rattling ; dyspnœa, worse lying on back.

Nux vomica. Asthenia, connected with imperfect and slow digestion, with fulness of stomach, better after belching ; oppression mornings or after eating ; short, slow, stridulous breathing ; spasmodic constriction of the lower part of the chest, worse from cold air or exercise ; nightly suffocative paroxysms, especially after midnight, preceded by anxious dreams ; short cough, with difficult expectoration ; distension, aching pains, and anguish in the region of the heart and hypochondria ; rush of blood to the chest, with orgasm of the blood, warmth, heat, and palpitation ; amelioration in the recumbent posture, by turning to the other side, by raising the trunk, or by belching wind.

Phosphorus. Asthma, with fear of suffocation ; oppression and anxiety of the chest ; worse evening and morning ; spasmodic con-

striction of the chest; stridulous inspiration in the evening on falling asleep, nightly suffocative spells, as if the lungs were paralyzed; noisy, panting breathing; difficult inspiration, chest feels full and heavy, with tension; great pressure on the middle of the sternum; dyspnœa, with inability to exert himself; short cough, with either salt, or sweetish, or blood-streaked expectoration; phthisicky disposition.

Psorinum. Anxious dyspnœa, with palpitation of the heart, worse when sitting up, better when lying down, the wider apart the patient keeps his arms the better he can breathe; want of breath in the fresh air, he has to hurry home in order to lie down; the chest expands with great difficulty; stitches from behind forward in chest and back when breathing; pulse weak, feeble; asthmatic attacks with hydrothorax.

Pulsatilla. Asthma; especially of children after suppression of rash; in hysteria or with suppressed menses; in the evening, especially after a meal, dyspnœa and vertigo, with weakness in the head, when lying on the back; at night in bed, as if throat or chest were constricted, or as if the fumes of sulphur had been inhaled; mornings, low down in chest; oppression of chest in walking fast, ascending an eminence, or exercising; shattering, spasmodic cough, excited by itching, scratching or dry feeling, as from vapor of sulphur in trachea and chest, dry at night, loose by day; oppression of chest, loss of breath, and suffocative fits, with anguish of death, palpitation of heart, and sensation of fulness and pressure in the chest, with internal heat and orgasm of the blood.

Sambucus. Anxious, loud, or quick, wheezing, crowing breathing; oppression of the chest, with pressure in the stomach and nausea; **nightly suffocative attacks**, with great restlessness; shedding of tears, and throwing about of the arms; hollow, dry cough at night, with regular inhalations, but sighing exhalations, caused by spasm of chest, and expectoration of small quantities of tough mucus, only during the day; suffocative cough, worse about midnight, lying in bed, or with the head low; from dry, cold air, occasional omission of heart-beat.

Sanguinaria. Asthma, especially after the "rose-cold" (hay-fever), worse from odors; short, accelerated, constrained breathing, extreme dyspnœa; cheeks and hands livid; inclination to take deep inspiration, which increases constriction of chest with tearing pains, especially on right side of chest; dry cough, awaking him, and not ceasing until he sits up in bed and passes flatus, upward and downward; continued pressure and heaviness in the whole of the upper part of the chest, with difficulty of breathing.

Sulphur. For **chronic asthma** with difficulty of breathing and painless oppression of the chest; frequent attacks of asthma in the daytime, even when walking in the open air; asthma when talking; wheezing, mucous rattling, rhonchus in the chest, oppressed breathing and suffocative fits, especially at night; fulness and sensation of weariness in the chest; pressure in the chest as from a load, after eating ever so little; burning in the chest with rush of blood and palpitation of the heart; suffocative cough with spasmodic constriction of the chest and urging to vomit; difficult expectoration of whitish mucus or copious yellow expectoration; blood-colored saliva;

spasms in the chest, with compressive sensation and pain in the sternum, bluish-red face, short breath, and inability to speak.

§ 6. **Ammonium.** Chronic asthma, especially when attended with disposition to hydrothorax, with shortness of breath, especially when ascending even a few steps; less in the open air; dares not come into a warm room, where he becomes deathly pale, and can do nothing but sit quiet; difficult breathing, with short cough, and palpitation after every exertion.

Aurum. Asthma from congestion to chest; great oppression at night and when walking in the open air; suffocative fits, with spasmodic constriction of chest; face bluish-red; palpitation, falls down unconscious; **morning asthma**, face cyanotic; light-haired persons worse in wet weather and warm air.

Baryta carb. Asthma of scrofulous children, with enlargement of the tonsils and of the cervical glands, or of **old fleshy people**, with light hair, when the attack is aggravated by wet weather and warm air, and followed by frequent and copious urination; suffocative catarrh of old people, with impending paralysis of the lungs; nightly cough; chest full of phlegm.

Benzoic acid. Asthma, with inflammatory rheumatic complaints, mucous oppression of the lungs, and difficulty of breathing when awaking.

Calcarea. For chronic asthma, with tight breathing and tension in the chest, as if from rush of blood, relieved by raising the shoulders; desire to take deep breath and sensation as if the breath remained stopped between the scapulæ; the patient loses his breath by merely stooping; he is suffering with dry cough, especially frequent towards morning.

Carbo veg. Suffocative asthma, with blue and cold skin, and great anguish about the heart; flatulent asthma, with great relief from eructations, relief also by constant walking, aggravated by sitting or lying down; he exerts the whole body and limbs to produce deep inspirations; constant sensation of weakness and fatigue in the chest; great dyspnœa, with anxiety, but not restless; cough in violent spells; watery, profuse expectoration; desired to be fanned, must have more air; breath cold; pulse threadlike, weak and small, intermittent. **Asthma of old people and of poor, exhausted constitutions.**

Chamomilla. Nervous bronchial asthma. Dry, tickling cough; suffocative dyspnœa, as if the windpipe were tied together with a string, and as if the chest were not wide enough; constricted feeling in the suprasternal fossa, with constant irritation to cough. Asthmatic attack, seemingly produced by an accumulation of flatus, better from bending the head backwards, in cold air, or from drinking cold water; worse in dry weather and from a warm diet; palpitation of heart and faintness. Asthma after a fit of anger.

China. Asthma, looks as if dying; worse autumn, wet weather, or after depletion; nightly suffocative fits; inspiration slow and difficult; expiration quick, blowing, short; oppression of chest, as from fulness in stomach, also from continued talking; inability to breathe with the head low; spasmodic cough and nightly suffocative fits, as if from too much mucus in the throat, with difficult expectoration of a clear and thick mucus; pressure in the chest as if from rush of blood, with violent palpitation of the heart; easy perspiration; sudden prostration.

Cocculus. Suitable to hysteric females, or for rush of blood to the chest, with difficulty of breathing, **as if the throat were constricted**; racking cough, with oppression of the chest, especially at night; **spasmodic constriction of the chest**, especially on **one** side only; pressure in the chest and orgasm of the blood, with anguish and palpitation of the heart; sensation of languor and emptiness in the chest.

Conium. Nervous bronchial asthma, paroxysms coming on in wet weather; periodical dry cough, excited by tickling, grating in the throat or behind the sternum, evoked by lying down, talking, and laughing, or loose cough with inability to expectorate.

Copaiva. Oppression of the chest, with labored breathing, while working in a stooping position, as when digging; pressure on the sternum; slow respiration.

Dulcamara. **Humid asthma** or for acute asthma from a cold, with dyspnœa, loose rattling cough, copious sputa, worse during wet weather; asthma, with faceache, after disappearance of tetters in face; oppression of the chest from mucus.

Eucalyptus. Asthma humidum in bronchitic patients. It relieves the bronchial cough and aids in expelling the thick sputa.

Glonoin. Sudden attacks; constriction of the chest, with anguish and much sighing; oppression of the chest, alternating with headache; breathing heavy, labored, stertorous, from feeling of weight, must often breathe deeply; sighing; chest feels as if laced.

Grindelia robusta. Mucous asthma depending on an abnormal accumulation of mucus in the smaller bronchi, tenacious and difficult to detach; patient feels and knows that expectoration brings relief. Purely nervous asthma, where inhalation is easy, but expectoration difficult; fear of going to sleep on account of loss of breath, which awakens him; cardiac asthma; cough from reflex causes; a cough maintained by habit; chronic bronchitis and bronchorrhœa.

Kali phos. Nervous asthma with depression; asthma after the most moderate use of food; asthma with sallow features, sunken eyes, emaciation.

Kreasot. Nervous asthma; spasmodic, fatiguing, wheezing cough; heaviness upon chest with dyspnœa, as though the chest were bruised on inhalation; **pain as though the sternum would be crushed in**, with stitches here and there.

Moschus. Suitable to hysteric individuals and to children, or for oppression of the chest, and suffocative fits as if from the vapors of sulphur, commencing with a desire to cough, and getting worse until the patient despairs of getting over the paroxysms; **spasmodic constriction of the larynx and chest**, especially when feeling cold.

Opium. Congestion of blood to the chest, or pulmonary spasms, with deep, **stertorous**, rattling breathing; tightness of breath and **oppression**, with great anguish, tightness, and **spasmodic constriction** of the chest; **suffocative fits during sleep**, like nightmare; **suffocative cough**, with bluish redness of the face.

Sabadilla. **Hay asthma**; breathing heavy and anxious during heat; wheezing in the chest; expectoration of tenacious yellow mucus, of a repulsive sweet taste.

Sarsaparilla. **Rigors over whole body from below upwards**; asthmatic breathing, worse by lying down; severe nausea and constant vomiting, with headache; great urging to urinate with only

slight emission; burning, stinging pains during and after micturition; asthma from emphysema pulmonum; continual short breathing, worse after eating, when going upstairs, from exertions; cough dry without expectoration, sometimes tickling in throat.

Silicea. Asthma on a cachectic base, after its removal gummatous nodes on skull, clavicles, and ribs; shortness of breath and panting from walking fast or from manual labor; dyspnœa when at rest or when lying on back; oppression of chest, cannot take a long breath.

Silphium laciniatum. Asthma, with large quantities of stringy mucus; scraping, tickling, and irritation of the fauces and throat; sick faint feeling, and a sense of goneness in the epigastrium; constriction and tightness of the lungs, with a constant disposition to expectorate.

Spongia. Asthma from taking cold; cannot lie down; sibilant rhonchi, after menses; wheezing breathing, or slow and deep, as if from debility; suffocative fits after every exercise, with weariness; **asthma in consequence of goitre**; spasmodic asthma with organic disease of the heart, face red, eyes staring; respiration slow, unable to lie down, urine pale, expectoration blood-streaked or yellow; **cough relieved by eating and drinking.**

Stannum. For **asthma** and **oppression**, especially in the **evening** or **at night**, when lying down, also in daytime during every exercise, and frequently attended with anguish and desire to detach the clothes; oppression and mucus rattling in the chest; cough with **copious expectoration** of viscid or lumpy, clear or watery, yellowish, salt or **sweetish mucus.**

Stramonium. Asthma spasmodicum; respiration difficult and constricted, with anxious respiration and livor of face; pressing pain in chest, provoked by talking, he is **hardly able to draw in the breath.**

Tartarus emet. Especially suitable to **old people**, also to **children**, or for anxious oppression, **difficulty of breathing** and shortness of breath, with desire to sit erect; **oppression** and **suffocative fits**, coming on suddenly, especially in the evening or in the morning, in bed; mucus and rattling in the chest; suffocative cough or congestion of blood to the chest, and palpitation of the heart; gasping inhalation, feeling of fulness and contraction of chest; after the cough has lasted awhile, it becomes loose and relieves the contraction of chest.

Veratrum. Suitable after *chin.*, *ars.*, *ipec.*, especially for suffocative fits, even when sitting erect and during exercise, pains in the side; hollow cough; cold sweat, or cold face and cold limbs.

Veratrum viride. Sensation as of a heavy load on the chest; excessively labored respiration; patient has to sit up, cannot lie down; cold sweat on face.

Yerba santa. Bronchial asthma with difficult expectoration and great prostration.

Zincum. For tight breathing and **oppression**, especially in the evening; shortness of breath after eating, for accumulation of flatulence; increase of asthma when the expectoration stops, decrease when it recommences.

§ 7. Our further consideration deserves: In ANXIOUS BREATHING: 1, acon., bell., bry., kreas.; 2, ars., hep., ipec., phos., plat., puls., spong., squill., stann. PANTING BREATHING: 1, arn., bry., calad.,

ipec., nitr. a., phos., sil., stram.; 2, bell., carb. a., cham., cin., cupr., verat. SHORT BREATHING: 1, acon., arn., ars., bell., bry., carb. v., ipec., sep.; 2, calc., chin., con., cupr., lach., plat., puls., sil. SLOW BREATHING: 1, *bell.*, bry., *laur.*, *op.*; 2, camph., caps., con., cupr., hep., ign., ipec., n. vom., spong. LOUD, NOISY: 1, cham., chin., cin., cocc., phos., samb., spong., squill.; 2, acon., arn., calc., hep., hyosc., ign., kal., natr. m., n. vom., stram., sulph. WHISTLING: 1, *cupr.*, hep., lach., samb., *spong.*; 2, ambr., ars., cham., kal., phos. RATTLING: 1, bell., chin., cupr., hep., lyc., op., puls., sulph., tart.; 2, anac., ars., cham., cin., hyosc., ipec., lach., laur., n. vom., petr., stann., stram. SOBBING: ang., asa., calc., led., op., sec. STERTOROUS: 1, arn., lach., op.; 2, cham., hep., laur., natr. m. QUICK, HURRIED: 1, *acon.*, bell., *bry.*, carb. v., cin., cupr., hep., lyc., n. vom., phos., puls., sep., sulph.; 2, ars., cham., ip., natr., natr. m., rhus, samb., seneg., sil., spong., stann., verat. WEAK, FEEBLE: 1, bell., oleand., phos.; 2, hep., laur., verat. SIGHING: 1, bry., ipec.; 2, acon., cocc., ign., op., sil., sec., stram. GROANING: 1, acon., bell., lach.; 2, ars., cupr., mur. ac., squill. DEEP: 1, bry., ipec., op.; 2, ant., aur., caps., cupr., lach., sil., stram. IRREGULAR: 1, acon., bell., cupr., op.; 2, cham., cin., ign., iod., laur., led., puls.

OPPRESSION OF THE CHEST: 1, arn., ars., bell., cham., con., crotal., dulc., graph., kreas., lach., lyc., natr. m., n. mosch., n. vom., oleand., rhus, sep., staph., sulph.; 2, acon., asar., chin., cupr., ign., ipec., phos., plat., puls., samb., sang., seneg., thuj. ORTHOPNŒA: 1, ars., carb. v., cupr., ferr., ipec., kal., lach., n. vom., phos., puls., samb., sep., sil., stann., sulph.; 2, amm., amm. m., bry., calc., caust., chin., con., dig., dros., graph., hyosc., led., natr. m., nitr., nitr. ac., spig., squill. **Suffocating** FITS: 1, acon., ars., carb. v., chin., hep., ip., lach., op., puls., samb., spig., spong., sulph., tart.; 2, aur., baryt., camph., cham., graph., lact., n. vom., phos., sec., veratr. SHORT BREATHING: 1, acon., amm., arn., ars., bry., carb. v., caust., ipec., lach., merc., natr. m., nitr. ac., sep., sulph.; 2, ambr., bell., chin., con., lyc., natr., n. mosch., phos. ac., plat., puls., sabad., sil., spig., zinc. HEAVY BREATHING: 1, ars., bell., iod., kreas., lach., phos., sulph.; 2. alum., camph., carb. v., hyosc., kal., natr. STOPPAGE OF BREATH: 1, ars., bry., calc., puls., sil., stann., sulph.; 2, anac., arn., caust., chin., cocc., guai., led., lyc., n. mosch., n. vom., op., phos., plat., plumb., ruta, samb., sass., stram., veratr. HOT BREATH: 1, acon., cham.; 2, ant., calc., natr. m., rhus, sabad., squill., sulph., zinc. COLD BREATH: 1, carb. v., veratr.; 2, chin., mur. ac., rhus. **Sour-smelling**: cham., n. vom. FOUL: 1, aur., carb. v., ip., n. vom., sulph.; 2, acon., arn., bry., cham., chin., coff., dulc., merc., natr. m., nitr. ac., puls., sep., stram.

§ 8. Finally, when the difficulty of breathing takes place mostly: IN THE EVENING: 1, ars., graph., stann., sulph.; 2, bell., carb. a., carb. v., chin., con., ferr., lach., merc., natr. m., n. vom., sep., verb. AFTER BODILY EXERCISE: amm., ars., bor. AFTER CHAGRIN: 1, ign., staph.; 2, ars., ran. BY RAISING THE ARM: 1, spig.; 2, ant., cupr., led., sulph. MOVING THE ARM: ang., camph., led. IN BED: 1, carb. a., con., graph., tart.; 2, ars., bell., carb. v., chin., ferr., lach., merc., natr. m., n. vom., sep., spig., sulph., verb. BY MOTION: 1, ars., phos., stann.; 2, arn., bry., calc., cann., caps., con., ferr., graph., ipec., led., lyc., n. vom., puls., rhus, sep., spig., verat. BY STOOPING: alum., amm., calc., sil. BY EATING: 1, con., dig., laur., sil., stann.; 2, ars., carb. v., ferr., led.,

rhus. When aeter eating: 1, puls., sulph.; 2, ars., carb. a., chin., lach., n. vom., phos., zinc. In the open air: ars., aur., graph., lyc., n. vom., puls., sulph. Morning: 1, carb. a., con., phos., tart.; 2, bell., dig., kal., n. vom., seneg., squill., sulph. After emotions: 1, cham., ign., n. vom.; 2, acon., ars., coff., puls., verat. By touching the throat: 1, bell., spong.; 2, hep. lach. By turning the head: 1, bell., spong.; 2, hep. After coffee: bell. From cold and cold air: ars., bry., carb. v., petr., puls. From cold drinks: thuj. From the pressure of the clothing: 1, bry., calc., hep., lyc., n. vom., spig., sulph.; 2, amm., carb. v., caust., coff., kreas., lach., sass., spong. From mortification: 1, ign., staph.; 2, ars., ran. By laughing: ars., cupr., lyc., plumb. After or during running or quick walking: 1, caust., sil.; 2, ang., aur., bor., ign., puls. By lying: 1, dig., nitr., phos.; 2, ars., asa., calc., hep., lach., n. vom., puls., samb., sep., sulph., tart. When lying on the back: phos., sil. When lying on the side: carb. a., plat., puls., sabad., sulph. On the suffering side: bor., calc., lyc., sulph. On the left side: spig. On the sound side: stann. From lying low with the head: chin., hep., puls. When something covers the mouth: lach. At night: 1, ars., carb. v., n vom., puls.; 2, calc., ferr., graph.; 3, alum., amm., dig., merc., sulph. During or after sneezing: dros., merc., sil., sulph. From riding: graph. When resting: ferr., rhus, sil. During sleep: lach., samb., sulph. During deglutition: bell. During the paroxysms of pains: 1, puls.; 2, ars., sil. From singing: amm., sulph. When sitting: alum., dig., dros., lach., phos., samb., staph., verat. From talking: 1, dros., sulph.; 2, bor., cann., caust., kal., lyc., rhus, spig., stram. When standing: sep. When ascending: 1, merc., n. vom.; 2, amm., ars., aur., baryt., bor., calc., cupr., graph., hyosc., iod., led., nitr., nitr. a., sep., stann., zinc. From ascending stairs: 1, merc.; 2, amm., ars., bor., hyosc., led., nitr. ac. During defecation: rhus. During or by drinking: anacard., arn., bell., n. vom., squill., thuj., verat. By straining: 1, rhus; 2, calc., sulph.; in the warm room and from warm clothing: ars. By bending backwards: cupr.

§ 9. See Congestion of Blood to the Chest, Catarrh, Phthisis, etc.

ATHEROMA.

1. Phosph., plumb.; 2, lyc., calc., graph., sil., sulph., perhaps kali iod.

ATROPHY OF CHILDREN.

The best remedies for atrophy of scrofulous children are: **Sulph. followed by calc.**; also, 1, ars., baryt., bell., chin., cin., iod., n. vom., phos., rhus, sarsap.; or, also, 2, aloe, arn., cham., hep., lach., magn., marum, petr., phos., puls.

In most, not too complicated, cases it will be advisable to begin the treatment with a dose *n. vom.*, if **constipation** is present; or *ars.*, if **diarrhœa** is present. After the one or the other has done all that could be expected, we follow it with *sulphur*, one or two doses in three or four weeks, and the little that yet remains, one or two doses *calc.*, given in six or eight weeks, will suffice to remove.

Particular indications:

Abrotanum. Marasmus, with emaciation; voracious appetite;

weak, sinking feeling in stomach; alternate constipation and diarrhœa, the food passes undigested; hydrocele of children; hard lumps in different parts of abdomen; emaciation, mostly of legs; great weakness and prostration, or a kind of hectic fever.

Æthusa cynapium. The child throws up milk soon after nursing, **with great force, suddenly,** then falls asleep as if from exhaustion, to awaken for a fresh supply. Milk does not agree with the child, which is shown by colic, diarrhœa, or constipation. Aphthæ of mouth and throat.

Aloes. The child passes substances looking like jelly-cakes; sometimes small, at other times large, but they adhere together like congealed mucus; they may be green-colored or transparent.

Alumina. The child strains greatly, even to pass a soft stool; soreness of the anus; colic; the child wastes away.

Antimonium crudum. Vomiting of food and drink, as soon as it is taken; after nursing the bowels move; stools watery, containing fecal lumps, or costive, the stools being white, dry, irregular, or hard lumps of curds; no thirst; heavy white coating of tongue; great crossness when touched or looked at, which was not the case when well; child emaciated to a skeleton; complaints arising from heat of summer; cold bathing cannot be borne.

Apis mel. Violent screaming spells, at longer or shorter intervals; no appetite nor thirst; emaciation, white and waxlike skin; scanty urine; swelling of the feet and ankles, of transparent whiteness.

Arg. nitr. Diarrhœa of green fetid mucus, passing off with much flatulency; intense desire for sweets; emaciation, most marked in the legs; withered look; weakness so great that every motion is attended with trembling; exhaustion, the result of rapid loss of fluid as in cholera infantum, or of long-protracted diarrhœa and defective nourishment.

Arsenicum. Stools painful, offensive, containing quantities of undigested food; pale and waxy look; dry, parchment-like skin; hollow eyes with blue margins; great restlessness at night; short sleep, broken by starts and convulsions; great debility, weariness, with constant desire to lie down; cold hands and feet; nightsweats; the child feels constantly chilly; food and drink cause instant vomiting and diarrhœa; burning thirst for iced drinks, which cause distress in stomach, till they are ejected again; stools green, slimy, bloody, dark, watery, undigested, excoriating, and intolerably offensive; urine suppressed; the child lies in stupor, hot and twitching, and when aroused is restless, demanding frequent change of position.

Arsenicum sulph. flav. Stools green, slimy, watery, offensive, worse during day (ars. alb., worse after midnight).

Arsenicum iod. With the usual arsenic symptoms, engorgement of glands.

Baptisia. Constant diarrhœa, fetid, exhausting, causing excoriation; child can swallow nothing but milk; smallest quantity of solid food gags, and causes choking on attempting it.

Baryta carb. Swelling of cervical glands; great physical and mental debility, constant desire to sleep; face and abdomen bloated; pot-belliedness; great laziness; crawling in the rectum; ascarides; scurfs on head, ears, nose; inflamed eyes; general emaciation; **men-**

tal powers not developed, the child is dwarfish, cannot be taught, for it cannot remember; it does not want to play, but sits idly in a corner; child wants to eat all the time, but is averse to sweet things and fruit; a little food satiates.

Belladonna. For precocious children, with blue eyes and fair hair. The child does not sleep much, though appearing to be drowsy; it lies half sleeping and half waking; moaning; jerking of the muscles.

Benzoic acid. Ammoniacal odor of the urine, which leaves a dark stain on the diaper; the diarrhœic stools have an odor similar to that of the urine.

Borax. Child grows pale, relaxed, flabby, cries; loathes the breast and falls into a heavy sleep; head and palms of hands hot, face pale and clay-colored; hot mouth and aphthæ on tongue and cheeks from impaired nutrition, bleeding when rubbed; every attempt to nurse causes screaming; stools light-yellow, slimy, green, or painless, as if fermented, thin, brown, smelling like carrion; fear of downward motion; easily startled by the slightest noise; sleeps badly and awakens with screams as if in a fright, and clings to something, as if afraid of falling.

Bryonia. The food is thrown up **immediately** after eating; constipation; parched and dry lips; dry mouth; the child desires to be kept very quiet in a recumbent position; feels worse at every hot spell.

Calcarea carb. Emaciation more marked in other than adipose tissue; atrophy of muscles, soft bones, retarded teeth (defective nutrition), with deceptive appearance of plumpness from excess of fat. When also the fat wastes, the body dwindles, the pale skin hangs in folds, but abdomen remains disproportionately enlarged; partial sweats; scalp covered with cold sweat, knees clammy, feet damp and cold; crusta lactea, crusts dry or filled with a mild thick pus; ringworms; glands engorged, especially the mesenteric; **appetite voracious, yet emaciation persists**; morbid appetite for indigestible articles of food; fever and thirst in afternoon; stools green, watery, sour, or pungent, or claylike, and worse in the afternoon, or creamy, fetid, frequent; urine strong, fetid, clear; vomiting of sour food or of lumps of curdled milk; child obstinate, self-willed, cross before stool and faint after; growth retarded, spine weak, it sits stooped, legs curved and bones bent easily, though old enough will not put its feet to the ground; worse by bathing.

Calcarea iod. Though looking plump and healthy, child shows well-defined scrofulosis, with thick scabby eruptions, otorrhœa, engorged glands and tonsils.

Calcarea phos. Complexion sallow; child emaciated and poorly developed; posterior fontanelle large; abdomen shrunken and flabby; stools watery, hot, or green and slimy, passed with much offensive flatus; pain after eating; short breathing, with anxious look, when lifted.

Carbo veg. Vital powers failing, and no reaction to well-chosen remedies; skin cold, pale, or blue, the face having a greenish hue; feet and legs to the knees cold; anxious look, but too lifeless to move or to exhibit much restlessness; breath cold, pulse weak and rapid;

stools dark, thin, cadaverous-looking; **useful also in protracted sultry weather, when the days are hot and damp.**

Causticum. Adapted to children who grow tardily and who seem to suffer from a sort of paresis; abdomen swollen and hard, but body wasted and feet diminutive; they walk unsteadily and fall easily; weakness of brain; children timid, fear going to bed in the dark; weak memory; intertrigo during dentition; eczema on occiput.

Chamomilla. The child must be carried all the time, for it is only then quiet. Diarrhœa green, watery, and slimy, or like chopped eggs and spinach. Odor like decayed eggs; one cheek red the other pale.

China. Emaciation, especially of the hands and feet; abdomen distended with flatulency; **voraciousness; offensive, painless, undigested stools**; diarrhœa, especially at night, with copious, whitish, papescent stools; **copious sweats**, especially at night; idleness and listlessness; hollow, pale, or livid face; stupefying, unrefreshing sleep; great debility and prostration.

Cina. The child picks its nose very much; is very restless; cries, is very unamiable; pale face; **wetting the bed**; great voraciousness; wants to be rocked all the time, and will not sleep without it; nothing pleases the child for a moment.

Cistus can. Hot, gray-yellow, spirting stools, worse after fruit, from midnight to noon; glands, especially cervical, swollen or suppurating; tetter on and around ears; caries; worse in wet weather; indicated in thin, scrawny children of a scrofulous diathesis.

Conium. Abdomen hard and distended; frequent sour stools, undigested; the effort at stool causes great weakness; worse during night and better by day.

Ferrum. Frequent vomiting of food, stools undigested; red face; the child is very pale and delicate in appearance.

Graphites. Moist blotches on the skin, exuding a transparent, glutinous fluid; chafing back of the ears; diarrhœa, painless, sour-smelling, thin, scalding, or constipation; all discharges offensive, breath, stool, urine, sweat; child is impertinent and laughs at reprimands; harsh, rough skin, disposed to chafing; groins become sore, and the inguinal glands swollen; emaciation. Suitable to fair, plump children with well-marked skin symptoms.

Hepar sulph. Though apparently the child looks plump, the flesh is flabby, the muscles withered, digestion weak; child intolerant of pressure about stomach after eating; food temporarily relieves the debility; stools green, watery, undigested, or white, sour-smelling, and painless; worse during the day; little tendency to cerebral symptoms; glands swollen, and child subject to catarrhs from least draught of cold air; eczema, worse mornings, when it itches, burns, and smarts.

Hydrastis. Excoriations in groins; eczema on forehead at the border of the hair, oozing after washing; thick mucous discharges; marasmus; great debility; faintness at the stomach; aphthæ of weakly children; tongue swollen, shows marks of the teeth, or appears raw, dark red, with raised papillæ; stool light-colored, soft, acrid; fetid flatus.

Iodum. Rapid emaciation with inordinate appetite; child rest-

less; desires to change position continually; face yellow, or brownish and shrunken; copious and papescent stools; glands swollen and painless, especially mesenteric ones; goitre.

Ipecacuanha. Predominant nausea, with frequent vomiting; sleepy after vomiting; yellow fermented stools; cold hands and feet; sudden prostration and great weakness.

Kreasot. Fetid evacuations, and excoriation of the mucous surfaces generally; skin wrinkled; restless and sleepless nights.

Lithium (Gettysburg). Rough, harsh skin; crusta lactea; ringworm, itching violently; nose swollen, internally sore and dry, with shining crusts in nostrils; light yellow diarrhœa, fecal in the mornings, offensive at night; worse after fruit.

Lycopodium. Abdomen bloated, while limbs are wasted; face earthy, with blue rings around eyes; wrinkles in face; milk-crust thick, cracks and bleeds, and emits a mousy smell; tendency to capillary bronchitis; inordinate appetite, but food soon satiates; abdomen distended, with much rumbling of wind, especially in left hypochondrium; gastric region distended, and intolerant of any pressure, especially after nursing; urine has a red sediment or is suppressed; sleep disturbed by frequent awaking; child weak, with well-developed head, but puny, sickly body, is irritable, nervous and unmanageable when sick, after sleep cross and pushes every one away angrily.

Magnesia carb. Defective digestion; emaciation, swelling of glands, abdomen heavy and bloated; griping pain, followed by green, watery, sour diarrhœa, or the stool, when standing, forms a green scum like that of a frog-pond; great emaciation.

Magnesia mur. Ozæna, discharge acrid, and nose obstructed at night; scurfs in nostrils, alæ and tip being red and swollen; stomach bloated; stools in large, hard lumps, or crumble as they pass the anus; child puny, rachitic; enlarged liver; glands swollen; sweat on head and feet.

Marum verum. Emaciation, with jerking hiccough after nursing, and belching, without bringing anything up; child cries a great deal with the diarrhœa; increased discharge of pale urine; chilliness from want of animal heat.

Mercurius. Emaciation; skin dry, rough, dirty yellow, or clammy, especially that of the thighs; icy-cold sweat on forehead, sour or oily sweat on scalp; pustular or suppurating herpes; glands swollen and suppurating; skin chaps easily, becomes raw and sore; frequent attacks of jaundice; abdomen, especially right hypochondrium, swollen, and sore to pressure; stool green, sour, watery, with emaciation; diarrhœa bloody, slimy, green, with tenesmus, often continuing after stool; genitals sore and excoriated, urine causes pain; child pulls at penis; child pale, weak, and obtuse, or precocious and restless; fontanelles open, the head large and covered with offensive sweat; gums soft, and bleed easily; sour nightsweats; blepharophthalmia suppurativa.

Muriatic acid. Child too listless to move or to take notice; aphthæ in mouth; child exhausted from frequent vomiting and diarrhœa, and the stomach so weak that it will no longer tolerate or digest food, most marked in forenoon; tongue shrivelled and dry as leather, or covered with deep bluish ulcers, having black bases; breath fetid; salivary glands tender, swollen; stool involuntary when passing urine;

prolapsus ani during urination; **muscular debility from abuse of soothing syrups.**

Natrum mur. Rapid emaciation of the throat and neck of children, who are very slow to learn to talk; irritability.

Natrum phos. Marasmus of children who are bottle-fed; abdomen swollen, liver large; colic after eating; stools containing undigested food.

Natrum sulph. Inherited sycotic constitution; abdomen bloated, with much rumbling of wind; stools watery, yellow, gushing, coming on as soon as the child begins to move in the morning.

Nitric acid. Weakly children, after abuse of calomel, or who inherited syphilis; child is wasted, sallow, weak; upper arms and thighs particularly emaciated; aphthæ with putrid breath; ulcers or blisters about mouth, rawness and soreness about arms; stools of green mucus, sometimes fetid and undigested, worse in the morning; stools followed by great exhaustion; glands enlarged.

Nux vomica. Yellowish, sallow complexion, bloated face; obstinate constipation; large difficult stools, or alternate constipation and diarrhœa; large abdomen, with flatulence; no appetite or great hunger; desire to eat, with frequent vomiting of the ingesta; constant desire to lie down; sleeplessness towards morning; aversion to open air; nervousness; ill-humor.

Oleander. The food passes off unchanged in a remarkable degree, and very easily and almost unconsciously.

Oleum jec. as. Child emaciated, with hot hands and head; constant tendency to catarrhs; bones affected, rachitis; fever at night, with sweat, mostly on head, neck, and hands; **cannot take milk**; vivid dreams; restless and feverish at night.

Ozone. Where the symptoms clearly indicate sulphur, but that remedy fails, ozonized water cures (symptoms nearly identical).

Pepsin. Emaciation, prostration, and weakness of the digestive powers after cholera infantum.

Petroleum. Emaciation, with **diarrhœa by day, but none at night**; colic arising from sleep in the morning, relieved by bending double; stools profuse, yellowish, watery; hunger immediately after stool; aversion to open air, and from it chilliness; child vehement, susceptible to electric changes; eczema, excoriations; cracked, bleeding rhagades.

Phosphorus. Emaciation combined with nervous debility; brain and spine suffered severely; child overtall, but slender, emaciated but big-bellied; face pale, almost waxen. Delicate eyelashes, soft hair, rapid breathing hint to sequelæ; even thus early diarrhœa associated with dry cough, hence suitable to young girls with blonde hair, blue eyes, delicate skin, slender stature, with cachectic cough, diarrhœa; frequent exhausting sweats; great debility, with orgasm of the blood; palpitation of the heart, or oppression of the chest after exercise. **Copious stools, pouring away like water from a hydrant, with great exhaustion**; glandular swellings, suppuration and caries (sil.); appetite good; **he craves cold food, ice cream**; often awakens at night, hot and restless, and will drop off to sleep if fed; child irascible, vehement, susceptible to external impressions and to electric changes in atmosphere.

Phosphor. acid. Yellowish and very offensive stools; **the child**

is very listless, wants nothing and cares for nothing; abdomen swollen, much fermentation in bowels, with the diarrhœa, which, though long lasting, does not proportionately weaken.

Psorinum. Pale, sickly, delicate children; it has a filthy smell, even after a bath; stools fluid, fetid; worse at night; great debility, and sweat from any exertion; crusta lactea on face and scalp, especially over either ear and cheek, exfoliating numerous scabs, or cracks and discharges a yellow fetid humor; dirty-looking boils on scalp, emitting an offensive odor; intolerable itching at night, worse in bed; child worse when the weather changes.

Podophyllum. Emaciation; many stools daily, all of which are natural. **Morning diarrhœa.**

Pulsatilla. Diarrhœa worse at night; no stools alike, they are so changeable; for a time the child seems much better, then it gets worse again without any appreciable cause. The appearance of the child changes in this manner several times the same day; but it is usually worse towards evening, and always seems better in the open air.

Rhus tox. Great debility, with constant disposition to lie down; pale face; hard and distended abdomen; great thirst; slimy and bloody diarrhœa; great appetite; aggravation after midnight; colic, diarrhœa, and restlessness increase at that time.

Sarsaparilla. Great emaciation; the skin lays in folds; the face is shrivelled; aphthæ on tongue and roof of mouth; neck emaciated; **fully developed marasmus**; eruptions are prone to appear in the spring, their bases inflamed, the crusts detach readily out of doors and the adjoining skin becomes chapped; on forehead the crusta lactea is thick, becoming moist when scratched; herpes and offensive sweat about genitals; child restless and uneasy before passing water, afterwards the diaper is found covered with a white sand; stool, with much flatus, often followed by fainting.

Sepia. Child wastes rapidly, eyes are sunken, palms and soles burning hot; **child can only take milk when boiled**; stools green and painless; moist scabs on scalp; forehead rough; child awakens frequently, especially wakeful after 3 A.M.

Silicea. **Whole body wasted, while the head is exceedingly large**; face earthy or waxy pale; affections of bones, pain in sternum and lumbar spine; rachitis; eruptions suppurate and ulcerate easily; every little prick festers; ingrowing toe-nails; moist, oozing milk-crust, worse from scratching; no appetite, **aversion to the mother's milk**, which, even if taken, is at once vomited; stools watery, offensive, or costiveness; atmospheric changes cause great prostration.

Stannum. The child is always relieved in its abdominal sufferings by pressing hard upon the abdomen, leaning upon something; sickly face; weakness of the nape of the neck; dry, concussive cough; helminthiasis.

Staphisagria. Large abdomen; voracious and canine hunger; swelling of the submaxillary and cervical glands; frequent and constant attacks of catarrhs; unhealthy and readily ulcerating skin; fetid nightsweats; frequent boils; the teeth, as they appear, turn dark or crumble; mouth aphthous, the gums appearing pale, spongy, and bleeding when touched; nostrils sore from catarrh, eyelids and corners of mouth ulcerated; fetid nightsweats; abdomen swollen;

colic after least food or drink; stools hot, smelling like rotten eggs or dysenteric; irritability.

Sulphur. Emaciation; skin dry, harsh, and wrinkled, giving the child an "old man" look; offensive odor of body, not removable by washing; eczema (capitis) dry, easily bleeding, itching more at night, scratching relieves but causes bleeding; intertrigo, especially at anus; glands swollen, particularly cervical, axillary and inguinal; appetite voracious, child grasps at everything within reach and thrusts it into its mouth; abdomen distended and hard; constipation or diarrhœa slimy, green, watery, changeable, worse at night; sudden urging awakens him in the morning, followed by copious watery stools; restlessness at night, awakens screaming or on going to sleep is annoyed by sudden jerking up of the limbs; child cross, obstinate, cannot bear to be washed or bathed; dentition slow, bones and muscles develop tardily; easily fatigued; face pale and sunken, with deep, hollow eyes.

Sulphur. acid. Marasmus in restless, nervous, weakly children; **they do everything hurriedly but without vim**; bright-yellow mucous stools, which are stringy or chopped; aphthous sore mouth, yellow and painful, eruption like sulphur.

Theridion. Infantile atrophy, caries of bones, scrofulous enlargement of glands; constant desire for food and drink, but he does not know what; faintness after every exertion; weak, limbs tremble.

Viola tricolor. **Crusta lactea**, crusts thick, discharging copiously thick, yellow purulent matter, preventing sleep; urine profuse and of the odor of cat's urine; during sleep the hands twitch, thumbs clenched, face red, whole body hot and dry.

Compare Hectic Fever, Phthisis, and Scrofula.

ATROPHY OF THE SPINAL MARROW.

Tabes dorsalis. The following remedies are probably the most useful: 1, *alum.*, n. vom., *sulph.*; 2, calc., carb. v., caust., cocc., natr., natr. m., phos, phos. ac., picric acid; 3, chin.? lach.? rhus? sabad.? sep.? sil.? staph.?

Jahr treated twenty-one cases of this disease, arising from onanism, accompanied with hypochondria, despondency, aversion to life. The characteristic unsteadiness of the limbs and the peculiar formication in the back were present in every case; and he gave in every case one dose of nux vom. $\frac{3}{30}$, allowing it to act from two to three weeks; and then sulphur $\frac{3}{30}$, allowing it to act from four to five weeks. If unpleasant symptoms remain, resort to calc., carb. veg., caust., phos. ac.

He never saw any benefit from china, nor from staphis., but they may prove useful in some cases.

Atrophy, with perfect paralysis of the lower extremities, has so far not shown itself very amenable to treatment, but when *alum.* does not help, he would propose: nux vom., sulph., n. vom., caust., n. vom., calc., carb. v., cocc., phos., rhus tox., **in this order and alternation, in a single dose and at long intervals.** We might study, also, ferr., kal., natr. m., n. mosch., sec. **Tabes with paralysis of optic nerve:** *gels.*, cocc., lyc., plumb., rhus, sulph. As in all other chronic diseases, so is also in this disease constant change of remedies exceedingly hurtful.

We may mention the following remedies, which were found of service according to cases reported in our journals under the heading "Tabes Dorsalis:"

Æsculus hippocastanum. Constriction of the rectum; lameness in the back, and severe aching in the knees; great soreness of the spine; almost complete paralysis of the lower extremities.

Aluminium met. Pain in the soles of the feet, as if they were swollen and too soft; pain in the back and small of the back, as if bruised; pain in the back, as if a hot iron were thrust through the lower vertebræ; heaviness of the limbs, she can scarcely lift them; numbness of the heels, when stepping on them; sensation of soreness in the loins above the hips, in the muscles of the calves, while walking; slow staggering gait, as after a long sickness; inability to walk, except with eyes open and in daytime; when his eyes closed, his whole body tottered, and if not firmly held he falls down; fiery spots before his eyes; confusion and obscuration of intellect; disposition quiet and resigned.

Graphites. Tabes dorsalis, especially in women, with great weakness in legs and back, palpitation; dulness of senses; numbness or torpor of genital organs and pains in chest.

Nux moschata. The lower extremities are painful and languid, as after a long journey, with great uneasiness in the limbs, and pain in the dorsum of the feet, as if a hard body had fallen on them; pain near the lumbar vertebræ, as from blows with the fist; pain in the back or small of the back, as if broken and bruised; sensation of great weakness in the small of the back and knees; pain in the back when riding in a carriage.

Nux vomica. Painful, unsuccessful desire to urinate; shaking and irritability of the legs; sensation of heaviness and fatigue in the arms and legs in the afternoon, especially when ascending; the legs are not able to carry the body; he must lie down; sensation of sudden weakness of the legs; sensation of formication in the spine and extremities; constipation; paralysis of the bladder.

Phosphor. Periodically returning, insupportable pains in the spine, preventing walking; continuous stitches in the spinal marrow all day at various times; heaviness and sensation of fatigue, especially when ascending steps; drawing pains from the knees down to the feet; the feet feel as if they were paralyzed; sensation of heaviness in the feet; pains in the soles of the feet, as if she had walked too far; the soles of the feet become red when walking; they feel weak, and as if they were asleep, with great restlessness; burning pain in the back; great sexual irritation; frequent involuntary seminal emissions; great irritability and nervousness.

Picric acid. Universal prostration, mental as well as physical; sclerosis as well as softening of the spinal cord; speedy exhaustion from slight exertion: asthenia; it depresses and extinguishes all normal irritability; lays heavy like lead, with great coldness of the feet, and soreness and lameness; tired feeling in the limbs when going upstairs; heaviness and weakness in the small of the back and limbs on exertion; pricking sensation as from needles in the legs and feet; great indifference, lack of will-power to do anything, and great muscular debility; great sexual desire; long-continued erections with emissions.

Sulphur. The soles of the feet become soft, sensitive, and painful when walking; great heaviness in the legs when walking, as if they were paralyzed; weakness in the legs, and sensation as if there were no marrow in the bones.

Several authors describe this disease as "**sclerosis of the posterior columns of the cord, ataxie locomotrice,**" and recommend (HUGHES) bell., arg. nitr., aluminium, zinc. sulph., and (JOUSSET): angustura spuria, bell., or cham. during the severe pains in the first stage, also arg. nitr., helleb. niger, phosph., arsen., nux v., tarant., conium, gels., zinc. oxyd.

Argentum nitr. Mental confusion; tendency to fall sideways; vertigo, when walking with eyes closed, which alarms him; staggers when walking in the dark; has to seize hold of things; general debility of the limbs and trembling; paralytic drawing pains and heaviness in upper extremities; debility and weakness of lower limbs; calves weary as after a long journey; exhaustion and paralysis; want of feeling; numbness in extreme parts; impotence; want of desire; organs shrivelled.

Angustura. Lassitude and weariness of all the limbs without any sleepiness; sensation in the whole body as if he had lost his strength; weakness of the lower extremities, especially felt above the knee-joint, as after a long walk; paralytic sensation, like a contraction of the ligaments, from the middle of the bend of the knee as far as the calf, when at rest and in motion; formication in the foot; drawing in the toes; bruised sensation in arms and legs.

Belladonna. **Loss of co-ordination** of the muscles of both upper and lower limbs; trembling in all the limbs; weakness and tottering gait; paralytic weakness of all the muscles, especially of feet; great restlessness with sudden startings; when walking, he raises the legs as if he had to pass over an obstacle; **he raises the feet slowly, and puts them down with force.**

Conium. Bad effects from suppressed sexual desire, or from excessive indulgence; trembling; difficulty in using the limbs; unable to walk; unpainful lameness.

Helleborus. Muscles do not act properly if the will is not strongly fixed upon their action; genitals relaxed; no erections; remarkable unsteadiness in her action; weakness of the feet; tottering of the knees; he could only walk slowly; numbness of both feet; pricklings in the toes.

Physostigma. On walking, feeling of unsteadiness from knees downward, so that he has to tread carefully, especially when eyes are shut; he must look to see where he was going; he wants a cane to support himself; stiffness in recti femoris; languor; flatulence.

Rhus tox. Rheumatic paralysis, from getting wet or lying on damp ground, worse in cold, wet weather, in bed, and at rest; pain in the small of back as if bruised; aching pain in both hip-joints at every step, and a paralytic feeling in the anterior muscles of the thighs; jerking in the thigh, with tremor of the knees. **Loss of power of co-ordination** in lower extremities, staggers, takes longer strides than he intends, steps higher than usual; return of symptoms after sitting or lying down.

Stramonium. Vertigo when walking in the dark, can only walk in the light; totters as if giddy, cannot make even a few steps with-

out help; trembling of limbs; muscles will not obey the will; limbs feel as if gone to sleep; melancholy, weeps all the time; obscuration of vision.

Tarantula. Weakness of the legs, not allowing the foot when walking to be placed squarely on the ground; difficult walking; inability to kneel down; difficulty of moving the legs; they do not obey the will.

Zincum. Cerebral exhaustion; great weakness of all the limbs, especially in lumbar region and bends of knees.

BACK, small of the, pains in the.

Generally a mere symptom, especially in piles and uterine affections. The principal remedies are: 1, alum., amm., *caust.*, kal., kreas., lach., natr. m., *n. vom.*, puls., *rhus*, sep., *sulph.*; 2, ambr., baryt., bor., calc., dulc., graph., lyc., natr., sil., verat.; 3, arn., carb. a., cham., chin., cocc., ign., magn. m., merc., n. mosch., phos., ruta, sabin., spong., zinc.

Aconite. Painful stiffness in the small of the back and hip-joint, as if from palsy, when moving about; pressive pain in the back; violent tearing in the small of the back, aggravated by pressure; shooting and creeping in the small of the back; momentary sticking and drawing in the small of the back.

Æsculus hip. Weakness, weariness, and lameness in the small of the back; tearing pains in it and in the hips.

Æsthusa cin. Sensation in back as if screwed up

Agaricus. Painful pulsation in spinal canal; backaches disturbing sleep at night, cannot find a position to lie in, with heat; every motion, every turn of the body causes backache; crick in back extending from sacrum to nape of neck; spine sensitive to touch; when stooping, spine pains as if too weak for support.

Alumina. Throbbing in the small of the back after evacuation of the bowels; pain and weakness in the small of the back, as if bruised, when walking; jerking tearing in it when moving about; pain in back as if a hot iron were thrust through the lower vertebræ; at intervals sudden sharp pain like a stab in lower part of back, which made her feel for a moment as if she could not straighten her back; gnawing pain in back.

Ambra grisea. Stiffness in back after sitting.

Ammon. carb. Drawing and tension in the back and joints.

Apis mel. Sensation of stiffness in the nape of the neck and down the back.

Arnica. Sensation as if bruised in the back. (Angustura.)

Argent. nitr. The pain in the back is relieved by standing or walking.

Baptisia. Flashes of heat from the small of the back in all directions.

Baryta carb. Stiffness in the back, especially while sitting, which allows neither to rise nor to bend backwards.

Bellad. Pain in the back, after sitting; almost impossible to rise; intense crampy pain in the small of the back and os coccyx.

Berberis vulg. Pain and numbness in the back, worse when sitting or lying, in the morning when awaking (during menstruation).

Bryonia. Pain in the back, preventing him from walking straight;

stitches in the small of the back; sticking and jerking pains pressing between the scapulæ and extending through to epigastrium when sitting; pain in lumbar and sacral region as if beaten; stiffness, tearing, and tenderness in joints and muscles of lumbar region, preventing motion and stooping; better when lying.

Cæsium. Backache in small of back from spinal irritation (gallstones).

Calcarea carb. Pain in the back, almost unable to rise; worse from mental annoyance; paralytic, bruised feeling in the long bones and joints of the limbs; even when sitting the back pains as if beaten and the muscles of the legs are sore to the touch (calcarea fluorica).

Cannabis ind. Pain, with drawing through the lumbar vertebræ, on standing.

Cantharides. Pressing, gnawing, and tearing in the back, while walking, after rising from a seat.

Capsicum. Drawing downward in the back, while standing and moving, with bruised pain.

Carbolic acid. Aching pain across the small of the back, and in the lower extremities.

Carbo veg. Tensive pain in the back, with stiffness or with sensation of cold and numbness; sensation as of a plug in the small of the back.

Causticum. Painful stiffness between scapulæ and in back, worse when rising from a seat, better after rising.

Chamomilla. Pain in small of back, especially at nights.

Cimicifuga. Aching, dull, heavy sensation in the small of the back, relieved by rest, increased by motion; drawing and pulsating feeling.

Cobalt. Pain worse when sitting, going off when rising, walking, or lying down; pain between the shoulders and in the lumbar region.

Cocculus. Paralytic pain and paralysis of the back; the bones feel as if broken; pain in hips as if lame, also with convulsive drawing in the hips forward, preventing walking, with an anxious, fearful mind; pain from the abdomen outward to the small of the back, early in bed.

Colchicum. Pain in the back, worse during motion; soreness in the small of the back when touching it; stitches in back.

Colocynthis. Weakness and pains in the back, with pressing headache mornings; painful lassitude in the small of the back and lower extremities.

Conium. Pain in the back, especially on bending backwards, or after a little walk, with nausea and weariness

Crocus. Pain in back during motion; sudden feeling of coldness in back, as if cold water were thrown over him.

Evonymus europ. Pain like electric shocks from the small of the back to the shoulderblades.

Eupatorium perf. Weakness in small of back; deepseated pains in bones, with soreness on every motion; pain from back down lower extremities.

Ferrum. Jerks in the small of the back, as from lifting too much, while walking, worse after sitting or standing.

Gelsemium. Sharp cutting pains from back down the hips (kali

carb.); dull aching in lumbar and sacral region; cannot walk, muscles will not obey.

Graphites. Pain in the small of the back, as if broken, especially on touching; pressing, grasping and twitching, with sensation in arms and feet as if they were turned outward.

Guarea. Cutting pain in back.

Hamamelis. After sensation of heat, tearing pain across the back, with fulness of the joints of the legs, extending to all parts of the body.

Helleborus. Pain as from stagnation of flatulence; contractive pains.

Hepar sulph. Pain in back while walking, standing, or lying, with sharp pressure in the lumbar vertebræ, extending to the lower extremities, and compelling to limp.

Hyoscyamus. Chill running from small of the back up to the nape of the neck.

Ignatia. Tensive pains in the back on standing erect.

Kali carb. Pain in small of back, after a fall; drawing pain in the back, alternating with pulsation, alleviated by lying down.

Kali hydroiod. The small of the back feels as if it were in a vice, very painful, not allowing to lie still at night or in the daytime; he has to sit mostly in a bent position.

Kreasot. Pain, as if the back were broken, from the small of the back up to the shoulders; digging in it, as if something would come out.

Lachesis. Pain in the back, with great restlessness, with yawning and stretching of the arms and legs; weariness, as from too great exertion, with awkward, tottering gait, with jerks, taking away the breath or going into the abdomen; a small, painful spot, low down in the back.

Laurocerasus. Painful stiffness in the small of the back; frequent pains in the back, as if tired, on raising one's self up.

Ledum. Pains and stiffness of the back, principally while standing, and disappearing from pressing on it; pains worse on rising from sitting; tearing from the small of the back to the occiput, the left half of the head, and the left jawbone, mostly evenings, with hot swollen cheeks and red inflamed eyes.

Lobelia. Pain, commencing at the right side of the small of the back, going down to the os ischium; very sore to the touch; pinching in the back part of the os ilium; motion and touch are almost unbearable.

Lycopodium. Drawing in the back and shoulders; chilliness in the back; sensation as if the flesh were loose on the lower part of the back; pain in the small of the back, while lying on the back, with great weariness, going down to the feet; violent, while sitting, not allowing to straighten one's self; pressing-drawing pain across the small of the back, while sitting straight.

Magnesia mur. Gnawing pain in the back, evenings, in bed, as if in the spinal cord up to the neck, preventing sleep, with constant tossing about; sensation of soreness over lower back and hips, with sensitiveness of the parts to the touch.

Menyanthes. Pain in the back, when sitting still, disappearing

on touching; pressure as from a thumb, and tingling in it, which increases the pain, worse by stooping, drawing upwards.

Mercur. sol. Stitching pain in the small of the back and legs, on being touched; stitching pain with unsteadiness in the back, knees, and feet; alleviation by sitting; sensation as if bruised in the shoulder-blades; stitches in the small of back, during respiration.

Mezereum. Pressive pain on the left side, along the back, or on the right side, or spreading over all parts of the body; worse while walking, better when at rest.

Natrum mur. Weakness, early, on rising, like paralysis, in the small of the back, sometimes also near the abdomen; sharp drawing in the back and through the hips; strong pulsations in the small of back; pain in the back, after prolonged stooping, as if bruised, mostly while straightening.

Natrum sul. Pain in back, as if ulcerating, all night; can only lie on right side.

Nitr. acid. Pain in the back, at night, allowing to lie only on the abdomen; pulsations in it, aggravation by coughing.

Nux mosch. Bruised pain in small of back, and calves of the legs, with weariness in the legs, mostly when at rest and evenings.

Nux vom. Bruised sensation in back, so violent that he cannot move; sensation as if on the stretch, also in the hips, with pain on touching; nocturnal pains, preventing turning over in bed; burning stitches, on stooping and walking, coming from small of back.

Palladium. Constant pain in back and hips, with cold limbs; spasmodic pains; dull pressing backache in afternoon, as from sitting too long in a stiff posture; pains extending to right hip.

Picric acid. Heaviness in small of back (oxalic acid: numbness).

Platina. Pain in back, as if broken, especially on bending backward.

Phosphor. acid. Formication in back; violent pain on rising, after stooping.

Plumbum. Sensitiveness of the affected spot of the back, by leaning on it, in the afternoon, disappearing after rubbing.

Pulsatilla. Back and knees feel as if bruised, while lying still in bed, disappearing on rising and walking about; pain in back on bending forward, passing off on rising and bending backward, or *vice versa*.

Ratanhia. Bruised sensation in the back and hips, early on rising, disappearing on motion; twitching in the small of back.

Rhus tox. Burning spot in the lower part of back; feels as if bruised, especially when lying quietly on the back or sitting still, relieved when lying on something hard or from exercise; the back, also hip, is painful when lying on it; pain across the back, as from a cutting instrument; painful swelling of the bones of the back, and jerks in it while walking; stiffness of neck and back, with tensive pain and crying when moving.

Ruta. Cramplike contraction or pulsation, ascending from the thighs into the small of back.

Sabina. Pain in the small of back, especially on left side, but with an inclination to stretch and bend it backwards, which is gratifying; constant pain in the back, obliging to draw it inwards, which then causes voluptuous pain in it.

Sepia. Is obliged to walk stooping and gets painful stitches in the back by accidentally kicking the foot against something; sudden stitch in the back, while lifting, not allowing to move without great pain; weakness and pain in back, while walking; pulsation in the back; backache causes nausea and faint feeling, while standing.

Silicea. Spasmodic drawing in the back, compelling to lie still.

Staphisagria. Pain in back, as if broken, early, in bed, not allowing to stoop; after rising, later, hunger, then bellyache, with diarrhœa; pain in the back, with weakness of the legs, especially in the knee-joints, compelling to drag the foot, with stitching tearing in the calf of the leg; bruised sensation in the back, when awaking from sleep at night, disappearing after rising.

Sulphur. acid. Weakness in the back, can scarcely stand alone.

Sulphur. Dry heat in small of back and thighs, with coldness of the back; creaking in the back, down to the arms, with drawing pains and weakness; gnawing on a little spot, when pressing on it, only bruised pain; severe pain on sneezing, as if the back were dislocated, then drawing pain alongside and near the spine, and from thence into the left groin and testicle, especially painful on rising from a seat and while walking; pain in back, taking the breath away, with headache and pain in the nape of neck, followed by chilliness or heat, frequently alternating with anxiety about the pit of the stomach.

Taxus bac. Pain in back so violent that he cannot sit or stand, but has to remain in bed, and even there he can only move with difficulty.

Thuja. Drawing pain in the small of back, os coccygis and thighs, preventing erect position, after prolonged sitting; pressive bruised sensation in the back and loins, early on rising, worse on turning the trunk and while standing, less in walking; tensive pain.

Tobacco. Pain in small of back, most severe after stool.

Zincum. Tension and sensation of weakness in the back, while sitting, with tension in the head; or rising from a seat, in the evening, as if it were in a vice; painful weakness, while sitting and bending forward; sensation of lameness, extending into the hips; tearing stitching between the shoulders, extending down the back; burning drawing in the back.

BALANORRHŒA, s. gonorrhœa spuria.

If syphilitic or sycosic, the principal remedies are: merc., nitr. ac., or thuj.; in all other cases the following will prove useful: 1, n. vom., sep., sulph.; 2, chin., merc., mez., nitr. ac., thuj.

BLENNORRHŒA OF THE LACHRYMAL SAC.

Aconite. Inflammation of the lachrymal sac, with great heat, dryness, tenderness, sharp pains, and general fever.

Arum triph. Catarrh of the lachrymal sac, with desire to bore in the side of the nose; nose obstructed, compelled to breathe through the mouth; watery discharge from the nose, but at the same time obstructed, especially in the morning; nostrils sore, the left discharges continually.

Argentum nitr. Profuse discharge; caruncula swollen, looking like a lump of red flesh; conjunctiva congested.

Euphrasia. Much **thick yellow acrid** discharge, making the lids sore and excoriated; blurring of the vision relieved by winking; thin watery **bland** discharge from the nose.

Hepar sulph. Inflammation of the lachrymal sac after pus has formed; blennorrhœa, with great sensitiveness to touch and to cold, with profuse discharge.

Mercurius. Thin and excoriating discharge; acrid coryza; nocturnal aggravation.

Petroleum. Discharge from the lachrymal sac, with roughness of the cheek; occipital headache, and other marked concomitant symptoms.

Pulsatilla. Profuse and bland discharge from the sac; profuse, thick, and bland discharge from the nose.

Silicea. Blennorrhœa, even with suppuration; the patient is sensitive to cold air, and wishes to keep warmly covered.

BLEPHAROPHTHALMIA, blepharitis.

§ 1. The best remedies are: 1, *acon.*, ant., *ars.*, *bell.*, calc., cham., chin., cocc., con., euphr., gels., graph., *hep.*, hydrast., iris, *merc.*, n. vom., phytol., puls., *rhus*, spig., *sticta*, sulph., veratr.; 2, alum., asclep. t., baryt. c., bry., caust., comoclad., dig., eupat. p., iod., kreas., lept., lyc., natr., natr. m., petr., phos. ac., seneg., sep., staph., thuj., zinc.

§ 2. If the external surface of the lids be inflamed: acon., bell., hep., sulph.

If the INNER: acon., ars., bell., hep., hydrast., iris, merc., n. vom., phos., puls., rhus, sticta, sulph.

For inflammation of the MARGINS AND MEIBOMIAN GLANDS: *acon.*, *ars.*, bell., *calc.*, cham., *euphr.*, *hep.*, *merc.*, n. vom., *puls.*, sep., sticta, *sulph.*

For STYES: *puls.* or *staph.* or amm. c., calc., ferr., thuj.

For inflammation of the UPPER LIDS: 1, ars., bry., calc., caust., croc., hep., phos., puls., rhus, sep., spig., staph., sulph.; 2, baryt., bell., cham., chel., con., cycl., ferr., lyc., merc., sil.

For inflammation of the LOWER LIDS: 1, ars., bry., calc., dig., merc., natr. m., rhus, ruta, seneg., sep.; 2, alum., bell., caust.

§ 3. For ACUTE BLEPHARITIS: acon., bell., cham., euphr., hep., merc., n. vom., puls.

For CHRONIC BLEPHARITIS: ant., ars., calc., chin., sulph.

§ 4. Particular indications:

Aconite. In the very first stage, when the lids are swollen, red, hard, with a tight feeling in them, great heat, dryness, burning and sensitiveness to air, caused by exposure to cold, dry wind; fever, with great heat and thirst.

Alumina. Chronic inflammation of the lids (particularly if complicated with granulations); burning and dryness of the lids, especially in the evening; itching, dryness, and excoriation of the canthi; absence of lachrymation; eyes generally better by being bathed.

Antimon. tart. Chronic blepharophthalmia of children; soreness of outer canthi; eyes red, inflamed, with itching and nightly agglu-

tination and morning photophobia; inflammation of lachrymal gland and duct.

Apis. Incipient stage, before the formation of pus; great puffiness of the lids, especially of the upper, with stinging pains; reddish-blue swelling of the lids; lachrymation profuse, hot, and burning; relief from cold water; chronic blepharitis, with thickening of the conjunctiva, with eversion of the lower lid; mucous secretion during night, agglutinating the lids, causing much pain when attempting to open them; granulations on edges of lids.

Argentum nitr. Lids very sore, red, and swollen; profuse discharge from the eyes, with firm agglutination in the morning; headache; pain in root of nose, etc.; relieved in the cold air, or by cold applications.

Arsenicum. Burning in the œdematous swollen lids; lachrymation profuse, hot, and acrid, excoriating the lids and cheek; cachexia, with great restlessness, aggravation after midnight; thirst, etc.

Belladonna. Swelling and redness of the lids, with burning and itching; constant agglutination; bleeding on opening the eyes; eversion of the lids, or paralytic weakness.

Calcarea carb. Blepharitis in unhealthy, pot-bellied children, who sweat much about the head; lids red, swollen, and indurated; inflammation of the margins of the lids, causing loss of the eyelashes, with thick, purulent, excoriating discharge, and burning, sticky pain; aggravation in the morning, on moving the eyes, and in damp weather.

Causticum. Blepharitis, complicated with warts on the eyebrows and lids; amelioration in the open air.

Chamomilla. Cross, peevish children; great dryness of the edges, or else copious secretion of mucus; nightly agglutination; spasmodic closing or great heaviness of the lids.

Cinnabaris. Ciliary blepharitis, with dull pain over or around the eye; dryness of the eye, or considerable discharge.

Croton tig. Blepharitis, with vesicular eruption on the lids and face.

Euphrasia. Lids red, swollen; excoriated by the profuse, acrid, mucopurulent discharge; lachrymation profuse, acrid, and burning.

Graphites. **Scrofulosis**; blepharitis in chlorotic anæmic subjects, with itching of lids; edges of lids swollen, red, covered with dry scurfs or scales, or ulcerated; outer canthi cracked and bleed easily; burning, biting, itching of lids, with constant desire to rub them; no trouble with the globe of the eye; disposition to styes; photophobia; wens and cystic tumors of eyelids; fissured eruption around mouth, nose, and ears.

Hepar sulphur. After the first stage, when suppuration threatens; lids inflamed, throbbing, aching, stinging, very sensitive to touch; amelioration by heat; eczema palpebrarum, where the scabs are thick and honeycombed.

Kali mur. Suppurating points on edges of eyelids; edges scabby; yellow crusts of pus on the edges of lids.

Mercur. Lids thick, swollen, red, especially along the base of tarsal cartilages, scurfy or ulcerated, sensitive to heat, cold, or touch; great photophobia; much acrid lachrymation; conjunctival discharge, requiring frequent wiping, gumming the lids in the morning; external

canthi red, sore, and cracked; phlyctenular inflammation of conjunctiva or cornea, worse in evening after going to bed, from warmth in general, from glare of fire, or from any artificial light; excoriated nostrils; acrid nasal discharge; soft flabby tongue.

Mezereum. Eczema of the lids and head, characterized by thick hard scabs, from which pus exudes on pressure.

Natrum mur. Blepharitis; ulcers on cornea, with smarting-burning pain; feeling of sand in the eyes, mornings; acrid, excoriating tears; marked photophobia, with spasmodic closure of lids.

Nux vomica. Ciliary blepharitis, dependent on gastric disturbance, and worse in the morning.

Psorinum. Old chronic cases, with occasional exacerbations, with unhealthy, offensive discharges from the eyes.

Pulsatilla. Inflammatory redness of the conjunctiva or the margins; copious secretion of mucus; trichiasis; styes; nightly agglutinations; tensive or drawing pains.

Rhus tox. Erysipelatous swelling of lids, with vesicles on the skin; chemosis; profuse lachrymation; aggravation at night, in cold, damp weather; relieved by warm applications.

Sepia. Sensation as if the swollen and inflamed lids were too tight and did not cover the ball; worse in the morning and evening; complication with uterine disorders.

Silicea. Blepharitis, with agglutination of the lids in the morning; objects appear as if seen through a fog; amelioration by wiping the eyes; fluent coryza.

Staphisagria. Dryness of the margins of the lids, with hard nodules on the borders, and destruction of the hair-follicles.

Sulphur. Inflammatory redness of the lids, with burning pains; secretion of mucus and eye-gum; great aversion to water, so that he cannot bear to have the eyes washed; eczema around the eye.

Thuja. Tinea ciliaris; dry, branlike eruptions on the lids, and fine scales covering the skin generally; eyes weak and suffused in tears.

Veratrum vir. Traumatic erysipelas of the lids, excessive dryness of the lids, with difficulty of moving them; great heat in the interior of the eyes.

We advise also, when the conjunctiva of the lids is ROUGHENED and VILLOUS: ars., bell., merc., sulph.; when covered with SMALL VESICLES: baryt., bell., con., hep., merc., rhus, sep.; for BLUENESS: ars., cocc., spig.; for BLOOD-REDNESS: merc., sulph.; for WEBLIKE APPEARANCE OF THE BLOODVESSELS: *ars.*, *bell.*, calc., *con.*, euphr., *hep.*, *merc.*, puls., *rhus*, *sulph.*; for SWELLING: *acon.*, ars., n. vom., rhus, *sulph.*; for ULCERATION: acon., ars., calc., euphr., *hep.*, *merc.*, puls., sep., sulph.; for ROSE COLOR: cocc., euphr., merc., puls., spig., sulph.; for REDNESS: acon., ars., bell., cocc., con., euphr., graph., hep., *merc.*, puls., *rhus*, spig., *sulph.*; for VARICOSE STATE: puls.; for PUFFY APPEARANCE: acon., ars., rhus, sulph.

BLEPHAROPLEGIA, paralysis of the eyelids.

The best remedies are: 1, bell., nitr. a., *sep.*, spig., stram., veratr., zinc.; 2, calc., cham., cocc., graph., hyosc., n. vom., op., phos., plumb., rhus.

BLEPHAROSPASMUS.

Principal remedies: 1, agar., bell., cham., cocc., hep., hyosc., merc., natr. m., staph., stram., sulph.; 2, ars., calabar, cocc., con., rhus, ruta, sep., sil., viol. od.

BOILS, furuncles.

1, arn., *bell.*, bry., hep., *lyc.*, natr. mur., phos., sulph.; 2, abrot., alum., ant., calc., ham., iris, lach., led., merc., mez., mur. ac., nitr. ac., nux mos., nux vom., phos. ac., phyt., plumb., sars., sec., sep., sil., staph., tart., thuj.

Multiple boils: ars., nux v., sulph. **Successive**: ant. crud., aster., merc., iod., sulph. ars. **Diathesis**: ars., auripigm., sulph. **From exhaustion or blood-poisoning**: chin., lach. **Boils or carbuncles aborting**, leaving indurated masses, with asthenia and hectic fever: lach., chin.

LARGE boils require: 1, hep., lyc., nitr. ac., petrol., sarsap., sil.; 2, hyosc., natr., phos., phytol., tart.; 3, apis, crotal., lach., merc.

SMALL boils: 1, arn., bell., sulph.; 2, grat., lyc., magn. c., natr. m., n. vom., zinc.

If they mature slowly give hep.; if very much inflamed and painful, give bell. or merc.

If large boils can be treated at the very commencement, *calc.* sometimes eradicates the disposition.

If large boils threaten to become carbunculous, the best remedies are: 1, nux v., sil.; 2, ars., bell.; 3, caps., hyosc., lach., rhus, sec.; 4, apis? crotal.? hep.

For the DISPOSITION to boils give: lyc., n. vom., phos., phyt., sil, sulph.

For boils on forehead: ptelea, led., ammon. mur., phosph.

Where the hair begins to grow: calc., bell., when painful.

Above the left eye: natr. mur.

Ear: sil., sulph.

Around ear: ammon. c.

Before ear: carb. veg.

Behind ear: natr. c., phytol, picric ac.

On helix, large: sulph.

Boils, nose: alum., ammon. c., carbo anim., magn. m.

In the nose: alum., ammon. c., carbo anim., sil.

On the face, which do not mature: rhus rad.

On the face and head of children: cina.

On the face and cheeks: alum., ammon. c., chin., mez., sil.

On the lips: alum., natr. c., petr., ratan.

On the chin: amm. c., hep., nitr. ac., sil.

On the neck: ammon. c., chin., iod., kali hydroj., magn. c., natr. m., sep.; with **burning pain**: coloc.; **on the nape**: elect., nitr. ac., phosph.

On the axilla: borax, *caust.*, fluor. ac., mur. ac., *phosph. ac.*, sulph. ac.

On the back: acon., caust., coloc., elect., iris, mur., ac., sulph. ac. thuj., zinc.; **scapular region**: ammon., bell., led., lyc., nitr. ac., nux jugl., zinc.; **nates**: acon., agar., aur., bor., graph., hep., ind., lyc., nitr. ac., phosph. ac.

On the chest: amm., chin., hep., magn. c., phosph.

On the abdomen: phosph., amm. mur., zinc.; **pubes**: apis, copaiv.; **perinæum**: ant. c.

On the arms: amm. c., calc. c., carbo, lyc., magn. mur., mez., nitr., petr., phosph. ac., sil., zinc.

On the upper arm: carb. veg., iod., mez., nux jugl., sil., zinc.; **forearm**: calc., lyc., magn. m., petr.; **hands**: calc., iris, lach., led., lyc.; **fingers**: calc., iris, lach., sil.

On the hips: alum., amm. c., nux jugl., nitr. ac.; **thighs**: alum., aur., calc., clem., cocc., *hyosc.*, *ign.*, lach., *lyc.*, magn. c., nitr. ac., nux v., *petr.*, phos., phosph. ac., sep., sil.; **knees**: natr. mur., nux v.; **calves**: sil.; **metatarsus**: merc.; **feet**: calc., led., sil., stram.

BONES, DISEASES OF.

Osteitis, exostosis, caries, necrosis, and other diseases.

§ 1. The best remedies are: 1, ang., asa., aur., bell., calc., dulc., euphorb., lyc., merc., mez., phosph., phyt., ruta, sep., sil., sulph.; 2, chin., hecla, hep., lact. ac., nitr. ac., phosph. ac., rhus, rum., staph.

§ 2. Particular indications:

Angustura. Caries; particularly suitable to persons who drink too much coffee and have a morbid desire for it; easily irritated from the least provocation; caries, or very painful ulcers, which affect the bones and pierce them to the marrow, crumbling of pieces of bone.

Asafœtida. Inflammation and caries of the bones, with thin, fetid pus; bluish redness and swelling of the parts; ulcers with high hard edges; sensitive to touch; easily bleeding; soft enlargement of bones; also curvature; caries after abuse of mercury; drawing pains in the jaws and copious salivation.

Aurum. Secondary syphilis; abuse of mercury, with looseness of the teeth, ulcers of the gums, fetid breath, and heat in the head; osteitis and caries, especially of the palate and nasal bones; ozæna, with excessively fetid discharge; swelling of periosteum of forearms and thigh-bones; exostosis of skull and other bones; boring in the bones; pains excruciating; awakened at night by the bone-pains, which are so severe that he does not want to live.

Baryta carb. Tearing and tension in the long bones; boring in the bones; glandular diseases, suitable for infancy and old age.

Belladonna. Curvature of the lumbar vertebra; exostosis on the forehead, with caries of the palate; red shining swelling of the joints; pains along the periosteum.

Calcarea carb. Curvature of the spine and long bones; crackling and crepitation in the joints, as if they were dry; swelling and softening of the bones, with curvature; exostosis and caries of the extremities; necrosis; caries of the teeth of children; toothache increased by draft or cold; **rachitis.**

Calcarea phosph. Fistulous ulcers on the ankles; edges callous; ichor putrid.

Calcarea fluorica. Osteosarcoma; nodes and hard bone-swellings.

Carbo animalis. **Gummata**; benignant suppurations change into ichorous ones; scurvy; rending-tearing pains, caused by salt food,

with bleeding of gums and looseness of teeth, the teeth being very sensitive to the least cold.

China. Carbonaceous caries, commencing with a black spot, most observed in psoric persons, with profuse suppuration and profuse sweat; humid gangrene; parts turn black.

Dulcamara. Exostosis, with ulcers on arms, in consequence of suppressed itch; exostosis on upper part of right tibia, with bluish-red spots, suppurating lumps.

Euphorbium. Caries and other diseases of the bones; burning in bones.

Fluoric acid. Diseases of the bones, particularly of the long bones; caries and necrosis, especially when they are of a psoric or syphilitic nature.

Gettysburg. Ulceration of joints, involving the bones, with thin ichorous discharge (sil.).

Hecla lava. Osteitis; periostitis; exostosis; osteosarcoma; rachitis. It affects mostly the bones of the head, jaws, teeth, and legs. Difficulty of dentition.

Lactic acid. Chronic osteitis; exostosis, especially of the thighs; chickenbreast.

Lycopodium. Arthritic nodosities; softening of the bones; caries and fistulous ulcers, with hard, red, shining, everted edges, and inflammatory swelling of the affected parts; bleeding easily; nocturnal bone-pains, especially at the end of the inflamed bones.

Mercurius. Bone diseases; worse at night; the bones feel as if they were broken.

Mezereum. Pain in the periosteum of the long bones, especially the tibia; worse at night in bed and in damp weather, when the least touch is unbearable; one side is more affected than the other. Rapid decay of the teeth. Scrofulosis and syphilis.

Nitric acid. Secondary syphilis; carious ulcers, with irregular edges; exuberant granulations, stinging pains, and easily bleeding; carious teeth, loose and ready to fall out; gums easily bleeding.

Oleum jecoris. All kinds of scrofulous diseases of the bones, as arthrocace, spina ventosa, caries, etc.; fistulous ulcers, with raised edges, easily bleeding and discharging fetid ichor.

Phosphorus. Exostosis, especially of the skull, with tearing-boring pains, worse at night; swelling of the tibia; disease of hip-joint, oozing out a watery pus; swelling of the clavicle.

Phosph. acid. Caries of scorbutic patients; gums bleed easily; pains worse after cold or hot; sensation of coldness in the roots of the molars; arthrocace of children, when after external injury of the periosteum there remains a feeling as if the bone were scraped with a knife; interstitial osteitis, scrofulous, syphilitic, or mercurial; periosteal inflammation, with burning gnawing-tearing pains; external parts turn black.

Platinic chloride. Caries of the tarsus.

Phytolacca. Syphilitic bone diseases; ulcers, with lardaceous bottom, and with an appearance as if punched out.

Psorinum. Caries, with deeply penetrating ichorous ulcers, especially in pale, sickly, delicate children, when other remedies fail to improve permanently.

Pulsatilla. For curvature of the spine, with open fontanelles, in

children; scraping or tingling pain in periosteum; jerking boring in bones.

Rhus tox. Crusty caries, always combined with tetters, in rheumatic or gouty patients.

Ruta. Bruised sensation in hip-bones, back, and coccyx; bruises and other mechanical injuries of bones and periosteum; periostitis, with erysipelatous inflammation of external parts.

Silicea. Indicated in nearly all diseases of the bones; fistulous openings; discharge offensive; parts around hard, swollen, bluish-red; fibrous parts of joints, especially of the knee, inflamed; all excretions offensive, pus, stool, sweat of feet, etc.

Staphisagria. Pædarthrocace; osteitis, especially of the phalanges of the fingers; arthritic nodosities on the joints.

Stillingia. Scrofulous periostitis.

Sulphur. Scrofulous and rickety complaints; curvature, softening, swelling, caries, and other bone-diseases.

Theridion. Scrofula, when other remedies fail, rachitis, caries, necrosis, to reach the root of the evil, and destroy cause.

§ 3. *a.* For INTERSTITIAL DISTENSION OF THE BONES: 1, asa., lyc., merc., sil., staph.; 2, calc., mez., phos., phos. ac., sulph.; 3, aur., fluor. ac.

b. For NECROSIS: 1, asa., calc., sil., sulph.; 2, ars., phos., sabin., sec.

c. For OSTEITIS: 1, mer., mez., sil., staph., sulph.; 2, asa., aur., calc., chin., lyc., nitr. a., phos., phos. ac., puls.

d. For SOFTENING: 1, asa., calc., merc., sil., sulph.; 2, hep., lyc., mez., nitr. ac., phos., puls., ruta, sep., staph.

e. For SWELLING: 1, asa., calc., lyc., merc., phos. ac., puls., sil., staph., sulph.; 2, aur., clem., daph., guai., nitr. ac., phos., rhus, ruta.

f. For CARIES: 1, asa., *calc.*, lyc., merc., phos. ac., sil., sulph.; 2, ang., ars., aur., con., fluor. ac., hep., mez., nitr. ac., rhus, ruta, sabin., spong., staph.

g. For FRACTURES, to PROMOTE THE REUNION OF BONES: asa., calc., lyc., nitr. ac., ruta, sil., sulph., *symphytum officinale.*

h. For CURVATURES: 1, asa., *calc.*, lyc., merc., puls., rhus, sil., *sulph.*; 2, bell., hep., nitr. ac., phos., sep., staph.

i. For SCROFULOUS DISEASES OF THE BONES: 1, calc., con., lyc., merc., ol. jec., phos. ac., phytol., *sil.*, staph., stilling., sulph., theridion; 2, bell., rumex.

k. For MERCURIAL: asa., *aurum*, fluor. ac., kal. hydroj., mez., phos. ac., phytol., staph.

l. For SYPHILITIC: aur., fluor. ac., kal. hydroj., merc. cyan., bijod., cor. and sol., phos. ac., phytol.

§ 4. *a.* For diseases of the SKULL: aur., calc., daphn., merc., nitr. ac., phos., phos. ac., puls., sil.

b. When the FONTANELLES remain open, and the infants have large heads: *calc.*, puls., sil., *sulph.*

c. For diseases of the PALATINE bones: aur., merc., mez., sil.

d. For diseases of the SUBMAXILLARY bones: cist., merc., sil.

e. For diseases of the NASAL BONES: aur., calc., merc.

f. For diseases of the LONG BONES: 1, asa., calc., lyc., merc., phos. ac., sil., sulph.; 2, clem., daphn., guai., nitr. ac., phos., puls., rhus, rumex, ruta, stilling.

g. For diseases of the JOINTS: calc., phos. ac., staph., sulph.

§ 5. Remedies for PARTICULAR PAINS:

a. For **pains generally**: 1, asa., chin., lach., merc., phos., phos. ac., puls., rut., sabin., sil., staph.; 2, ars., aur., calc., cocc., cupr., cycl., ferr., kreas., lyc., mang., mez., mur. ac., nitr. ac., sep., sulph.

b. **Boring pains**: bell., calc., merc., puls., sep., sil., spig.

c. **Burning pains**: asa., carb. v., phos. ac., rhus, ruta, sulph.

d. **Aching pains**: 1, arg., bell., cupr., sabin., staph.; 2, aur., cycl., daph., guai., hep., ign., kal., merc., mez., oleand., puls., rhus.

e. **Sensation as if the flesh was beaten loose**: bry., dros., ign., kreas., nitr. ac., n. vom., rhus, sulph., thuj.

f. **Beating and pulsations**: asa., calc., lyc., merc., mez., nitr., sabad., sil., sulph.

g. **Creeping pains**: cham., plumb., rhus, sec.

h. **Gnawing and corrosive pains**: amm. m., canth., con., dros., lyc., mang., phos., phos. ac., ruta, staph.

i. **Tearing pains**: 1, arg., baryt., carb. v., chin., kal., merc., sabin., spig., staph.; 2, agar., aur., bell., bry., caust., cocc., cupr., lyc., natr. m., nitr., phos., phos. ac., ruta, zinc.

k. **Scraping** and **rasping** pains: asa., chin., puls., rhus, sabad., spig.

l. **Cutting** pains: anac., dig., sabad.

m. Stitching pains: 1, bell., calc., caust., con., dros., bell., merc., puls., sass., sep.; 2, ars., asa., aur., chin., lach., mez., phos., ruta.

n. **Sore** pains: con., graph., hep., ign., merc., phos. ac.

o. Pain, **as if broken**: cocc., cupr., hep., magn. m., natr. m., puls., ruta, samb., sep., verat.

p. **Jerking** pains: asa., calc., chin., colch., lyc., natr. m., puls., rhus.

BRAIN FAG.

1, *Anac.*, bell., calc., carb., cupr., gels., nux v., phos., phos. ac., picric ac., piper meth., *sil.*, zinc.; 2, agar., arg. nitr., aur., bar., cimicif., ign., ol. sulph., op. staph., zinc. phos.; for the sleeplessness: coff., gels., cimicif., hyosc., scutel., ambra, lach.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

See Morbus Brightii.

BRONCHITIS, catarrhus bronchialis.

§ 1. The best remedies are: 1, *acon.*, bell., bry., *cact.*, cham., dros., hep., *merc.*, *n. vom.*, *puls.*, *rhus*, *sanguin.*, sulph.; 2, arn., *ars.*, calc., caps., carb. v., caust., chin., cin., *dros.*, dulc., *euphr.*, hepatic. tri., hyosc., ign., ipec., lach., phos., phos. ac., *sep.*, sil., spig., squill., stann., staph., stict., stilling., veratr., verb.; 3, asclep. syr., cupr., hep., iod., kal., lact., sabad., seneg., spig., spong., tart.; 4, baryt., cann., con., eupat. ar., ferr., lyc., magn., magn. c., natr., natr. m., petr., stram.

§ 2. For ORDINARY CATARRH, with light cough and fever: cham., merc., n. vom., puls., rhus, stict., sulph.

For VIOLENT AND DRY COUGH: 1, bell., bry., cham., ign., *n. vom.*, sulph.; 2, acon., caps., cin., dros., hep., hyosc., lach., lyc., merc., natr. m., phos., rhus, spong.

For SPASMODIC cough: *bell.*, bry., *carb. v.*, cin., dros., hep., hyosc., ipec., lob., merc., n. vom., puls., sulph., etc.

For MOIST cough, with copious expectoration: 1, *bry.*, carb. v., dulc., euphr., *merc.*, *puls.*, sulph., *tart.*; 2, calc., caust., lyc., seneg., sep., sil., stann., etc.

For CATARRH WITH HOARSENESS: 1, cham., dulc., *merc.*, n. vom., puls., *rhus*, samb., sulph.; 2, ars., calc., carb. v., dros., mang., natr., phos., tart.

For FLUENT CORYZA: ars., *dulc.*, euphr., gels., ign., lach., *merc.*, puls., stict., sulph.

For DRY CORYZA: 1, bry., n. vom.; 2, amm., calc., lach., sulph.; 3, bry., carb. v., caust., hep., ign.

§ 3. For BRONCHITIS ACUTA: 1, *acon.*, *bell.*, *bry.*, *cact.*, cham., dros., gels., *phos.*, spong.; 2, ars., cepa, lyc., merc., n. vom., puls., squill., sulph.; 3, hepat.? stict.?

For EPIDEMIC CATARRH OR INFLUENZA: 1, *acon.*, *ars.*, bell., *caust.*, *merc.*, *n. vom.*, rhus; 2, *arn.*, bry., camph., *chin.*, *ipec.*, *phos.*, puls., *sabad.*, *seneg.*, sil., spig., squill., stict., verat.; 3, agar., cham., con., hyosc., kal., op., sulph.

For SUFFOCATIVE CATARRH: 1, *ars.*, carb. v., chin., *ipec.*, lach., op.; 2, baryt., camph., graph., puls., samb., tart.

For CHRONIC CATARRH: 1, carb. v., sulph.; 2, ars., calc., caust., dulc., lach., mang., natr., phos., sil., stann.

Catarrhal affections, consequent on **measles**, require: 1, bry., *carb. v.*, cham., *dros.*, hyosc., ign., n. vom., *sticta*; 2, acon., bell., cin., coff., dulc., sep.

Catarrhal affection of OLD PEOPLE: baryt., carb. v., con., hydrast., hyosc., kreas., lach., phos., rhus, stann., sulph.

Catarrhal affections of CHILDREN: acon., bell., cham., cin., *coff.*, dros., ign., *ipec.*, sulph.; of SCROFULOUS children: bell., calc.; of **very fat** children: ipec., calc.

§ 4. **Bronchitis acuta:**

Aconite. Short, dry, titillating cough, resulting from an exposure to dry, cold air, increased by every respiration; painful sensitiveness of the affected parts, aggravated by breathing, coughing, and talking; dry cough morning and evening; sleep constantly disturbed by the cough; cough dry and tickling at night. Incipient stages of catarrhal and inflammatory conditions, with fever, great restlessness from exposure, whereby the perspiration is suddenly suppressed. Affection of larynx and bronchi.

Allium cepa. Cough with coryza, acrid discharge from the nose, bland lachrymation. Smarting and redness of the eyes; cough worse in the evening and at night; amelioration in the fresh air; left side of the head more affected than the right one; sneezing as often as he takes a long inspiration; cough worse in the evening, with sensation as if it would tear the larynx. Disease goes from left to right.

Arsenicum. Dry, violent cough, with burning in the chest, worse at night, preventing sleep; he cannot lie down from fear of suffocation; the cough is followed by increased difficulty in breathing, great exhaustion, with sinking of the vital forces; burning and dryness in the throat and larynx; cough excited by smoky sensation, or as of vapors of sulphur in larynx, and constant titillation in larynx.

Arsenicum iod. Catarrhal affections of the respiratory organs

with profuse, irritating watery discharge; pain in head as if from taking cold; hawking up thick mucus and clotted blood mixed; abdomen hard and distended with flatus; diarrhœa diurna with urging; itching of skin.

Belladonna. Dry, barking, spasmodic cough, in paroxysms, with titillation in trachea and bronchi; aggravation at night, and when continuous; sensation as of having swallowed dust; amelioration from anything cold; sensation of constriction in throat, difficulty of swallowing; congestion to the head; stitches in chest; short, hurried, anxious breathing; attacks of cough, ending with sneezing.

Bryonia. Concussive cough, dry, from the sternal region all over the chest, as if it would burst, with scanty, yellow, or blood-streaked thin mucus, frequently with vomiturition and vomiting, especially after eating; difficulty of breathing, pleuritic stitches, producing pain in the head and chest, worse at night in bed, compelling one to spring up and assume an erect posture at once; rheumatic muscular pains.

Cactus grand. Especially for children; catarrh with mucous râles; great anguish, suffocation, and palpitation of heart; oppression of the chest, as from a great weight, difficult breathing, uneasiness, as if an iron band prevented normal motion of chest; spasmodic cough, with thick, yellow sputa, like boiled starch; bronchial catarrh from overaction of the heart.

Chamomilla. Dry cough, worse at night, by anger and cold air, relief from warmth and warm drinks; constant irritation to cough beneath the upper part of the sternum; expectoration only in daytime, none at night; oppression of the chest, as if it were not wide enough, or as if the throat were throttled, with constant desire to cough; oversensitiveness of the nerves of women and children.

Chelidonium. Capillary bronchitis; difficult respiration with short fits of coughing and rattling of mucus in chest; bright-yellow thin stools; bronchitis of persons of blond complexion, disposed to diarrhœa, failure of strength, sensation of throbbing in lungs; violent chills in the evening.

Cina. Great bronchial irritation of children; cough nearly constant, dry, short, spasmodic, with the feeling as if something would rise up in the throat, which he tries to swallow; short, hacking cough at night; mucous râles in the bronchi; moaning at night, with restlessness and cries.

Conium. Dry spot in the larynx, with almost constant irritation to cough; powerful, spasmodic paroxysms of cough, excited by itching and tickling in the chest and throat, worse at night, and when lying down; unrefreshing sleep, broken by heavy dreams; internal heat, with thirst; headache, aggravated by the least noise; great lassitude.

Dulcamara. Cough from damp, cold atmosphere, or from getting wet; patients have to cough a long time to expel phlegm, especially infants and old people; bronchitis, with offensive-smelling night-sweats.

Euphrasia. Cough, with coryza, heat, and sensitiveness of the nose; redness of the eyes; photophobia and lachrymation. No cough at night, but severe in the morning; aggravation in the fresh air; the right side of the head is more affected than the left side; cough on

rising in the morning, continuing until lying down again; can scarcely get breath; difficult expectoration during the day.

Eupatorium perf. Catarrhal fever; intense bronchial irritation, with severe cough, rough, scraping; chest sore, must support it with the hands; flushed face, tearful eyes; heart feels as if in too small a place; it feels as if something was pressing against the heart; palpitation.

Ferrum phos. Bronchitis of young children; acute, short, spasmodic and very painful cough, with ejection of urine with each cough (during pregnancy); cough in paroxysms; most at night and during the day when asleep.

Hyoscyamus. Dry, convulsive cough, especially at night, beginning as soon as he lies down, and continuing to morning, preventing sleep; paroxysmal cough, severely shaking the chest, abdomen, the whole body, and causes a sense of excoriation in the abdominal muscles; dry, hacking or spasmodic cough, worse lying, better sitting up; worse at night, after eating, drinking, talking, or singing. During the cough the face reddens and respiration may be arrested; vomiting of white mucus. After the cough, exhaustion. Elongation of the uvula. Nervous patients.

Ipecacuanha. Mucous and sibilant râles in the chest, especially of children; copious secretion of mucus, which nearly suffocates him during the cough; face livid during cough; short respiration and frontal sweat after every cough; spasmodic or catarrhal titillation, with dyspnœa, nausea, vomiturition, especially at the end of a paroxysm, or with expectoration of a scanty, albuminous, nauseous mucus; gastric catarrhs.

Lycopodium. Severe bronchitis; short cough in children, worse during sleep, and in every exertion; dyspnœa worse when lying on the back; wheezing breathing in the daytime, with sensation of too much mucus in the chest; loud rattling; cough worse from 4 to 8 in the evening, from exertion, stooping and lying down, from eating and drinking cold things; fanlike motion of the alæ nasi.

Mercur. sol. Dry cough, with fluent coryza or diarrhœa; cough worse in the evening and at night; cough as if the chest would burst, excited by a tickling and sensation of dryness in the chest; respiration short, rapid, oppressed; chilliness at night, especially inside; foul breath, aphthæ, salivation; tongue coated with a thick white coating; throat swollen, dry, and as if excoriated; deglutition painful, especially of liquids; copious sweating without relief.

Nux mosch. Rheumatism after getting the feet wet; dry cough, worse by the heat of the bed; dry skin; dyspnœa, with feeling of weight in the chest, as if it were too narrow, after cold washing; he must swallow the loosened phlegm.

Nux vomica. Short, slow, stridulous breathing; cough dry, fatiguing, from titillation in the larynx, worse after midnight, and in the morning, with pain in the stomach, and soreness in the abdominal walls, worse after eating; with every cough the head seems to split; expectoration painful, consisting of thick, foamy, white or green mucus.

Phosphorus. Great oppression; anguish and heat in the chest; sensation of pressure; fulness and extreme constriction in the upper part of the chest. Cough dry, short, barking, excited by a tickling in

the chest, and followed by expectoration of stringy sputa, and of a salty taste; sputa frothy, bloody. Burning, excoriating pain in the chest, especially on the left side, on which the patient cannot lie. Speaking excites laryngeal and tracheal cough. Severe palpitations, with præcordial anguish. Aggravation during the night.

Pulsatilla. Easy and copious expectoration of thick, yellow sputa. At night and in bed cough dry, violent, spasmodic, so that he has to sit up, with vomiturition and vomiting; tongue heavily coated; breath offensive; countenance pale, alternating with redness; fluent coryza, with loss of smell and taste.

Rumex crispus. Extreme sensitiveness of the respiratory organs to every irregularity of the atmosphere, so that the patient prefers to have the head covered; frequent feeling as if he could not get another breath; suffocating feeling even down to the epigastrium, as if tough phlegm must work up with the cough; hoarse, barking cough, in attacks every night at 11 P.M. and 2 and 5 A.M. (children); dry, incessant, fatiguing cough, caused by tickling in throat-pit, extending to behind sternum and to stomach. Soreness in larynx and behind sternum; rawness under clavicles; stitches in left lung; pain in stomach; hawking, with burning soreness in larynx, later in left bronchus, renewed by strong exhalation or scraping.

Rhus tox. Dry, racking, hard, rheumatic cough; greatly aggravated at night; brought on by cold, damp weather; anxious, as if not able to draw a long breath; the air-passages seem stuffed up; the cough dry, tearing, caused by tickling in the bronchi; worse evening and before midnight, or in the morning soon after waking, in the fresh air; amelioration by warmth and motion; cough, with a taste of blood, although no blood is to be seen.

Spongia. Laryngo- and tracheo-bronchitis. Croupy, dry, sibilant cough, continuing day and night, in long-lasting, distressing paroxysms; labored, crowing, wheezing inspirations, sometimes accompanied by râles. On every slight exposure the cough returns violently, with pressing dyspnœa, sibilant rhonchi, and violent, convulsive cough. Dry bronchitis, with terrible, hard, dry, racking cough; much dypnsœa and slight expectoration, worse in hot room, better by eating ever so little.

Tartarus emet. Large collection of mucus in the bronchial tubes, expectorated with great difficulty; cough rattling, sounding loose without being loose; cough, with vomiting of food after eating; stertorous, tracheal, and bronchial rattling, so that he is obliged to sit up from fear of suffocation. In children during teething, and in old people frequently indicated.

Verbascum. Dry, hoarse cough; worse at night; waking the child from his sleep.

BRONCHITIS CHRONICA.

Allium sativum. Herpetic constitution; the poison attacks the respiratory and digestive mucous membranes; chronic, pulmonary catarrh; dry cough, from scraping in the larynx; afterward glutinous, bloody, or purulent sputa of foul odor. Dyspnœa, as if the anterior chest were compressed; pains in chest, so that he cannot expand it; stitches in shoulderblades and pectoral muscles, increased by cough

and deep inspiration; aggravated by fresh, cold air, by atmospheric changes, after rest, and from washing the head. General chilliness, with redness of the face; sour, fetid sweat in the afternoon; general lassitude.

Ammon. carb. Copious bronchial secretion, with great difficulty of expectoration and bronchial dilatation. Numerous coarse rattles, and yet he experiences no necessity to clear his chest. Cough in the morning or at night, disturbing sleep, with spasmodic oppression; incessant cough, excited by a sensation as if down in the larynx; worse after eating, talking, in the open air, and on lying down, followed by exhaustion. Low vitality, and atony of the bronchial tubes. Catarrh of old people, beginning with the setting in of winter and continuing till summer heat prevails.

Ammon. iod. Chronic bronchitis, with swelling and induration of the glands; furuncles.

Ammon. mur. Pulmonary catarrhs, with constant hacking and scraping as if a foreign body were in the throat, but he only brings up small pieces of white mucus. Dry cough; worse evenings and at night, when lying on his back or on right side; worse after rest, after a cold drink, or when taking a deep inspiration; stitches in the chest and hypochondria; oppression when moving the upper extremities; burning in the chest, and coarse, rattling murmurs; heat at night, followed by sweat.

Ammon. phosph. **Bronchitis chronica arthritica.** When patients, suffering from gout or rheumarthritis, are attacked with bronchial catarrhs or bronchitis.

Arsenicum. **Chronic bronchitis of the aged.** Dry catarrh, not of recent origin; dyspnœa, from more or less extensive emphysema and consecutive pulmonary congestions. Difficulty of breathing continues during the intervals upon coughing, and returns periodically, especially at night; bronchial secretion scanty, with a sensation of dryness in the respiratory lining; titillation in the trachea and under the sternum, chiefly at night, provoking a dry wheezing, often very violent cough, followed after awhile by expectoration of a white, frothy, sometimes sticky mucus, followed by an increase of difficulty in breathing; aggravation after eating and in the afternoon; emaciation.

Asarum europ. Short respiration, with suffocation, especially at night; pressure over the whole chest; burning in the right side of chest, more outside than inside; dull stitches in the lungs, especially during inspiration, which provoke cough in the larynx; expectoration of mucous sputa; a tendency to vomiting and diarrhœa.

Badiaga. Chronic bronchial catarrh with excessive mucous secretion, so that **talking or coughing causes the mucus to fly from his mouth**, and gagging and vomiting (chel.).

Baryta carb. Useful in infancy and old age; to the former with indurated tonsils and engorged cervical glands; to the latter when enfeebled by antecedent diseases. Cough all the night, with sensation of excoriation in the chest, mucous expectoration; oppression as from a weight in the chest, with short and sometimes difficult respiration; stitches in the left chest; relieved by hot applications; hoarseness or aphonia; general chilliness in daytime; heat at night preventing sleep, followed by weakening nightsweats.

Calcarea carb. Chronic bronchitis, complicated with emphysema; bronchial dilatation, with the characteristic fetid sputa; sadness and

anxiety; cough dry at night, worse during day; cough dry, violent, even spasmodic, with titillation, as if from feather-dust, in the throat, especially in the evening, in bed, or at night during sleep; pains and stitches in the side and chest, or moist cough, with mucous rattling, and thick, yellowish, fetid expectoration; atony of the alimentary canal.

Calcarea iodat. Chronic bronchitis of scrofulous children, when the cervical glands are much swollen, the cough rather dry, and when there is ground for suspicion of enlargement of the bronchial glands; thin subjects.

Calcarea sulph. In children, severe cough, with malaise in the chest; green stools; small warts on fingers and thumbs; herpetic eruptions on the face, ears, chest, and hands.

Cannabis ind. **Humid asthma**, it requires a great effort to take a deep breath, feels as if suffocated and has to be fanned; rough cough with scraping immediately under sternum.

Carbo veg. Chronic bronchitis of aged people, with profuse expectoration, or with profuse mucous accumulation, with imperfect power of expectoration; blue nails and cold extremities; poor, exhausted constitutions, with great torpor of the bronchial lining; constant pain or soreness in the chest; burning excoriating pressure in the chest, shoulders, and back; oppression of heart, with palpitations; several paroxysms of spasmodic cough in daytime, or only in the evening, aggravated by fresh air, or by going from a warm room into a cold one.

Causticum. Violent, racking cough, especially at night, with pain in the throat and head, but he is obliged to swallow the sputum; it comes up apparently with cough, but it cannot be spit out; greasy taste of the sputa; cough after getting warm in bed, or after recovering the natural heat from a colder state; cough, with pain in the hip; **cough immediately relieved by a cold drink**; spirting of urine with the cough; he cannot cough deep enough to get relief; weakness of lower extremities.

China. Chronic catarrh, with mucous râles, coarse and loud; cough when the head is low; it must be somewhat raised to feel easier; cough after eating; weakness and loss of strength; anæmia and œdema.

Coccus cacti. Chronic bronchitis, **complicated with gravel**; acid diathesis; brickdust sediment in the urine, adhering to the vessel; cough, with expectoration of a large quantity of viscid, albuminous mucus; cough, with constant tickling in the bronchi, about their bifurcation, caused by a feeling as if a plug of mucus was moving in the chest in spite of the profuse expectoration; difficult breathing; dyspnœa, and oppression of the lower part of the chest; cough worse when waking in the morning, clear, dry, and barking, followed by slight expectoration of thick, viscid mucus, or so violent as to cause vomiting, with the characteristic sputa.

Conium. Chronic cough, from enlargement of the bronchial glands, with irritation of the tracheal and laryngeal lining; spasmodically tearing cough, worse in the evening and at night; aggravated by talking and laughing. An unbearable titillation in the pit of throat, with lisping voice, causing some paroxysms of coughing, with headache and pains all over the chest; scrofulosis.

Drosera. Bronchitis of old age, in connection with emphysema or bronchiectasy; nocturnal paroxysms; worse from lying down; the cough seems to come from the abdomen, shaking all the muscles of the chest and body, with much exhaustion after the attack; expectoration of yellow mucus or pus; paroxysms of cough, from one to two hours apart, worse at night, especially in spring and fall.

Gummi amm. **Bronchorrhœa.** Respiration short, quick, with anguish, especially at night; oppression and obstruction in the chest from the accumulation of mucus; stitches in the left side of the chest when taking a deep inspiration; tickling in throat without cough; frontal headache, dimness of sight; in rheumatic or gouty subjects.

Hepar sulph. Mostly indicated when the cough enters the stage of resolution; a rattling, choking, moist cough, depending on an organic or catarrhal basis; worse towards morning and after eating; fatiguing, hollow cough, as soon as he uncovers any part of his body. Scrofulosis.

Hydrastis. Bronchitis of old people, with great debility, loss of appetite, cachectic state, great weakness; chronic cough, accompanied by febrile paroxysms evenings and night, and excessive prostration; sputa thick, yellowish, very tenacious, stringy, and profuse.

Hyoscyamus. As an intercurrent remedy with dry cough, worse at night and in a recumbent position, less when sitting up; titillation and cough in larynx and bronchi; worse from eating or drinking.

Inula helen. Coarse cough, with abundant expectoration and abundant leucorrhœa; general debility and languor of the digestive organs; engorged glands, or psoric cutaneous diseases.

Iodine. Delicate constitutions, with quick pulse, tendency to bronchial and pulmonary congestion and hæmorrhage. It suits overgrown young people, with weak chest and dry cough, subject to spitting of blood and cardiac palpitation; swelling of the cervical and bronchial glands, nocturnal sweats and progressive emaciation, notwithstanding the good appetite and regular function of the bowels; cough from every effort to expand the chest; much dry cough; suffocative feeling; shortness of breath at the least exertion.

Kali bichrom. Bronchitis oscillating between acute and torpid inveterate bronchitis, with a certain degree of irritation, vascular congestion, and moderate mucopurulent secretion, frequently accompanied by periosteal or rheumatic pains. Cough resonant, whistling, with nausea and expectoration of thick mucus; whistling, loud rattling in the chest; difficult expectoration of white, tough mucus, adherent, filamentous, sometimes fetid; burning sensation in trachea and bronchi; tickling in the throat, which causes cough, hoarseness, and aphony.

Kali brom. Chronic catarrh with purulent sputa of a slate-color; acne of the face; pruritus of the genital organs; dry, fatiguing cough at intervals of two or three hours, with difficult respiration, followed by vomiting of mucus and food, worse at night and when lying down; tightness of the chest when breathing.

Kali carb. Dry hard cough, especially worse at three in the morning; violent cough, but the dislodged mucus falls back in the stomach; nightsweats; hectic fever; spasmodic cough, with nausea and vomiting of mucus.

Kreasot. Violent winter cough of old people with spasmodic

turns at night and copious sputa of light-colored mucus; pressure on sternum, especially when turning over in bed in the morning. Teething cough of children (Teste).

Lachesis. Cough excited by even light pressure upon the larynx or as soon as he falls asleep, often with choking as if suffocation were inevitable; after a long, dry, and wheezing paroxysm of cough there is suddenly a profuse expectoration of frothy tenacious mucus, which gives great relief; cough at night and during sleep awaking him, and not ceasing till he sits up, with desire for fresh air; coryza fluent, watery, and persistent; the cough is attended with pains in the throat, eyes, ears, and head.

Lycopodium. Bronchitis, with expectoration yellow, like lemon, with hepatic and gastric affection, bilious urine, and constipation; continual pain under the right ribs and in epigastrium, with yellowish color of the face; grayish-yellow or dirty expectoration, with stertor and stitches in chest; respiration short before and during the paroxysm of coughing; as soon as cough ceases respiration is more normal; dry teasing cough in feeble emaciated boys, of weak muscular development, but of sensitive mind (florid scrofula); emphysema; dilatation of air-tubes and **senile catarrh**; constant tickling cough, worse at night; numerous loud mucous râles, with rare and scanty sputa, atony of the alimentary canal, and acid dyspepsia.

Natrum mur. Dry cough from tickling in the throat or pit of stomach, day and night; lungs feel raw and sore from continued coughing; headache from coughing, as if the head would burst; stitches in the chest when taking a long breath or coughing, with involuntary flow of urine, with tickling in throat when talking; cough excited by every empty deglutition; cough, with vomiting of food; physical and moral depression.

Nitric acid. Chronic winter cough; awakens often all stopped up with mucus, must expectorate before he can breathe easily; short breath, panting during work.

Nux vomica. Chronic bronchitis of old people; rough, dry, and deep cough from dryness of larynx, with tension and pain in the larynx and bronchi; accumulation of tenacious mucus in the throat, which the patient is unable to detach; convulsive racking cough, caused by titillation in the throat, especially mornings or at night in bed, after a meal, from exercise, thinking, or reading; cough, with vomiting or with bleeding from the nose or mouth.

Phosphorus. Subacute attacks of bronchitis in emaciated, cachectic, or young overgrown invalids; bronchopulmonary catarrhs from dilatation or fatty degeneration of the heart. Cough abrupt, rough, sharp, dry; between each coughing-spell a short interval; dry tickling cough in the evening, with tightness across the chest and expectoration in the morning; pain in chest when coughing, relieved by external pressure; trembling of the whole body while coughing; cough gets worse when other people come into the room; tingling, soreness, and rawness in the air-passages; dry cough, with expectoration of viscid or bloody mucus. Dilatation of the bronchi.

Phosphoric acid. Exceedingly violent capillary bronchitis; fever with evening exacerbations; dyspnœa; pressive pain under sternum; violent sneezing, great thirst; violent coryza; purulent or mucopurulent expectoration; **cough with hawking of mucus in little balls.**

Sanguinaria. Dry cough, with considerable tickling in the pit of the throat, a crawling sensation extending downwards beneath the sternum. Severe cough, causing considerable pain beneath the upper part of the sternum without expectoration. Teasing, dry, hacking cough, with dryness of the air-passages. Sensation of constriction, with inclination to take a deep breath, which only increases the constriction, and causes a tearing pain through the chest, particularly the right one; chest sore and painful to the touch (myalgic pains); painful sighing respiration.

Scilla marit. Extreme prostration; chronic catarrh, with profuse expectoration of a whitish and viscid mucus; tickling, worrying, and constantly harassing cough of greater or less severity, day and night; sometimes loose; at other times dry; watery mucous expectoration; sometimes tinged red; profuse urination: drinking of cold water always brings on a severe cough. Bronchitis of old feeble people with dyspnœa, heavy mucous râles; scanty action of kidneys, with some irritation of bladder.

Senega. Accumulation of masses of thick mucus in the bronchi, which can only be expectorated with difficulty, with irritation of the bowels and a tendency to diarrhœa; **cough of old people,** who expectorate large quantities of watery mucus; small, hardly perceptible pulse; great debility; somnolence; sensitiveness of the walls of the chest when moving the arms, especially the left one; burning pain in the heart.

Sepia. Dry, hard, short, spasmodic cough, preventing sleep; in the morning expectoration of foul-smelling, yellowish-green sputa. During the night in bed, especially before midnight, spasmodic cough, increasing till he expectorates. Constant hawking in order to detach the adherent mucosities; after the cough oppression; nausea during and after the cough, even vomiting. He cannot lie on left side. Sour perspiration in the morning; loss of appetite; general lassitude. Aggravation by cold damp weather.

Silicea. Bronchial affections of rachitic children; obstinate cough, provoked by cold drinks, with copious, transparent, or **purulent** expectoration; pains, soreness, and weakness of the chest, relieved by inhaling moist warm air; laryngeal morning cough, commencing immediately on rising, with tough, gelatinous, and very tenacious expectoration; loss of breath when lying on the back or stooping; cough provoked by cold drinks.

Sulphur. Inveterate bronchitis, with arterial and venous vascular irritability; great impressionability of the skin, which suffers from the slightest atmospheric variations, with exacerbation of all pectoral symptoms; chronic catarrhs of long standing, with secretion of large quantities of tenacious mucus (thickening of the lining membrane). Suffocation with palpitation; pains in the chest during cough, aggravated by the horizontal position; cough, with nausea and vomiting; heaviness of head and dim vision.

Tartarus emet. Bronchitis of infants and old people; profuse mucus with feeble expulsive power; rattling of phlegm in chest very audible, with increased irritation to cough. Sudden and alarming symptoms of suffocation; oppression and short breathing, so that he has to sit up; fits of suffocation in the evening and morning, in bed; accumulation of mucus in the chest with râles; cough after mid-

night, so that he throws up his supper. Coarse rattling in the chest and expectoration of thick white mucus, often in lumps, after great efforts to raise it. Adynamic state of old people with great muscular weakness; light deliria and coma, dry tongue; tendency to diarrhœa; hopeless and desponding.

Terebinthina. Bronchial catarrh of the aged with mucopurulent sputa.

Yerba santa (Eriodyction). Constant irritating cough with great soreness of chest; a feeling of excoriation, rawness, and sensation of great hyperæsthesia of the mucous surfaces; after a while a great weakness of voice, profuse mucopurulent expectoration, soreness and cramp in chest; loss of appetite; emaciation; especially affecting right bronchi.

BRONCHIECTASIS.

See Emphysema.

BRONCHOCELE.

See Goitre.

BUBO.

See Syphilis and Scrofulosis.

BURNS.

Acon., ars., asafœt., canth., carb. veg., caust., lach., sapo, stram., urt. Relief may be sometimes obtained by covering the burned surface with linen rags soaked in a saturated solution of alum, and the air kept off by allowing the linen to remain in close contact with the burn, and keeping it wet with the solution; others recommend Cosmoline or Vasoline, similarly applied, or the following ointment may be used after washing the scald with warm Castile soapsuds: Glycerin, 5 ounces; white of eggs, 4 ounces; Tincture of arnica, 3 ounces. Mix the Glycerin and Albumen intimately, and then add gradually the Arnica. Apply freely on rags, two or three times a day. Carbolated cotton is also an excellent dressing, and in the hurry of the first application after the accident, cotton batting alone has done well. The French prefer crude Petroleum as an application. Prof. Hewson highly recommends to cover the burned surface with powdered earth, and cover it with blue tissue-paper, and all to be retained by spiral bandaging (*Am. Observer*, viii).

Aconite. Either immediately after the accident, on account of its nervous symptoms, or when reaction has taken place, and there is dry burning heat of the skin; head hot and painful; face red; pulse hard, frequent, and contracted; great restlessness; fear of death, etc.

Arnica. Inflammation of the skin and cellular tissue, with extreme tenderness and painfulness; too often in severe burns the whole nervous system receives a shock which arnica will remove.

Carbo veg. Extreme cases in which the pain is so excessive as to threaten the complete extinction of life.

Coffea. Extreme sensitiveness, especially in children; it will promote sleep.

Hepar and China. For excessive suppuration, which by its drain may endanger restoration.

Opium. Especially in children, with a disposition to convulsions and other spasmodic affections; often the result of the fright from the accident.

BURSITIS.

Sticta pulm.; acon., bell., graph., hep., iod., led., merc., rhus, sulph.

CALCULI BILIARES.

Cæsium (Baruch); apomorphine, *ars.*, *bell.*, *berb.*, *calc. carb.*, carduus mar., *chel.*, *chin.*, chionanthus, evonymin, chloroform, hep., lach., nitromur. ac., nux mosch., nux vom., osmium, pod., sil., sulph., tereb., thuj.

CALCULI RENALES and gravel.

§ 1. 1, *lyc.*, *calc.*, *sarsap.*, *sep.;* 2, *berberis* (infusion), *calcarea urinaria*, apomorphine, aspar., cann., ipomænil (Jeanes), nitr. ac., nux v., *pareira brava*, petr., phosph., puls., ruta, sil., zinc.; 3, alum., ant., ambr., amm., arn., bell., canth., chin., epigæa, equisetum, eupat. purp., galium, lach., nux m., thuj., uva ursi.

§ 2. For **calculi**: cann., sass., uva, calc. urin., berb., pareira brav.

For **gravel**: epigæa, eupat. purp., galium, lyc., phosph., ruta, sil., zinc. Coloc. for pains in urinating.

For **renal calculi**: arn., lyc., sass., ant., calc., phosph., ruta, zinc.

For **vesical calculi**: cann., sass., uva, calc. urin.

After a **surgical operation**, in order to relieve the pains and fever: arn., calend., bell., cham., dig., laur., chin., cupr., nux m., nux v., veratr. alb.

CANCER AND SCIRRHUS.

§ 1. Best remedies: 1, ars. alb. and iod., bell., con., iod., n. vom., phytol., sep., sil., sulph., sulph. iod.; 2, perhaps also: aur., calc., carb. a., chin., clem., coloc., graph., lyc., merc., nitr. a., phos., puls., staph., thuj.; 3, calend., cistus c., cundurango, hydrast., kaolin, lapis albus, rumex cr.

§ 2. Particular remedies are:

For MEDULLARY CANCER: 1, bell., phos.; 2, carb. a., sil., sulph., thuj.

For OPEN CANCER: 1, ars., con., phytol., sil., sulph.; 2, *apis*, aur., bell., calc., hep., lach., merc., nitr. a., *oxal.*, sep., staph., thuj.

For SCIRRHOUS INDURATIONS: 1, sil.; 2, bell., clem., con., lapis albus, petr., phytol., sep., sulph.; 3, carb. a., carb. v., cic., hydrast., iod., lach., phos., ran., rhus, spong., staph.

Scirrhous or cancerous affections in consequence of **contusion** or shock require: con., or staph., or arnica.

See Cancer of the Womb, Face, and Cancer of the other organs.

CANCER OF THE EYES: *Laurocer.*, is the **only** remedy known for this affection. It is probable, however, that: 1, calc., con., sil.; 2, ars., bell., hep., lyc., sep., etc., are more specific.

CANCER OF THE NOSE. Principal remedies: 1, ars., sil., sulph.; 2, aur., calc., carb. a., sep., thuj.

See Cancer and Eruptions in the Face.

CANCER AND SCIRRHUS OF THE STOMACH. The best remedies are: 1, ars., baryt., *lyc.*, n. vom., *phos.*, verat., or con., sil., staph., sulph.; 2, bell., bism., carb. an. and veg., kaolin, kreas., lach., mezer., sep.

CANCER AND INDURATIONS OF THE UTERUS. Carcinoma et scirrhus uteri.

§ 1. The best remedies are: 1, carb. a., graph., kreas.; 2, ars., aur., bell., chin., cic., clem., cocc., con., dulc., iod., magn. m., merc., nitr. ac., sep., sil., staph., thuj.; 3, apis, kal., sabin.; 4, calc., graph., lach., natr. c.

§ 2. For INDURATION (SCIRRHUS) of the uterus: 1, carb. a.; 2, aur., bell., chin., magn. m., sep., staph.; 3, clem., cocc., con., perhaps also, rhus, phos., apis.

For real CARCINOMA UTERI: 1, Graph. and kreas. have been used. The following remedies deserve consideration: 2, carb. a.; 3, ars., bell., chin., clem., merc., sec., sep., sil.; 4, lach., staph., sabin., phos., perhaps also, calc., apis, thuja.

For PHAGEDENIC (not cancerous) ULCERS OF THE UTERUS and neck of the uterus, I have seen good effects from: 1, nitr. a., thuj.; 2, ars., bell., chin., cocc., merc., sep.

§ 3. Particular indications:

Acetic acid. Cancer of stomach, ulcerative gnawing pain at one spot in stomach with agony and depression, preventing sleep; severe burning pain in stomach and abdomen, vomiting of yellow, yeastlike matter, of blood; eyes sunken and surrounded by a dark circle; face pale and waxen; tongue pale and flabby.

Arsen. alb. Foul, destructive, easily bleeding, and cancerous ulcers, with burning and corrosive pains in the interior of the affected parts; terrible darting and lancinating pains through them; burning discharges, which may be thin or thick, brown or black, extremely offensive; worse after midnight.

Aurum. The womb is prolapsed and indurated; pain like that of a bruise, with shooting and drawing, and the mind constantly dwells on suicide. Cancer of the palate and nasal bones, or of the nose; pus greenish, ichorous, and putrid; cancer of stomach in last stage, when there are only few subjective symptoms.

Belladonna. Scirrhous indurations; cancerous ulcers, burning when touched; black crust of blood in the bottom of the ulcer; pus scanty. Pains come suddenly and leave suddenly.

Carbo animalis. Cachexia fully developed. Scirrhous cancer on the forehead; sudden and short aching from colloid cancer in the pit of the stomach, on taking a deep inspiration, clawing and griping in stomach; violent pressing in loins, small of back, and thighs during menses, with chilliness and yawning; weak empty feeling in the pit of the stomach; it checks the putrid taste, the waterbrash, and contracting, spasmodic burning; scirrhous mammæ with dirty bluish, loose skin or red spots on skin, burning and drawing towards axilla; axillary glands indurated.

Causticum. Patient cannot bear the pressure of the clothes on the stomach; the lightest food or even the smallest quantity causes a violent lancinating pain in the stomach; scirrhus of the lips, with itching and soreness, which when ulcerated has a violent burning

pain; pus bloody, or greenish, or corroding, or thin, watery, and yellow.

Chelidonium. Old, spreading, putrid, carcinomatous ulcers; the pain in the stomach is of a gnawing or digging character; nausea, with sensation of heat in the stomach; burning in stomach.

Clematis. For softened scirrhous uteri, with corrosive leucorrhœa and lancinating pains.

Conium. Bleeding of the ulcers, with a secretion of fetid ichor; a portion becomes gangrenous; concealed cancer of bone; cancerous swelling and induration of glands; cancer of the lips; spreading cancerous ulcers in the face; contractive spasmodic pains in the stomach; cancer and cancerous ulcers after contusions; burning stitches; stinging in the affected parts.

Cundurango. Is only efficacious in open cancer and cancerous ulcers, where it effectually moderates the severity of the pains. It does not act on scirrhous and indurated parts.

Galium aperinum. Epithelioma, when the disease is slow in its progress, and where there are nodular deposits near the surface.

Graphites. Hot and painful vagina; swelling of the lymphatic vessels and mucous follicles; the neck of the uterus is hard and swollen, with *tuberculous nodes and cauliflower excrescences;* great weight in the abdomen on rising, with fainting sort of weakness and aggravations of the pains, delaying menses, with aggravations of the pains shortly before and at the appearance of the menses; *discharge of black, lumpy, fetid blood;* stitches shooting through the abdomen as far as the thighs; *burning and stitching* pains; constipation; livid complexion; sad and anxious mood; constipation. Frequently useful in connection with ovarian diseases.

Hepar s. c. Corrosive pain in a cancerous ulcer, bleeding at the slightest touch; yellow skin and complexion; eruptions around the mouth, lips, and chin, which are converted into cancerous ulcers, rapidly spreading; pressure and dull aching pain in the stomach after moderate eating; cancerous ulcer of the mamma, with stinging burning in the edges; pus., copious or scanty, smells like old cheese.

Hydrastis. Recommended for all sorts of cancer, but it will only act as a regulator for the faulty nutrition, and thus exerts a favorable influence in soft or encephaloid cancer.

Iodium. **Uterine hæmorrhage after every stool,** with cutting in the abdomen, and pains in the loins and small of the back; great weakness during the menses, particularly in going upstairs; long-lasting uterine hæmorrhage; dwindling and falling away of the mammæ; aggravation from external warmth; complete prostration of strength and general emaciation; violent vomiting, renewed by eating; pulsations in the pit of the stomach.

Kreasotum. Shooting stitches in the vagina; burning and swelling of the external and internal labia; profuse discharge of dark coagulated blood, or of a pungent bloody ichor, preceded by pain in the back; aggravation of the pains at night; fainting on rising from the bed; she always feels chilly at the menstrual period; complexion livid; disposition sad, irritable; cauliflower excrescences; wretched complexion, great debility, sleeplessness. Tightness of the pit of the stomach, cannot bear the weight of her clothing; painful hard place on the left side of her stomach.

Lachesis. Melanosis, colloid, and encephaloid cancer; violent burning, gangrenous spots; cancer of the breast, with lancinating pains; the pit of the stomach very sensitive to touch; uterine cancer developing itself at the climaxis, or as a consequence of the change of life; the pains increase rapidly, until relieved by a profuse discharge of blood; violent pains, as if a knife were thrust through the abdomen, which has to be relieved from all pressure.

Lapis albus. Cancer as long as it has not opened, based on scrofulosis.

Lycopodium. Swelling of the upper lip, with a large ulcer on the vermilion border of the lower one; vomiting of food, bile, coagulated blood, and pus; tension in the hypochondria as from a loop; great emaciation and internal debility.

Mercurius. Cancerous ulcers, with a severe shooting and lancinating pain, not relieved by either hot or cold applications; spreading ulcers, spongy, readily bleeding, and extremely painful; unequal elevations and depressions in the floor of the ulcer; swelling of the whole or only the tip of the nose, accompanied by pain and inflammation, followed by cancer; pus thin, ichorous, and acrid.

Mezereum. Scirrhus ventriculi with burning, corroding pains; internal surface of the gastric mucous membrane feels raw, with sensation as if food remained for a long time undigested in the stomach, causing pressure and bloody vomiting; hypochondriasis.

Murex purp. Carcinoma uteri, with great depression of mind; pain in uterus as if wounded by a cutting instrument; lancinating, throbbing pains in uterus; acrid discharge, causing pudenda and thighs to swell and become raw, burning and itching; faintness and an "all gone" feeling in epigastrium; deep hypochondriasis.

Natrum carb. Induration of neck of womb, os uteri out of shape; pressing in hypogastrium towards genital organs, as if everything would come out; headache in sun and from mental labor; great nervousness and anxiety.

Nitric acid. Pain and swelling of the submaxillary gland, with induration, ultimately becoming scirrhous; burning sensation in the stomach; mercurio-syphilitic taint; urine very offensive; aggravation after midnight; in uterine cancer sympathetic affection of the inguinal glands; violent cramplike pains, as if the abdomen would burst, with constant eructations; violent pressing, as if everything would come out of the vulva, with pain from the back down the thighs.

Nux v. Ulcers with pale red, elevated edges; a painful, small, scirrhous tumor on the forehead; vomiting of sour-smelling mucus and dark clotted blood.

Phosphorus. Cutting pains through the abdomen, sometimes with vomiting, painful to the touch, and when walking; belching up of large quantities of wind after dinner; frequent and profuse hæmorrhages, pouring out freely, and then ceasing for some hours or days.

Phytolacca. Scirrhus, especially mammæ; cancer of lips and cancerous, ill-conditioned ulcers of the face.

Sepia. Suspicious tubercle on lip of a cartilaginous appearance, sometimes bleeding and having a scirrhous appearance, with a broad base; **epithelial cancer of lip,** with burning pain and a pricking as from a splinter of wood; complexion yellow and earthy; cancer of rectum; indurations, ulcerations, and congestion of the os and cervix

uteri; cutting pains in abdomen and a pressure on uterus downward, as if everything would fall out; sinking sensation at pit of stomach.

Silicea. Painful dryness of the nose; scirrhous induration of the upper lip and face; continuous nausea and vomiting, especially when drinking; sensitiveness of the pit of the stomach; melancholy; in uterine cancer discharge of blood between the regular periods, with repeated paroxysms of icy coldness over the whole body; fetid, brownish, purulent, ichorous leucorrhœa.

Staphisagria. Scurfy and burning painful lips with pain in the submaxillary glands, with or without swelling. Syphilis and mercurialization.

Thuja. Sycosis; cauliflower excrescences; medullary and fungoid cancers.

Zincum. Pewter-like hue of the face; scirrhous tumors in different parts of the body.

There are no remedies yet for cancer. The individuality of the patient, the cause of the affection, and the concomitant symptoms may aid us in selecting the remedy which for the time being will alleviate the suffering.

CAMP FEVER.

See Typhus.

CANKERS OF THE MOUTH.

See Aphthæ.

CANTHARIDES, poisoning by.

The best remedy for large doses is *Spirits of camphor*, in drop doses, on sugar, one drop every ten or fifteen minutes. Use mucilaginous drinks and frictions with camphor. For the ailments which frequently arise from the abuse of Cantharides, acon. or puls. are frequently suitable.

CARBUNCLE.

See Boils. *Anthracin*, ars., bell., chin., hyosc., lach., mur. ac., nitr. ac., rhus, sec., sil., sulph., tarantula cubana.

Anthracin. Violent burning pain in carbuncle, not relieved by arsen.; cerebral symptoms; absorption of pus into the blood; gangrenous destruction.

Arsenicum. Intense burning in the seat of the carbuncle and some distance around the tumor, or sensation in swelling as though boiling water was running beneath the integument; pulse small, irregular, frequent; cold perspirations; emaciation.

Belladonna. Cerebral symptoms well developed; red face, shining eyes, severe heat; erysipelatous inflammation around carbuncle.

China. Asthenic character, with symptoms of putrid fever, especially where patient is leucophlegmatic and much reduced by loss of blood, or where the carbuncle developed itself under the influence of swamp miasms.

Hyoscyamus. Carbuncle in nervous or hysterical individuals; coma vigil; great restlessness from excessive nervous excitement,

shaking of the head in all directions; optical illusions, constriction of pharynx, etc.

Lachesis. Progress of inflammation slow, the skin over the dead cellular tissue shows little disposition to ulcerate; after perforation scanty discharge of thin, sometimes bloody sanies; great prostration from asthenia.

Muriatic acid. Carbuncles in scorbutic patients, with ulcers on gums; feeling of emptiness in stomach and abdomen; frequent desire to urinate, with profuse emission of clear urine.

Rhus tox. Burning itching around carbuncle, with vertigo, stupor, pale face, etc.

Silicea. Carbuncle on nape of neck; anthrax; want of vital warmth; slow progress of the disease.

CARDIALGIA, GASTRALGIA.

§ 1. The best remedies are: 1, ars., *bell.*, *bry.*, *calc.*, carb. v., cham., chin., *cocc.*, ign., leptand., lobel., *n. vom.*, *puls.*, *sanguin.*, *sulph.*; 2, *bism.*, carb. a., caust., dioscor., graph., grat., gels., *iris v.*, lach., *lyc.*, magn. c., nitr. sp., phos., sil., stan., stront., verat. vir.; 3, æscul. hip., amm., ant., cauloph., cimicif., coff., coloc., croc., cupr., daphn., euphorb., gran., kal., kreas., natr., natr. m., n. mosch., *plumb.*, sec., *sep.*

§ 2. In consequence of **emotions**, as anger, indignation, etc.: cham., coloc., or also, n. vom., staph.

For cardialgia from abuse of **coffee**: cham., cocc., ign., n. vom.

From abuse of **chamomile**: n. vom., puls., or also, bell., ign.

From **status gastricus**: bry., n. vom., puls., or also, ant., carb. v., chin., coloc.

For cardialgia of **drunkards**, or in consequence of **debauches**: carb. v., n. vom., or in the chronic state: calc., lach., sulph.

From **debility, loss of animal fluids**, from nursing, sweating, abuse of cathartics, from the effects of a confinement, etc.: carb. v., chin., cocc., or also, n. vom.

From **overexertion**: bry.; from a **fall**: lycop.

From **catching cold**: bry., coloc., n. vom., plumb.

From **waiting too long for food**: ign.

From **repelled eruptions**: ars., caust., sulph.

§ 3. Cardialgia with SANGUINEOUS OBSTRUCTIONS IN THE PORTAL SYSTEM: carb. v., or n. vom., sulph.

In the case of **hysteric** or **hypochondriac** individuals: calc., cocc., grat., ign., magn. c., n. vom., stann., etc.; **during the menses**: cham., cocc., n. vom., puls.; when the menses are **too feeble**: cocc., puls.; when **too profuse**: calc. or lycop.

For cardialgia from **abuse of kitchen salt**: nitr. sp. or carb. v.

§ 4. Particular indications:

Abies nigra. Distressing constriction just about the pit of the stomach, as if everything were knotted up, or as if a hard lump of undigested food remained there; when severe, also headache and flushes of face.

Abrotanum. Gnawing hunger; craves bread boiled in milk; burning in stomach as from acidity; paleness and bloatedness in gastric region; sensation as if the stomach were hanging or swimming

in water, with a peculiar feeling of coldness and dulness to all stimuli; pains cutting, gnawing, burning, sometimes contracting and stinging, mostly worse at night.

Acidum nitric. Cardialgia, spreading through to the back; vomiting at night; great anguish about the heart with diastolic murmurs; chronic derangement of the liver and spleen; aversion to meat and bread.

Æsculus hip. Pain in stomach for four or five hours after eating, which continues till food is taken; aching, cutting, and burning distress in stomach, fluttering sensation with faintness in pit of stomach; periodical tightness in the scrobiculus, with labored breathing.

Æthusa cyn. Painful contractions of stomach, so severe as to prevent vomiting; tearing, rending pains in pit of stomach, extending to œsophagus; while eating sudden heaviness in forehead; desire for wine (anæmic patients).

Argentum nitr. Gnawing ulcerative pain, confined to a small circumscribed spot in the stomach as from a sore, forcing one to double himself up, aggravated by the least motion or food; spinal irritation; tendency to gangrene. The pain comes on sometimes immediately after taking food, as if the œsophagus were irritated as well as the stomach; epileptiform convulsions from a heavy meal. Irritative flatulent gastralgia, chiefly affecting the cardia and œsophagus, accompanied by belching; faintish sort of nausea with palpitation; sensation as if a splinter was lodged in the throat when swallowing, irritating the respiration, and stretching and moving the neck. Suitable to delicate nervous women, especially when the affection arises from depressing causes, nightly watching, etc. The pain gradually increases in intensity; when at its acme, the patients often press their clenched fists into the region of the stomach for relief, and then the pains gradually decrease again.

Arsenicum. Gnawing corroding pains, alternating with pressure in the stomach, with weight as of a stone or hard lump (objectively confirmed by the hardness of the stomach); sensation of soreness and of ulceration in the stomach, which is tender to pressure; fruitless retching; vomiting immediately after eating or drinking; violent vomiting of food and gastric fluids; pain in stomach relieved by sweet milk; anguish, fainting, pale face.

Asafœtida. Rancid, greasy, or bitter taste; accumulation of gas, which is eructated, and has a foul odor; rising of acid, rancid fluid; tearing-sticking pain in the stomach, with feeling of distension and heat; nausea and inclination to vomit, but no vomiting ensues, accompanied by crampy pain, burning and soreness in stomach and epigastrium, strong pulsations in epigastrium; flatus passes upward, none down; obstinate constipation or very offensive diarrhœa.

Baptisia. Sensation as if the œsophagus from its beginning to the stomach were too narrow and constricted; constant burning distress in epigastrium and cramp in the stomach; the patient can only swallow fluids, but no solids.

Baryta c. Gastralgia resting on a material basis, especially stenosis of the cardia or pylorus from hypertrophy; fulness and heaviness of the stomach immediately after the food has entered the stomach; pressure as from a stone, better from eructations, sour a few hours after dinner.

Belladonna. Gnawing, pressing, crampy, drawing, and wrenching pain in stomach, extending through to spine; between the shoulder-blades dull aching, with a sense of fatigue and tired feeling in the spine, relieved by bending backwards, worse after drinking; painful pressure in the pit of stomach when walking, compels him to walk slowly; hard pressure on stomach after eating.

Bismuth. Excessive pain in the back and shoulders, corresponding to the gastric region, but in the vertebral column, not emanating from the mucous coat of the stomach; worse toward evening, or brought on at any time by fatigue and overexertion; pressure as from a load on one spot; intense malaise in the stomach, with burning; red or white tongue, restlessness; prostration; waterbrash; flatulence, with confusion in the head.

Bryonia. Pressure on the stomach, not circumscribed but extending over the whole stomach; pains come on one or two hours after eating, keep on for a few hours, and gradually decline; pressure on account of the bloatedness of the abdomen and dyspnœa; epigastric region painful to touch, cannot endure the clothes; stitching pains in gastric region, worse from motion, especially from a misstep; compressive sensation in temples, forehead, and occiput, as if the skull would burst; relief obtained by making pressure on head and temples.

Calcarea carb. All food tastes too fresh, he wishes to have more salt on it; milk disagrees; sour or burning-sour eructations or tasting of the ingesta; an undefined sensation of weight in stomach, with great anguish; intolerable feeling of pressure, as from tight clothes, around the hypochondria; pressing pains from above downwards, or from before backwards, in the abdomen, about the umbilical region; flatulence, gurgling in the right side of the abdomen (lyc. left); pressing-pinching, spasmodically squeezing and contracting pains in the stomach, particularly after meals, with vomiting of food, worse from motion, better lying quiet on the back.

Calcarea hypophosphorica. Constant desire to eat, feels only well when the stomach is full, or else severe pain; pressure and distress in the pit of the stomach, recurring about two hours after each meal. Milk relieves.

Carbo anim. Burning-aching pain, acidity, heartburn; faint, gone feeling, not relieved by eating; fulness, cold feeling in stomach, after slight meal, relieved by laying hand on it; eructations tasting of food eaten long ago.

Carbo veg. Atony of digestion. Suits old people, the male sex, and the hæmorrhoidal world; pains in stomach, from loss of nutrition; painful burning pressure, with anguish, trembling, and aggravation by contact at night and after a meal, especially after taking flatulent food; spasmodic contractive pain, compelling the patient to bend double, with short breathing and aggravation in a recumbent position; heartburn; nausea; loathing of food, even when merely thinking of it; frequent flatulence, with oppression of chest and constipation.

Causticum. Pressure, spasmodic constriction, and griping in stomach, as if clawed, especially on deep breathing; pain in the stomach in the morning, increased by every quick movement; must lie down; nausea during and after meals; acidity and mucus in the stomach.

Chelidonium. Atony of digestion from morbid hepatic states; alternate heat and coldness in the stomach; gnawing and digging pains in the stomach, relieved by eating heartily; spasmodic contraction, stitching, and burning, with eructations, nausea, salivation; short breath and anxiety, relieved by belching; empty eructations after eating; desire for hot drinks; for milk, which relieves.

Chamomilla. Distension of the epigrastrium and hypochondria, with **pressure as from a stone**; oppression, short and difficult breathing; aggravation of the pains after a meal, or **at night**, with great **anguish and restlessness**; decrease of the pains by bending double, **instantaneous relief by coffee**; and when the following symptoms are present: beating pain in the vertex, at night, obliging one to get out of bed; irritable, peevish mood. *Cham.* is frequently most suitable in alternation with *coff.*; if it should be ineffectual, give *bell.* instead.

China. Dyspeptic weakness, with **distension of and painful pressure in the region of the stomach, after eating or drinking ever so little**; acidity, heartburn, slimy or bilious passages; the pains get worse during rest, abate during motion; loss of appetite, aversion to food and drink; idleness; sleepiness; hypochondriac mood and **inability to work, especially after a meal**; slow stool; yellow, livid complexion; yellow appearance of the whites.

Cina. Epigastric pain, worse on first waking in the morning and before meals, relieved by food; exceeding crossness, nothing pleases the patient.

Cocculus. After partial relief by *n. vom.* or *chamom.* Symptoms: aching, contractive pains in the abdomen, passing off after discharge of flatulence; the colic returns after eating, with nausea, water in the mouth, and oppression of the chest; hard, delaying stool; **ill, intractable mood**, taciturn. Sensation of hunger or of emptiness, even to fainting, or real bulimy; nausea and malaise, as in sea-sickness, with reeling and inclination to vomit; hysteria; cardialgia arising from menstrual difficulties; confused feeling in head after eating or drinking, with heaviness; vomiting in the morning; nausea and inclination to vomit when riding in a carriage (argent. nitr. better when riding).

Conium. Pressure in the stomach during eating, contraction in the back with sensation of coldness, griping and sore feeling; dryness of the mouth; contraction in the throat, with retching; painful acid eructations, with burning in the stomach, nausea, and severe vomiting of mucus; spasmodic cough; violent pains in the stomach, two or three hours after eating, but also at night; somewhat better in the knee-elbow position; eructations offensive or frequent and empty, with heartburn; acrid heartburn, with very acid eructations, greatly irritating the tongue; hysteria.

Dioscorea. Dull heavy pain in the pit of the stomach, worse after eating, relieved by frequent eructations of air; the pains radiate from the stomach in all directions, and at times they appear suddenly in the head and feet; belching large quantities of wind, with sensation as if both temples were in a vice; has to unfasten her clothing, relief by stretching the body or by walking about; burning distress in the stomach, with sharp, prickling pains in it, and faintness; flatulent distension after meals in persons of weak digestion.

Elaps corallinus. Cold drinks feel like ice in the stomach;

weight in stomach after eating; sinking, faint feeling at the pit of the stomach, relieved by lying down on the abdomen; constipation; fearful of some impending fatal disease; desire for sweetened buttermilk.

Ferrum. Neuralgic and anæmic cardialgia; atony of digestion; vomiting of food immediately after eating without any preceding nausea, as also when coughing or moving about; heavy pressure in pit of stomach; palpitating in stomach, and through œsophagus, as if a nerve was quivering, with an occasional suffocative feeling, as if a valve rose in the throat; cardiac uneasiness.

Gelsemium. Sensation of a heavy load, with weight, tension, and dull pain; empty faint sensations in epigastrium; a false hunger, a kind of gnawing; nervous exhaustion, as found in persons of dissolute habits.

Graphites. Crampy, spasmodic or clawing pains, or pressure, with vomiting of the ingesta, relieved by lying down, and the warmth of the bed, and returning when rising, with vomiting; acidity; constipation; pains in the hepatic region; sensation of lump in the stomach, with constant beating, as of two hammers; relief from warm food or drinks. Nervous cardialgia, with anæmia (chlorotic color of the face); dysmenorrhœa. Herpetic constitution.

Hippomanes. **Icy coldness in stomach**; desire for acids and aversion to sweet things; sensation of emptiness in stomach and head.

Hydrastis can. Faintness at the stomach; sinking, gone feeling, with violent palpitations of the heart; great acidity; constipation.

Iris versicolor. Spasm of the pharynx while swallowing food; salivation; excessive nausea and retching; eructations of much tasteless gas, and burning in the region of the fauces; great burning distress in the epigastrium; vomiting of sour fluid; everything sours easily in his stomach; diarrhœa, with burning in anus and rectum after stool.

Ignatia. After partial relief by *pulsatilla*. Symptoms: **Painful pressure as from a stone,** especially after eating or at night, in the region of the pylorus; or sensation of weakness or emptiness in the pit of the stomach, with sensitiveness to contact, and burning in the stomach; hiccough; regurgitation of the ingesta; aversion to food and drink, or to tobacco; accumulation of mucus in the mouth, etc.; suitable to persons who had been starving either from want or other causes.

Kali bichrom. Organic cardialgia; eructations; nausea like seasickness; sensation of fulness; heaviness; malaise after a meal; chilliness; inflation; gnawing, burning, constricting pain in stomach and hypochondria, aggravated in the morning and during motion, better by eating.

Kreasotum. Malignant induration, fungus, and ulcers of the stomach; painless gastromalacia; pressing, gnawing, ulcerative pain in stomach with hæmatemesis; painful hard spot at or to the left of the stomach; tension over stomach and scrobiculum; tight clothing is unbearable.

Lachesis. Aching pains which diminish immediately after a meal,

but recommence again in a few hours, and are particularly **violent after a siesta**; dyspeptic weakness, flatulence, and constipation.

Leptandria. Constant distress in the lower part of the epigastrium and upper portions of the umbilical regions; sharp cutting pains at intervals in the same parts; burning-aching sensation in the stomach, aggravated by drinking cold water; weak, sinking sensation in the pit of the stomach; great desire for stool, that cannot be retained one moment.

Lobelia infl. Nausea, pain, heat, oppression, an excessive uneasiness; extreme nausea, with profuse perspiration; **feeling of weakness of the stomach, extending through the whole chest**; feeling of pressure in the pit of the stomach, as from a plug; violent painful constriction in the cardia; tightness of the epigastrium, with acidity of the stomach.

Lycopodium. Gnawing griping in the region of the stomach; compressive pain, as if the stomach were pressed together from both sides; flatulence, immediately after a meal; the stomach is full, bloated, distended; tension, as from a cord marking the diaphragmatic attachments; he cannot stretch or stand upright; abdominal plethora; full and bloated stomach, acidity, pyrosis; the pains radiate, according to the flatulency, to the chest, the back, upward to the œsophagus, downward to the umbilicus and abdomen.

Magnesia carb. Aching and contractive pain, with sour eructations; ulcerative pain in the stomach, with great sensitiveness to pressure.

Natrum mur. Pressing, constricting, stitching, burning pains, setting in one or two hours after eating; cramp in stomach; **better from tightening the clothes**; clawing in the pit of the stomach; water-brash; heartburn with palpitations; relief when digestion is completed.

Nitri spirit. Aching contractive pain from eating too much salt; fulness in stomach after a meal, with sour or slimy vomiting; loss of appetite; heartburn; acidity.

Nux moschata. Atony of digestion; gastric catarrh with flatulent swelling, voraciousness or loss of appetite; twisting pains below the stomach, as from colic; severe pain in the præcordia, with vomiting; wants to eat after taking a meal, but feels uncomfortable and tired; scratching eructations as from rancid oil; irritation of stomach from overtaxed mental powers; weak digestion, especially in the aged; arthritic and hysteric gastralgia.

Nux vom. Neurotic and congestive gastralgia; **a light pressure increases the pain, but harder pressure relieves**; bending forward gives, therefore, immediate relief; vomiting relieves, so that the paroxysm of pain ceases for the time being; burning in the stomach at the pylorus; clawing cramping pain in the stomach, with pressure and tension between the scapulæ; pains extend to chest or down the back to the anus, with urging to stool; pressure in epigastrium as from a stone; the pressure of the clothes on epigastrium feels painful; pains worse after a meal, from taking coffee, at night, towards morning, or after rising; sensation as if a band were tied around the chest, with pain extending to the back and kidneys, attended with nausea, water in the mouth, heartburn, and even vomiting of the ingesta; sour or foul taste in the mouth, flatulency in abdomen, hemicrania, palpitations.

Nitric acid. Vascular and organic cardialgia; erosions and ulcers of the stomach; spinal irritation; burning, gnawing, stitching pains; sensitive to pressure and motion; **eating eases**, but soon produces again pain and feeling of satiety; heartburn; sour alleviating eructations; distension of the abdomen, preventing breathing; pulsations in different parts of the body; pain in cardiac orifice on swallowing food.

Petroleum. Gastralgia, with pressing-drawing pains, **better from eating**; sensation of emptiness and weakness of the stomach; waterbrash; feeling of fulness in the pit of stomach, which is painful to the touch; aversion to open air; don't like to move.

Phosphor. Oppression of chest, coming from the stomach; worse after eating; palpitation; belching of large quantities of wind after eating; great drowsiness after eating; variable appetite; sensation of great weakness in the abdomen, particularly across and below the umbilicus; burning and gnawing pain in a circumscribed spot of the stomach, sensitive to the least pressure, extending to the back, aggravated by motion after a meal, ameliorated by ice, external cold, and rest; vomiting immediately after eating, so that all the food is brought up, or pure blood, or bloody, brown masses; great thirst, but drinking increases the pain; stool scanty, dry, and difficult of evacuation. Emaciation, anæmia, collapse.

Plumbum. Sensation as though the abdomen and backbone met; violent pressure in the stomach, and pain in the back, at times better bending backward, at others bending forward; hard pressure relieves.

Pulsatilla. Sensation as if a stone lay on the epigastrium; throbbing perceptible to the head, in the epigastrium; contracting sensation in the œsophagus, as if one had swallowed too large a morsel of food; the same sensation over the hypochondria, then upwards over the chest and impedes respiration; pressure in pit of stomach, after every meal, with vomiting; stitching pains, worse when walking or making a misstep; crampy pains before breakfast and after a meal; gnawing distress when stomach is empty; pressure and pinching after eating; absence of thirst, except at the acme of the pain.

Sanguinaria. Soreness in the epigastrium, aggravated by eating; burning in stomach, with headache; jerking in stomach, as from something alive; feeling of emptiness, with sick headache; sudden attacks of constriction in pit of stomach, as if suffocating.

Sepia. Chronic gastric catarrhs, with stagnation in the portal system; pressing, burning, tensive pains up to the œsophagus; great præcordial sensitiveness to the touch; **excessive acidity**, heartburn, sour foul breath; aggravation by eating or drinking; hardness in the pyloric region; twisting in the stomach, and rising in the throat; tongue becomes stiff, speechless; afterwards the body may become rigid. Debility.

Silicea. Nervous exhaustion, frequently complicated with nervous headache, worse from every movement of the eyes; burning or throbbing in pit of stomach, which is sensitive to touch; pressure as after eating too much; anguish in pit of stomach; attack of melancholy; induration of pylorus.

Stannum. Obstinate cardialgia, pains gradually come and go, extend to the navel, and are better from hard pressure; uneasy, does not know what to do with himself; pains relieved by walking, yet so

weak he must soon rest; sinking, gone feeling in epigastrium; canine hunger; the slightest touch on stomach causes a feeling of subcutaneous ulceration.

Staphisagria. Aching and tensive pain in the stomach, at times worse, at other times better, after eating, especially bread, with frequent nausea and constipation; sensation as if the stomach were hanging down, relaxed; bitter eructations after sour food; water-brash.

Stramonium. Cardialgia, ending with eructations and vomiting, about an hour after eating; great anxiety in the epigastric region; abdomen distended, with rumbling and gurgling in it, and painful to pressure; urgency to stool, yet no stool; pale and furred tongue; weak and small pulse; emaciation.

Strontiana. Aching in stomach, especially after a meal, with fulness of the stomach.

Sulphur. **Pressure as from a stone**, particularly **after eating**, with nausea, water in the mouth, or vomiting; also when the following symptoms are present: **acidity, heartburn, frequent regurgitation of the ingesta**; aversion to fat food, rye bread, sour things, or sugar; dulness of the head, with inability to think; the pressure of the clothes on the hypochondria is unpleasant, with distension of those parts; disposition to piles or accumulation of mucus in the intestines; hypochondriac, whining mood; disposition to be vehement.

Terebinthina. Pressure as if he had swallowed a bullet, which had lodged in the pit of the stomach; slight pressing pain in a small spot in epigastrium, better stooping, lying down, or taking a deep breath; burning in stomach and hypochondria; anorexia and thirst; after eating, sick at the stomach; acrid, rancid eructations; relief from belching; vomiting of food, of blood; gastritis, cannot bear the least touch.

Valeriana. Cardialgia, with sleeplessness and migrating pains; sudden warm rising from epigastrium, with difficult breathing; pressing aching in pit of stomach, as from something forcing a passage through it; neuralgia of limbs; hysteria.

§ 6. For **pains in the stomach** with great **anguish** and oppression in the pit and region of the stomach: *anac.*, *ars.*, *calc.*, *carb. veg.*, *cham.*, *chin.*, *graph.*, *guai.*, *laur.*, *lyc.*, *natr. m.*, *n. vom.*, *op.*, *puls.*, *spig.*, *stann.*, *stram.*, *sulph.*, *thuj.*, *veratr.* Painfulness to contact, in the pit of the stomach: 1, *ars.*, *baryt.*, *bry.*. *calc.*, *coloc.*, *lyc.*, *merc.*, *natr.*, *natr. m.*, *n. vom.*, *phos.*, *sil.*, *spig.*, *sulph.*, *veratr.*; 2, *camph.*, *cann.*, *colch.*, *dig*, *ferr.*, *kal.*, *magn. c.*, *magn. m.*, *phos. ac.*, *plat.*, *rhod.*, *sep.*, *stann.* **Boring pains**: *amm.*, *ars.*, *caps.*, *carb. an.*, *natr.*, *nitr.*, *sep.* **Burning pains**: 1, *ars.*, *camph.*, *carb. veg.*, *cic.*, *dig.*, *lach.*, *n. vom.*, *phosph.*, *sep.*, *sil.*, *sulph.*; 2, *bry.*, *dulc.*, *hyos.*, *lach.*, *magn. c.*, *merc.*, *mez.*, *mur. ac.*, *natr.*, *natr. m.*, *zinc.* **Aching** pains: *ars.*, *baryt.*, *bell.*, *bry.*, *calc.*, *carb. an.*, *carb. veg.*, *caust.*, *cham.*, *cic.*, *dig.*, *dulc.*, *ferr.*, *graph.*, *hep.*, *lach.*, *lyc.*, *merc.*, *natr.*, *natr. m.*, *n. mosch.*, *n. vom.*, *phos.*, *rhus*, *sep.*, *sil.*, *stann.*, *staph.*, *sulph.* **Ulcerative** pain: *baryt.*, *cann.*, *carb. veg.*, *con.*, *hell.*, *magn. c.*, *magn. m.*, *merc.*, *rhus*, *stann.* **Swelling** in the region of the stomach: *amm.*, *aur.*, *calc.*, *coff.*, *hep.*, ipec., *lyc.*, *natr. m.*, *petr.*, *sulph.* **Griping** and clawing in the stomach: 1, *calc.*, *carb. an.*, *caust.*, *magn. arct.*, *natr. m.*, *n. vom.*, *phos.*, *puls.*, *sil.*; 2, *arn.*, *chin.*, *coccul.*, *graph.*, lyc., *natr.*, *nitr. ac.*, *petr.*, *stann.*, *sulph.*,

sulph. ac. **Feeling of coldness** in the stomach and pit of the stomach: *alum.*, *amm.*, *baryt.*, *caps.*, *chin.*, *colch.*, *con.*, *laur.*, *natr. m.*, *phos.*, *rhus*, *sulph.*, *spong.*, *zinc.* **Beating** pains: *bell.*, *carb. veg.*, *cic.*, *dros.*, *graph.*, *kal.*, *kreas.*, *laur.*, *lyc.*, *magn. m.*, *merc.*, *mosch.*, *mur. ac.*, *natr. m.*, *n. vom.*, *puls.*, *rhab.*, *sep.*, *sulph.*, *tart.*, *thuj.*, *zinc.* **Crampy** pains: see § 1. **Creeping** pains: *alum.*, *caust.*, *colch.*, *plat.*, *puls.*, *rhod.*, *rhus.* **Gnawing** pains: *alum.*, *amm.*, *amm. m.*, *ars.*, *baryt.*, *calc.*, *carb. veg.*, *graph.*, *hep.*, *lach.*, *lyc.*, *natr.*, *nitr. ac.*, *phosph.*, *plat.*, *puls.*, *rhod.*, *ruta*, *sil.*, *sulph.* **Tearing** pains: *alum.*, *amm.*, *ars.*, *baryt.*, *carb. an.*, *cupr.*, *kreas.*, *lyc.*, *merc.*, *n. vom.*, *puls.*, *ruta*, *sep.*, *sulph.* **Stitching** pains: 1, *arn.*, *bry.*, *caust.*, *colch.*, *dig.*, *lach.*, *nitr. ac.*, *rhus*, *sep.*; 2, *alum.*, *amb.*, *amm.*, *baryt.*, *calc.*, *canth.*, *carb. an.*, *chin.*, *con.*, *cupr.*, *graph.*, *ign.*, *magn. c.*, *natr. m.*, *phosph.*, *sulph.* **Feeling of fulness**: 1, *chin.*, *dig*, *kal.*, *lach.*, *lyc.*, *n. mosch.*, *n. vom.*, *petr.*, *phosph.*; 2, *acon.*, *arn.*, *asa.*, *kal.*, *merc.*, *mez.*, *staph.* **Sore pain**: *alum.*, *baryt.*, *bry.*, *calc.*, *chin.*, *colch.*, *con.*, *hell.*, *ign.*, *kal.*, *lach.*, *magn. c.*, *magn.*, *mosch.*, *nitr. ac.*, *n. vom.*, *ran.*, *sabad.*, *sep.* **Constrictive**, contractive pains: 1, *amm.*, *carb. an.*, *carb. veg.*, *graph.*, *magn. c.*, *natr.*, *natr. m.*, *n. vom.*, *sulph.*; 2, *alum.*, *borax.*, *chin.*, *coccul.*, *dig.*, *guai.*, *kal.*, *lyc.*, *merc.*, *natr. m.*, *nitr. ac.*, *petr.*, *phosph.*, *plumb.*, *rhab.*, *rhus*, *sep.*, *sulph. ac.*

§ 7. When the patient suffers, especially **in the evening**: 1, calc., puls.; 2, carb. v., lyc., phos., sep., sulph. ac., thuj. When **pressed upon**: 1, *ars.*, *bry.*, *lyc.*, *n. vom.*, sil.; 2, acon., amm., calc., ign., lach., natr. m., puls., sulph. From **stepping**: 1, *bry.*; 2, anac., baryt., hell., *puls.*, magn. m. From the **touch**: 1, ars., baryt., natr. m., n. vom., phos., sulph.; 2, bry., calc., con., cupr., lach., merc., natr., spig. From **motion**: ang., *bry.*, caus., cupr. From **stooping**: alum., rhus. From **eating** ang., arn., cic., con., sep., tart., verat. During the **swallowing of the food**: baryt., nitr. a., sep. **After eating**: 1, *ars.*, *bell.*, *chin.*, lach., *n. vom.*, *puls.*, sulph.; 2, baryt., *bry.* carb. v., cham., cic., coloc., ferr., kal. bi., petr., *phos.*, plat., sil. **Improvement from eating**: graph., *phos.*, sep. From **a false step**: bry., puls., rhus. In the **open air**: lyc., n. vom. **Mornings**: 1, ars., bry., calc., natr. m., *n. vom.*, puls.; 2, chin., lyc., phos., staph., sulph. From **walking**: 1, calc., phos., puls., sep.; 2, bell., bry. From **drinking coffee**: cham., n. vom. Amelioration from **coffee**: cham. Amelioration from **cold drinks**: phos. Amelioration from **lying down**: bell., bry., calc., cham., caust., chin., graph., stann. **At night**: arg. n., ars., calc., carb. v., cham., graph., lyc., n. vom., phos., puls., rhus, sulph. Amelioration **by rest**: bry., cham. Aggravation **by fright**: carb. v. When sitting: hep., puls., sulph. Aggravation from **speaking**: caps., natr., n. vom. After drinking: 1, ferr., n. vom.; 2, acon., kal., nitr. ac., rhod., sil., sulph. ac. Amelioration from **the warmth** of the bed: graph., lyc.

§ 8. The pains are relieved **by motion**: calc., chin. By **stooping**: n. vom. By **lying down**: bry., calc., cham. By **lying on the back**: bry. By **leaning backward**: bell. By **bending down**: arg. n., ars., bell., bry., cham., n. vom. By **sitting**: bry. By **eating**: phos. By **eructations**: bell., bry., dig., calc., con., coloc., lach. By **vomiting**: n. vom. By **external heat**: ars., coloc., graph., lyc., phos. By **pressure**: bry., carb. v.

§ 9. Accompanied by **vertigo**: lyc., n. vom., puls. **Headache**: bell., bry., lyc., n. vom., sep. **Redness of face**: bell., n. vom. **Paleness of face**: ars., chin., sep. **Thirst**: ars., bell., n. vom. **Thirstless-**

ness: puls. **Hunger**: chin., ign., n. vom. **Waterbrash**: bry., cocc., n. vom., sil. **Acidity**: bry., carb. v., chin., cocc., n. vom., phos., puls. **Eructations**: ars., bell., bry., calc., cocc., lyc., n. vom., puls., sep., sulph. **Hiccough**: sec. **Nausea**: ars., bell., bism., cocc., coloc., croc., lyc., mez., n. mosch., n. vom., sep. **Vomiting**: arg. n., ars., bry., calc., carb. v., cocc., coloc., lyc., mez., n. vom., phos., plumb., puls., sec., sep., sil. **Constipation**: ars., bell., bry., calc., coloc., con., lyc., mez., n. vom., plumb., puls., sec., sulph. **Diarrhœa**: ars., calc., n. vom., puls. **Cold sweat with anguish**: ars., carb. v., cocc., coloc., sep. **Fainting**: ars., bell.

CARDIA, STENOSIS OF.

Bapt., carbo v., nux v., phosph., ranunculus bulb., zinc.

CARDITIS, inflammation of the heart.

Acon., ars., colch., spig., bell., cann., phosph., dig., tab., cact., lach., naja, vipera.

See Heart Affections.

CARIES.

See Bones.

CATALEPSY.

If caused by anger and vexation: cham., bry.; if caused by fright: acon., bell., ign., gels., op.; if by sudden joy: coffea; if by grief: ign., phosph. ac., staph.; if by jealousy: hyosc., lach.; if by sexual erethism: con., plat., stram.; if by disappointed love: ign., byosc., lach.; if by religious excitement: stram., sulph., veratr. alb.; in consequence of onanism: chin., nux v.

CATARACT.

1, bar., cann., *caust.*, chimaph., colch., con., magn. c., *phosph.*, puls., santon., *sep.*, *sil.*, sulph.; 2, amm., bar., bell., calc., chel., dig., euphr., hyosc., lyc., nitr. ac., op., ruta, seneg., spig., stram.; for traumatic cataract: amm., con., euphr., puls., ruta; for reticulated cataract: caust., plumb.

Ammon. carb., especially the right eye; *bell.*, after an acute inflammation of the eye; *calc.*, in scrofulous persons; *caust.*, constant inclination to touch and rub the eye, which seems to relieve a pressure on it; *lyc.*, after typhus and suppression of menses, disorders of nutrition of the deepseated structures of the eyes; *magn. c.*, from left to right, previous disposition to headache and furuncles; *sepia*, when dependent upon uterine disorders and climaxis; *sil.*, from suppression of habitual footsweats, after inflammation of the eyes; *sulph.*, from right to left, after cutaneous eruptions; *colch.*, for rapidly forming capsular cataract.

CATARRH OF THE BLADDER.

1, coloc., dulc., lyc., nux v., puls., sulph.; 2, ant., apis, apoc. can., calc., carb. veg., chimaph., con., equiset., erig., ham., hydr., kali, phosph., stict., uva; with bleeding: ham., millef.; in chronic cases: 1, calc., carb. veg., lyc., phosph., sarsap., sulph., uva ursi; 2, senecio, silph., bals. of Peru.

See Cystitis and Ischuria.

CATARRH, BRONCHIAL.

See Bronchitis.

CATARRH OF THE INTESTINAL CANAL.

See Diarrhœa.

CATARRH OF THE NOSE, CORYZA.

§ 1. Principal remedies: 1, amm., *ars.*, cepa, cham., dulc., eupat., gels., hep., lach., *merc.*, *n. vom.*, *puls.*, *rumex*, sanguin, *sticta*, sulph.; 2, æsc., hep., bell., cimicif., euphor., ign., ipec., lyc., natr., samb.; 3, alum., anac., bry., calc., carb. v., caust., con., graph., hydrast., natr. m., nitr. ac., senec., sep., sil., zinc.

§ 2. For the PRECURSORY SYMPTOMS, when the development of the catarrh seems to be delayed, with **catarrhal affection** of the **frontal cavities**, eyes, etc., use: 1, amm., calc., lach., *n. vom.*, puls.; 2, caust., hep., natr. m.; 3, ars., bry., lyc.

For DRY CORYZA, or **catarrhal obstruction** of the nose, use, together with the above-mentioned remedies: bry., calc., carb. v., ign., lyc., natr., natr. m., nitr. ac., n. vom., phos., plat., sil.

Obstruction of the nose, in case of NEW-BORN INFANTS, is generally relieved by nux vomica or sambucus.

For FLUENT CORYZA, blennorrhœa nasalis: 1, merc., puls., sulph.; 2, ars., bell., cham., dulc., hep., ipec., lyc., nitr. ac., sil.

§ 3. The best remedies for ORDINARY CATARRH are: 1, bell., eupat., hep., lach., merc., rumex, sticta; 2, ars., dulc., ipec., n. vom., sanguin.; 3, cham., puls., sulph.; 4, amm., bry., cimicif., euphr., ign.

For CATARRH WITH FEVER: 1, merc., n. vom.; 2, acon., ars., gels., sabad., spig., verat. vir.

For CHRONIC CATARRH: alum., anac., bapt., calc., carb. v., caust., con., graph., hydrast., lyc., natr., natr. m., nitr. ac., phytol., sep., sil., zinc., and the remedies indicated for suppuration of the nose.

For the DISPOSITION TO CATARRH, the best remedies are: æsculus, calc., graph., natr., puls., sil., stict., sulph., and the remedies indicated for cold.

§ 4. For the consequences of SUPPRESSED CATARRH give: acon., ars., bell., bry., chin., cin., gels., n. vom., puls., sanguin., sticta, sulph.

If the **head** be greatly affected give: 1, acon., *bell.*, cham., chin., cin., *n. vom.*, sulph.; 2, ars., carb. v., lach., lyc., puls.

If the **eyes** should be principally affected give: 1, bell., cham., *euphr.*, ign., lach., n. vom., puls.; or 2, hep., merc., sulph.

For **asthmatic complaints** use: 1, ars., ipec., lob.; 2, bry., n. vom., sulph.

For **bronchitis**: acon., bry., merc., n. vom., puls., rhus, sulph.

§ 5. Particular indications:

Aconite. Creeping chills, followed by heat of the skin, with spasmodic sneezing and discharge of thin watery fluid from the nostrils; liable to frequent catarrhal attacks; the patient feels better in a cool room.

Æsculus hip. Severe fluent coryza; dull frontal headache; thin watery discharge; burning; rawness; sensitiveness to inhaled air;

formication in the nose; burning and stinging in the eyes; lachrymation.

Ailanthus. Coryza, with rawness inside of the nostrils; the whole nose and upper lip covered with very thick grayish-brown scabs; fluent nasal catarrh, with sneezing; chronic nasal catarrh, with difficult breathing through the nostrils.

Alumina. Great accumulation of mucus in the evening and in the morning on waking, with frequent hawking and difficult discharge of dry yellowish-green mucus, with weak or entire loss of smell.

Aloe. Coryza, with burning and pain in the nose; on sneezing, stitches in the umbilical region; nosebleed in bed after awaking.

Ambrosia artemis. Catarrhal headache, beginning in posterior nares, gradually moving up to bridge of nose and frontal sinus; thin, scanty, or profuse coryza; pains in bridge of nose as if bones were ulcerated and swollen; lachrymation with burning; frequent sneezing; rheumatic pains in end of fingers.

Ammonium carb. Stoppage of the nose, especially at night, with swelling and painful sensitiveness of the nostrils; discharge of sharp burning water or blood from the nose on blowing it; dryness of the nose; painful eyes; lachrymation; epistaxis; dry mouth, especially at night.

Ammonium mur. Coryza, with stoppage of nose; hoarseness and burning in larynx; watery acrid coryza, corroding the lip; frequent sneezing; burning in the eyes and lachrymation at night.

Antimonium crud. Sore, chapped, and crusty nostrils and corners of the mouth; nose painful when breathing, as from inhalation of cold air or of acrid vapors; coryza fluent or dry; stupefying dull headache, especially in forehead.

Antimonium tart. Stoppage of nose, alternating with fluent coryza; sneezing; fluent coryza and chilliness, with loss of taste and smell; epistaxis, followed by fluent coryza, with sneezing.

Aralia racemosa. Coryza, with frequent sneezing; excessive, morbid sensitiveness to slight depressions of temperature; shortness of breath.

Argentum nitr. Coryza, with stupefying headache over the eyes; had to lie down; sneezing; chilliness; lachrymation; sickly look; sense of smell blunted.

Arsenicum. Fluent coryza, with frequent sneezing, with hoarseness and sleeplessness, with swollen nose; stoppage of the nose, with copious discharge of watery mucus and burning in the nose, with soreness of the adjacent parts; buzzing in the ears; headache, with beating in the forehead and nausea; relief by warmth; prostration (kali cyan.).

Arum triph. Acrid fluent coryza, excoriating nostrils inside alæ and upper lip; sneezing and sleepy; worse at night.

Asarum europ. Dry coryza; the left nostril stopped up; fluent coryza, with deafness and sensation as if the ears were plugged with something.

Baryta carb. Coryza; nose and upper lip swollen, in children with large abdomen; sneezing causes concussive pain in the brain; tormenting dryness of nose.

Belladonna. Dryness of nose, with dull frontal headache;

fluent coryza, from one nostril only; suppressed catarrh; maddening headache; epistaxis, with congestion to the head, in children, at night.

Benzoic acid. Takes cold in the head easily; sneezing and hoarseness.

Bryonia. Severe dry coryza with catarrh of the frontal and maxillary cavities and severe drawing-tearing, twitching, and stitching pains in affected parts; or fluent coryza, beginning with violent and frequent sneezing, accompanied by stitching headache when stooping, hoarseness and altered tone of voice; profuse nosebleed; catarrh extending to chest.

Caladium. Sudden burning in nose, as from pepper, finally sneezing and fluent coryza; discharge of blood and mucus when blowing the nose; sensation in face as if a spider web were sticking here and there; hoarseness, cough weak, toneless.

Calcarea phos. Fluent coryza in a cold room; stopped in warm air and outdoors.

Calcarea sulph. Coryza with thick, yellow, lumpy discharge; during day right nostril discharges watery mucus, left dry; at night left discharges and right nostril is dry; edges of nostrils slightly sore, excoriated.

Camphora. **Fluent coryza on sudden change of weather**; violent stitching or crawling, from the root of the nose almost to the tip; stopped coryza.

Cepa. Acrid watery discharge from the nose, it drops from the tip of the nose; the tears mild; cough increases in the evening, sometimes with a pain in the larynx as if it would be torn; cold after damp northeastern winds; cold begins mostly on left side and goes to the right; catarrh, with epiphora and smarting of the eyes, with violent sneezing; he must take a long breath, and then sneeze accordingly; spring coryza; tingling and itching in right nostril, with burning acrid discharge; aggravation evenings and in a warm room; feels better in the fresh air; violent, laryngeal cough.

Chamomilla. Coryza first dry and obstructed, followed by scanty, moderately acrid discharge; irritation to sneeze, with crawling; dry heat; hoarsenesss, produced by tenacious mucus in larynx and trachea, with an almost uninterrupted tickling irritation, provoking a cough; dyspnœa; pressure on thorax and sternum; feeling as if coryza would appear.

Cimicifuga. Dry coryza, with stinging sensation in the evening; fluent coryza of whitish mucus, during the day; abundant watery coryza with sneezing and aching pains in the head and eyeballs; great sensitiveness to cold air, as if every inhalation brought the cold air in contact with the brain. Severe pains in the face, with general lassitude.

Cyclamen. Catarrh, with excessive sneezing and rheumatic pains in the head and ears.

Drosera. Frequent sneezing, with or without fluent coryza; profuse fluent coryza, especially in the morning.

Dulcamara. Stoppage of the nose; discharge suppressed from the least contact with cold air; aggravation by rest; better during motion; epistaxis; dryness of mouth; rough and hoarse voice.

Eupatorium perf. Weight over head and forehead, accompanied

by coryza, nose and eyes both streaming with water at intervals; coryza with aching in every bone.

Euphrasia. Running coryza; increasing in the evening, with flow of tears and cough; the discharge of the nose mild, the tears acrid, and the cough worse during the day; after windy weather, (opposite to cepa); profuse bland coryza, with scalding tears and aversion to light; worse at night while lying down.

Gelsemium. Violent morning paroxysms of sneezing; watery excoriating discharge; a feeling from throat up into left nostril, like a stream of scalding water; right nostril stopped up; nasal voice; coryza after changeable weather, with inflammation of upper part of throat and shooting pains into the ear when swallowing; also hard hearing; tingling in the nose, with bloody mucous discharge.

Graphites. Frequent discharge of thick, yellowish, fetid pus from nose; painful dryness of nose; bleeding of nose; **periodical attacks of fluent coryza**, with continual stoppage and breathing through the mouth, dulness and heat in head and face, and especially in nose; soreness and roughness in larynx with tickling cough; obstruction of nose with secretion of tough, badly-smelling slime; on blowing nose soreness of nose, and sometimes discharge of bloody mucus.

Hepar s. c. In most cases of ordinary catarrh, after partial relief by merc.; generally when every breath of cold air causes a new attack of catarrh or headache, or when it remains confined to one nostril, and the headache gets worse by motion.

Hydrastis. Watery excoriating coryza; burning in nose; more the right nostril; discharge scanty in the room, profuse outdoors; rawness in throat and chest; the air feels cold in the nose; secretion more from the posterior nares; thick, tenacious.

Iodum. Dry coryza, becoming fluent in the open air; fluent coryza with general heat of skin; **flow of coryza hot.**

Jaborandi. Feverishness; free flow of saliva; discharge from nostrils; eyes weeping; headache; soreness in nostrils and bones; profuse perspiration; dimness of sight; dulness alternating with hilarity without cause; diarrhœa or constipation.

Kali bichrom. Catarrh of fauces and trachea; great accumulation of ropy mucus; hoarseness; cough; suppressed voice; burning of the mucous membrane, extending up into the nostrils; enlarged tonsils causing dulness of hearing; ulceration in pharynx and larynx; oppressed breathing; coryza, with pressure and tightness at root of nose, worse evenings and in the open air; in the morning, obstruction and bleeding from right nostril; fluent coryza, excoriating nose and lip; nostrils sensitive and ulcerated, round ulcer or scabs on the septum, foul tongue, showing involvement of digestive tract.

Kali carb. Dull smell, especially from catarrh; fluent coryza, excessive sneezing, pain in back, headache, and lassitude; dry coryza, with loss of voice; hoarseness; mucus or sensation of a lump in the throat; obstruction in the nose, making breathing through the nostrils impossible; goes off when walking in the open air, but returns in the room; burning itching in the nose.

Kali iod. Nose red and swollen externally, discharge being cool and unirritating, or acrid, watery; tightness at the root of the nose.

Kali sulph. Coryza, with yellow mucous discharge; thick, yellow, offensive discharge alternating with watery flow.

Lachesis. Coryza preceded for one or two days by a feeling of soreness, rawness, and scraping in the throat; excessive sneezing; extremely copious discharge of watery mucus; swelling and soreness of the nares and lips; plugs in the nostrils; lachrymation; or instead of discharge, obstruction of the nose, with buzzing in the ears, headache, ill-humor, and inability to drink.

Lycopodium. Catarrh of nose and frontal sinuses; discharge yellow and thick; frontal headache; yellow complexion; violent coryza; nose swollen; discharge acrid, excoriating; posterior nares dry; nose stopped up at the root; breathes with open mouth and protruding tongue, especially at night.

Mercurius. Ordinary catarrh, whether epidemic or not; frequent sneezing, copious discharge of watery saliva; swelling, redness, and soreness of the nose, with itching and pain in the nasal bones on pressing upon them; fetid smell of the nasal mucus; painful heaviness of the forehead; nightsweats, chills, and feverish heat; great thirst; pains in the limbs, aggravated by warmth or cold.

Mercur. biniod. Coryza and dull hearing, better getting warm by walking; right side of nose hot, swollen with coryza; much sneezing, with running from nose; whitish-yellow or bloody discharge; crusty eruption on wings of nose.

Mercur. protoi. Thick plugs of nasal secretion, with severe frontal headache, some fever, and prostration, especially in old people and children; septum nares sore, sharp pains; much mucus descends into the throat, causing hawking; spots in nose feel sore; constant inclination to swallow.

Mezereum. Excruciating pain in the forehead and face, from extension of the inflammation to the frontal and maxillary sinuses; ineffectual irritation to sneeze, or sneezing, with coryza and soreness of the chest; fluent coryza, with excoriation of the nose and lip.

Natrum mur. Violent fluent coryza, from one to three days, changing into stoppage of the nose, making breathing through it exceedingly difficult; fluent coryza alternating with stoppage of the nose, with hoarseness and tickling cough; sometimes discharge of thick mucus, at other times dribbling of clear water from the nose; loss of smell and taste; feeling of dryness in the posterior nares; hawking of mucus from the throat in the morning; fever blisters.

Nux vomica. During the first stage, dryness and obstruction of the nose, with heaviness in the forehead and impatient mood; catarrh fluent in the morning, and dry in the evening and at night, with dryness of the mouth without much thirst; worse in warm air, better in cold air; sneezing early in bed; scraping in nose and throat; chills and heat alternate in the evening, with great heat of the face and head; acrid discharge from the obstructed nose; stoppage of the nose, particularly outdoors, but fluent indoors.

Phosphorus. Coryza fluent; dulness of head; sleepiness, especially during the day and after meals; blowing blood from the nose; alternating fluent and dry, with frequent sneezing; dry, forming crusts, adhering firmly; profuse discharge, flowing down into the fauces; neck swollen; eyes staring.

Phytolacca. Total obstruction of the nose, when riding, so that

he has to breathe through the mouth, not relieved by blowing the nose; flow of mucus from one nostril, while the other is stopped; thin watery discharge from the nostrils, increasing till the nose is stopped up; mucus discharged with difficulty; constant hawking.

Pulsatilla. Coryza, fluid or dry, loss of taste or smell, nostrils sore; wings raw; later yellow-green discharge, worse indoors; chilliness, face pale, head confused, frontal headache; chronic, thick, yellow, bland discharge.

Quillaya saponaria. **Incipiency of a cold**; dry or fluent coryza; frequent sneezing; dull pain in head; dull heavy pain in both temples; scraping sensation in pharynx; dull pain at root of nose; **throat very sore**, especially on swallowing; tonsils swollen; dull pain through thorax; weary feeling in limbs; lassitude.

Rumex crispus. Dull headache, worse by motion; sore feeling in eyes, without any external sign of inflammation; fluent coryza, with painful irritation in nostrils and sneezing; epistaxis; violent and rapid sneezing; feeling of dryness in posterior nares; cough excited by tickling in throat-pit and worse by least current of air; hoarseness.

Sabadilla. Hay-fever; coryza, with severe frontal pains and redness of the eyelids, violent sneezing, and copious watery discharge from nose and eyes.

Salicylic acid. **Incipient catarrh**, the patients, especially children, sneeze the whole day.

Sambucus. Suitable to infants; nose obstructed by a tenacious, thick mucus, with sudden starting from sleep, as if suffocating; sniffles of children; nose seems perfectly obstructed; dryness of the throat and mouth, with thirstlessness.

Sanguinaria. Coryza, with dull heavy pain over root of nose, and stinging sensation in the nose; severe pain at the root of the nose and in frontal sinuses, with dry cough and pain in chest; fluent coryza, with frequent sneezing, worse right side; watery acrid coryza, making the nose sore; rose-cold (hay-fever).

Sepia. Dry coryza, especially of the left nostril; fluent coryza, with sneezing, early morning; blowing of large lumps of yellow-green mucus, or yellow-green crusts, with blood from the nose.

Sticta pulm. Premonitory symptoms of catarrh; excessive dryness of the nasal mucous membrane, which becomes painful; secretions dry rapidly, forming scabs difficult to dislodge; deglutition painful, from dryness in the throat, aggravated at night; incessant sneezing, burning in the eyes; dull frontal headache, with feeling of fulness at the root of nose.

Sulphur. Profuse catarrhal discharge of burning water; fluent burning coryza outdoors; nose stopped up indoors; frequent sneezing; discharge of blood from the nose on blowing it; loss of smell; soreness and ulceration of nostrils.

Nasal catarrh, with green discharge: kali bichr., merc., natr. carb., phos., puls., rhus, sep., thuj.

Yellow: alum., cinnab., graph., hydr., mur. ac., natr. carb., nitr. ac., phos., lyc.

Thick whitish: hydr., kali bichr., lyc., merc., nux v.

Fetid: aurum, asaf., graph., merc., nitr. ac., petr., rhus.

Purulent: asaf., aur., con., lyc., petr., puls., rhus.

Fluent coryza: anacard., ars., arum, bovist., brom., calc., chin., euphr., cep., fluor. ac., gels., hep., ipec., kali bichr., lach., merc., nitr. ac., nux v., thuj.

Dryness of nose: calc., caust., ant. crud., carb. an., dulc., graph., lyc., sil., spig., sulph.

Ulceration: alumina, aur., calc., graph., kali carb., lyc., puls., sep., sil., staph., sulph., zinc.

Accumulation of mucus in posterior nares: alum., anac., ant. crud., cep., coral., euphr., hydr., kali bichr., merc., natr. carb., plumb., rumex, selen., spong., sulph., zinc.

Dropping of mucus from posterior nares: coral., hydr., kali bichr., nitr. ac., plumb., sep., spig., sulph., thuj.

Scurfs in the nose: alum., aur., bov., calc., cic., kali bichr., lach., natr. mur., nitr. ac., nux v., phos., sil., staph., sulph., thuj.

Syphilitic ozæna: aur., con., hep., lach., lyc., merc., nitr. ac., sulph.

Scrofulous ozæna: merc., nitr. ac., phos., psor., sil., sulph.

Dry and fluent coryza alternating: kali carb., natr. mur., nux v., phos., sil.

Stoppage of nose: ipec., kal., laur., magn. c., magn. mur., mang., nitr. ac., sil., sulph.

Magn. carb.: waking at night; *amm. carb. and magn. mur.:* at night; *cin.:* at evening; *marum.:* during day; *phyt.:* when riding; *niccol.:* right side at night; *lyc.:* nightly closing of the nostril; *sil.:* long-continued stoppage from hardened mucus; *sang.:* alternating with fluency; *elaps.:* from least current of air; *ammon. carb. and arum:* can only breathe with open mouth.

Violent sneezing: acon., ars., coccus, rhus, sabina.

Ineffectual effort to sneeze: carb. veg., galv., mez., plat., raph., zinc.

With asthmatic sufferings: calc., bov., kal., lach.

With roughness or soreness of throat: caust., nitr. ac., phos., phos. ac.

CATARRH, CHRONIC NASOPHARYNGEAL.

§ 1. **Chronic catarrh of the head.**

Alumina. Scrofulosis, coupled with chronic nasal and aural discharge; ulceration of the Schneiderian membrane, with discharge of a thick yellowish mucus or expulsion of yellowish-green scabs, stoppage of the nose, snapping in the ears, when chewing or swallowing, caused by partial occlusion of the Eustachian tube. Septum narium swollen, red, and painful to touch; **redness of nose, tip cracked**; after blowing nose glittering before eyes. Pain in the root of the nose, chronic inflammation of the fauces, with accumulation of tenacious mucus in the throat; obstinate constipation; better in the open air, although liable to take cold from the slightest exposure.

Agaricus. Constant copious and offensive discharge, nearly unbearable, from the nose; breathing impeded at night, owing to the closure of the nose by the thick mucus; bad odor from mouth; occasionally dark and bloody discharge; incipient tuberculosis.

Ammonium carb. Discharges more in one nostril, mostly morning, watery, with sensitive swelling and burning pain of upper lip; worse during menses.

Ammonium mur. Ulcerative pain in left nostril, with sensitive-

ness to external touch, often recurring; external swelling of left side of nose, with discharge of bloody crusts from nose; persistent itching in nose, with irritation to snuffling, and feeling as if a raw large body stuck in upper part of nose; stoppage of nose, with pain in right nostril at night, and disappearing in the morning; stoppage of only one nostril, from which much thick yellow matter comes, with tearing in cheek-bones and teeth of left side; clear acrid matter running from nose; pains worse at night.

Antimon. crud. Nose sore and painful, especially on drawing in the fresh air, and on the right side; dryness of nose when going into the open air, so severe that he can scarcely speak; must continually draw thick yellow mucus back into throat and spit it out; nostrils angry, sore, puffy, crusty, and painful.

Argentum nitr. Pain and swelling of right alæ; left nasal bones painful, bleeding pimples on septum; violent itching in nose, compelling rubbing till it looked raw; ulcers in nose, with yellow scabs; scurfs in nose exceedingly painful, bleeding if detached; bloody and purulent discharge in open air, stopped indoors, and at night smell of pus; catarrh with constant chilliness, sickly look, lachrymation, sneezing, violent stupefying headache; aching pain in forehead, going into eyes.

Arsenicum. Slimy discharge that seems to burn its way over the skin to upper lip; discharge biting and burning; distressing stoppage at bridge of nose, with excessive burning, which continues after the discharge appears.

Arsenicum iodat. Malaria; persons with pale delicate skin, enlarged tonsils, defective nutrition, with tendency to passive œdema, shown by puffiness of the eyelids; tuberculous diathesis; the discharge of the nasal or laryngeal catarrh is generally copious and thin, but sometimes scanty and thick, or tenacious and frothy. Discharge of very irritating and corrosive watery mucus, burning the nostrils and lip, attended with alternate chills and heat; fetid and corrosive otorrhœa.

Aurum. Nose swollen, red, inflamed, sore to touch, especially right nasal bone, and adjoining parts of upper jaw painful, discharging a greenish-yellow offensive matter; stinging-biting pains in bones, worse at night; jerking pains in septum, from above downwards; pains in nose in sunlight; pains accompanied by flow of tears; nostrils ulcerated, crusty, agglutinated, so as to impede respiration; ulcers in right nostril, covered with dry yellow crusts, without pain.

Asafœtida. Intermitting tearing pains, from within outward in nasal bones, with greenish offensive discharge, worse at night.

Belladonna. Pressive pain in nasal bones; worse at night and on touch; pain as if beaten, from external pressure in the nose above the alæ; left nostril very painful and agglutinated mornings; upper lip swollen; nostrils and corners of mouth ulcerated, but neither itch nor pain; offensive smell in nose as of herring brine on blowing it.

Borax. Dry crusts form continually within the nose; discharge of thick green mucus; ulceration of left nostril, with soreness and swelling of tip; nosebleed mornings and throbbing headache at night.

Bromium. Nose feels as if all the hair had been pulled out, edges

very sore, corrosive soreness on margins of nostrils and under the nose, with stoppage or with scurfs.

Calcarea carb. Forepart of nose red, inflamed, and swollen; nose dry, very offensive; nostrils scurfy and ulcerated; catarrh, with internal heat of head, with headache and oppression of chest; adapted to persons threatened with phthisis and bronchial affections.

Conium. Boring in nostrils; smell of animals in back part of nose; heat of face, congestion to head, with catarrhal sensation; purulent discharge from nose, hardened crusts.

Corallia. Ulceration of nose; painful ulcer on inside of right wing, with sensation as if nasal bones were pressed asunder; profuse secretion of mucus through posterior nares, obliging one to hawk frequently; the inspired air feels cold; great dryness of the mucous membrane of the nose and throat.

Elaps corallinus. Bad smell from nose and mouth; coryza from the least current of air; discharge of white, watery mucus from nose; constriction with pressure in throat, so that the beverage is arrested; tongue swollen and whitish in the morning; when swallowing the pain extends into the ears; frequent headaches, especially in occiput; after eating obstruction in œsophagus, as if a sponge had lodged there.

Fluor. acid. Chronic nasitis, with pain; chronic obstruction of nose, with dull heavy pain in forehead, followed by semifluent coryza; pimple with extensive inflamed base on the top of the nose.

Graphites. Nose feels sore on blowing; blowing bloody mucus out of nose; catarrh with obstruction of nose; heat in forehead and face; oppression of chest, numbness of head, and heat in nose, with loss of smell; severe stuffed catarrh, with much nausea and headache, without vomiting; must lie down; fluent coryza, with frequent catarrh and frequent sneezing, with oppressive pains in submaxillary glands; roaring in ears and crackling when swallowing; exposed parts sensitive to air, as if he would easily take cold; fetid discharge, worse during menses; eruption around anus and genitals.

Hepar sulph. Sore pains in dorsum, bones are sore to the touch; heat and burning in nose; ulcerative pain in nostrils; drawing pain in nose passing into the eyes, becoming a smarting there; pain lasts far into the night; drawing and burning pains; annoying occlusion of nostrils; crusts and scabs; interior of nose painful and sensitive to air; bad smell; scrofula; hard, glandular swellings around neck.

Hydrastis. Thick tenacious secretions, more from the posterior nares, dropping down into throat; soreness of cartilaginous septum, bleeding when touched; inner edge of right ala sore and thickened; ozæna, with bloody purulent discharge; dull heavy frontal headache over the eyes, with dull pain in hypogastrium and sacrum; constipation; general atony.

Kali bichrom. Aching pain at root of nose, with acrid discharge; pinching pain across bridge, with stuffed nostrils, especially at junction of cartilage and bone, relieved by hard pressing; ulceration of cartilage quite through, with great soreness; ulceration of frontal sinuses, with violent headache at root of nose, and in frontal prominences, if discharge stops; on blowing nose, sensation as if two bones rubbed together; sensation as if nostrils were made of parchment; a spot in right lachrymal bone is swollen and inflamed; inter-

nal ulceration, with thin watery discharge or collection of elastic plugs, which cause great pain in removal, and leave nose very sore; watery discharge with redness of nose and putrid smell; nose often painful and dry or watery discharge, excoriating nose and upper lip, with sore and swollen alæ; fetid smell; complete loss of smell; perforating ulcers on septum.

Kali carb. Obstruction of nose, making breathing through nostrils impossible; goes off in open air when walking, but returns in the room; itching in nose; fetid yellow-green discharge from one nostril; dull smell; burning in nose; sore crusty nostrils; bloody red nostrils every morning; external nose red, swollen; stinging pains.

Kali hydriod. Ulceration of internal nose, involving the frontal sinuses and antrum highmori; nose red and swollen, with constant discharge of acrid, watery, colorless liquid, with violent lachrymation; anxious expression and restlessness; discharge of burning corroding matter from nose; inflammation extends to eyes; painful hammering in frontal region, with compressed feeling of both sides of brain.

Kaolin. Nostrils feel sore; scabs form in the nose; scanty and bloodstreaked secretion.

Lachesis. Nose raw, bleeds easily; acrid bloody discharge on blowing the dose; nose filled with scabs; discharge of pus and blood; mercurio-syphilis; also in drunkards.

Lycopodium. Much sneezing through the day, at night nose completely stopped, with dryness of nose and burning headache; nose swollen, patient cannot breathe through it, has to keep his mouth open; the burning headache forces him to shut his eyes; after a few days inflammation extends down bronchi; cough, with loose expectoration, and the coryza then becomes somewhat fluent.

Magnesia mur. Burning of both nostrils, as if sore; nose sore internally and to touch; scurfs in both nostrils, painful to touch, with loss of smell, oppressed stuffed feeling in nose; severe coryza, now stopped, now fluent, with confusion of head and complete loss of smell and taste; discharge of offensive, purulent, yellow matter; must sit up in bed a long time; evenings cannot lie down for want of air.

Mercurius. Trickling of mucus back into pharynx; swelling and excoriation; itching and bleeding of nose; bad-looking pimple on nose; unpleasant odor, not actually fetid.

Mercur. protiod. Chronic catarrh of posterior nares; constant dropping of mucus into the pharynx; follicular pharyngitis; constant inclination to swallow; septum narium sore, sharp pains.

Mezereum. Coryza, with excruciating pains in forehead and face, from extension of inflammation to frontal and maxillary sinuses (spig.).

Natrum arsenicos. Pain in forehead and root of nose; dry, bloody crusts in nose; dropping of tough mucus from posterior nares; hawking up of mucus from larynx, worse from dust, smoke, and cold; fauces feel dry on inspiration and deglutition.

Natrum carb. Stoppage of nose or discharge of thin mucus, changing after a time to thick green mucus, or becoming yellowish green and offensive; violent sneezing with rush of blood to the head;

chilliness over whole body, worse from least current of air; dropping from posterior nares into throat. Peeling of dorsum and tip, which is painful to touch; pains in bones of face; worse in open air; sensation in left nostril as if a hard body stuck there, which is not brought away by blowing the nose; ulceration of upper portion of nostrils.

Natrum mur. Burning pains in nasal bones, especially at roof of nose and in malar region; redness, heat, and swelling of left side of nose, with sore pain, especially on blowing nose; burning in nose, internal soreness; soreness and swelling of inside of nasal wings, which are full of pimples; loss of sensibility, with feeling of deadness of inner parts of nose; many small burning pimples under septum, with sensation as if acrid matter flowed from nose; severe fluent coryza, with complete loss of smell and taste.

Nitric acid. Malar bones sore and painful, stitches in nose as of a splinter on touching it; soreness and bleeding of inner nose; nostrils ulcerated, blood and bloody matter is blown from them; unpleasant smell evenings on lying down; on eating, pieces of food get into choanæ, producing a sickening sensation, they are afterwards drawn out covered with mucus; nasal mucus goes down throat, with inflamed and swollen alæ; acrid matter from nose at night; blows yellow matter of a sickening smell from nose; discharge of thick nasal mucus, corroding nostrils; severe catarrh, with swelling of upper lip, and especially night cough; stuffed catarrh, with dryness in throat on empty swallowing.

Nux vom. Dry coryza, with stoppage of nose; headache on coughing, or for alternating dry and fluent states of mucous membranes.

Phosphorus. Swelling of nose, with frequent discharge of blood from it; green-yellow discharge, with great dulness of the head; weakness of respiratory organs; frequent hoarseness; neuralgia of head and face, aggravated by windy weather and in the morning.

Psorinum. Boring stinging in right nostril, followed by excessive sneezing; tough mucus in nose, feels like a plug there, nauseating, better when stooping; loss of smell; septum inflamed, large pustules; catarrh, with cough and expectoration of yellow-green mucus; cheek-bones pain as if ulcerated; red pimples on face, nose, chin, and middle of cheeks; upper lip swollen.

Pulsatilla. Ulcerated condition of nostrils, discharge of green offensive matter from nose; loss of smell and taste; stoppage of nose at night on going to sleep, in the morning discharge of thick yellow opaque mucus.

Sanguinaria. Sensation of stinging and tickling, accompanied with irritative swelling of the parts, with or without free discharge; yellowish or grayish-white discharge from nose; headache in right hemisphere of the brain, with drawing pain back into the neck; bilious vomiting.

Senega. Frequent coryza, commencing with feeling as if red pepper were throughout the nostrils and air-passages, followed by distressing cough; smell of pus before nose; troublesome dryness of mucous membranes; violent sneezing, head becomes heavy and dizzy, followed by discharge of thin watery mucus.

Sepia. Pressive pains in root of nose; sore feeling in nose on

drawing the air through; nose swollen and inflamed, nostrils angry and ulcerated; small ulcers in nostrils; scurfy nostrils; discharge of yellow water from nose, with cutting pains in forehead; dryness in nose and throat; dryness in choanæ (though there is much mucus in mouth), with involuntary urging to swallow; catarrhs arising from retrocession of an eruption.

Silicea. Stitches, tearing, and crawling in nose; drawing in right malar bone; itching; sore pain in forehead, back of bridge; throbbing in nasal fossæ, as if festering, radiating into the brain and causing frontal headache; tip of nose sensitive to pressure; sore spots on septum; sore scurfy spots deep in nostrils and under alæ, sore to touch; discharge of acrid water from nose, making inner nose sore and bleeding, with a smell of blood; great dryness in choanæ, food gone into choanæ; patient is never free from catarrh.

Sulphur. Portal congestions (sepia); boring in root of nose, pressure on right nasal bone, dryness of inner nose; nostrils red and burning, nose inflamed and swollen, internally ulcerated and painful; cartilages inflamed and swollen; sense of congestion in nose in open air; yellow, sticky, strong-smelling fluid drops from nose; offensive smell of nasal discharge.

Thuja. Chronic catarrhs after measles, scarlatina, variola; offensive green or brown discharge, leaving stains; chilliness; gleet, leucorrhœa; croup; asthma; headache.

Zincum. Pressure on root of nose as if it would be pressed into head; almost intolerable beating at root of nose, with confusion of head, stitches in jaw, and drawing into the eye; drawing and tearing in right nostril; sore feeling high up in nostril; tearing in right side of nose; catarrh of posterior nares, with accumulation of mucus in the mouth from the posterior nares.

§ 2. Give especially for **collection of green discharge**: kali bichr., natr. carb., phosph., puls., rhus tox., sep., thuj.

For **yellow**: alum., cinnab., graph., mur. ac., natr. carb., nitr. ac., phosph., lyc.

For **thick whitish**: kali bichr., lyc., merc., nux vom.

For **fetid**: aurum, asa., graph., merc., nitr. ac., petr., rhus.

For **purulent**: asa., aur., con., lyc., petr., puls., rhus.

For **dryness of nose**: calc., caust., ant. crud., carb. an., dulc., graph., lyc., sil., spig., sulph.

For **ulceration**: alum, aur., calc., graph., kali carb., lyc., puls., sep., sil., staph., sulph., zinc.

For **dropping of mucus from posterior nares**: corall., hydr., kali bichr., nitr. ac., plumb., sep., spig., sulph., thuja.

For **scurfs in nose**: alum., aur., bor., calc., cic., kali bichr., lach., natr. mur., nitr. ac., nux v., phosph., sil., staph., sulph., thuja.

CATARRH, SUFFOCATIVE, orthopnœa paralytica, paralysis pulmonum.

§ 1. The best remedies are: 1, ars., *carb. v.*, chin., ipec., lach., op., tart.; 2, acon., baryt., camph., gels., graph., puls., samb.; 3, aur., bell., bry., cham., con., dros., hep., hyosc., ignat., mgt. arc., merc., n. vom., phos., spong., sulph., verat.

§ 2. For suffocative catarrh with **accumulation of mucus in the**

bronchi, give: 1, ars., camph., chin., ipec., tart.; or, 2, carb. veg., graph., puls., samb.

For APOPLEXIA PULMONUM from congestion of blood to the lungs: 1, *acon.*, bell., bry., chin., *gels.*, ipec., *phos.*, samb.; 2, ars., aur., cham., n. vom., op., spong., sulph.

For PARALYTIC ORTHOPNŒA, purely nervous or true paralysis of the lungs: 1, baryt., *graph.*, hyosc., lach., n. vom., *op.*; 2, ars., aur., carb. v., chin., mgt. arc.

For ŒDEMA PULMONUM: ammon. carb., ars., carb. veg., chloral, ipec., lach., phosph., sulph., scilla, tart. emet.

§ 3. The best remedies for CHILDREN, are: 1, acon., ipec., samb., tart.; 2, bell., cham., hep., ign., merc., sulph.

For OLD PEOPLE: 1, baryt., lach., *op.*; 2, ars., aur., carb. v., con., phos., verat.

§ 4. Compare Asthma, Congestion to the Lungs, Pneumonia.

CAUSES OF DISEASE.

a. From **abuse of medicines**: See the different drugs.

b. From **sexual abuse**: 1, *calc.*, *chin.*, *n. vom.*, *phos. ac.*, *sil.*, *staph.*, *sulph.*; 2, *arn.*, *anac.*, *carb. veg.*, *con.*, *merc.*, *natr. m.*, *phos.*, *sep.*; 3, *agar.*, *ars.*, *cin.*, *con.*, *kal.*, *natr.*, *petr.*, *phos.*, *puls.*, *sil.*, *spig.*, *thuj.* Compare Debility.

c. From **bathing**: *ant.*, *ars.*, *bell.*, *calc.*, *carb. veg.*, *caust.*, *nitr. ac.*, *rhus*, *sarsap.*, *sep. sulph.* Compare Cold.

d. Inhalation of noxious **vapors.** See Vapors.

e. If from **congelation**: 1, *acon.*, *ars.*, *bry.*, *carb. veg.*, *lach.*, *nitr. ac.*, *puls.*, *sulph. ac.*; 2, *agar.*, *camph.*, *colch.*, *petr.*, *phos.*, *sulph.* Compare Apparent Death.

f. If from **being heated**: 1, *acon.*, *ant.*, *bell.*, *bry.*, *camph.*, *carb. veg.*, *sil.*; 2, *caps.*, *kal.*, *natr. m.*, *n. vom.*, *op.*, *thuj.*, *zinc.* Compare Heat, Ill Effects of.

g. From **weariness in walking**: *arn.*, *bry*, *cann.*, *chin.*, *coff.*, *ferr.*, *rhus*, *thuj.*, *veratr.* Compare Worn Out.

h. From violent **concussion of the body**: 1, *arn.*, *bry.*, *cic.*, *con.*, *spig.*; 2, *acon.*, *bell.*, *calc.*, *cin.*, *hep.*, *ign.*, *n. vom.*, *phos. ac.*, *rhus*, *ruta*, *sulph.*

i. From **riding in a carriage, swinging**, or some other passive motion: 1, *ars.*, *cocc.*, *petr.*, *sulph.*; 2, *colch.*, *ferr.*, *n. mosch.*, *sep.*, *sil.*; 3, *borax*, *carb. veg.*, *colch.*, *croc.*, *graph.*, *hep.*, *ign.*, *kal.*, *natr.*, *natr. m.*, *phos.*, *plat.*, *selen.*, *staph.*

k. From **mental exertion**: 1, *bell.*, *calc.*, *lach.*, *n. vom.*, *puls.*, *sulph.*; 2, *anac.*, *arn.*, *aur.*, *cocc.*, *colch.*, *ign.*, *lyc.*, *natr. m.*, *oleand.*, *plat.*, *sabad.*, *sep.*, *sil.* Compare Worn Out.

l. From **emotions**: 1, *acon.*, *bell.*, *bry.*, *cham.*, *coff.*, *coloc.*, *hyos.*, *ign.*, *lach.*, *merc.*, *n. vom.*, *op.*, *phos.*, *phos. ac.*, *plat.*, *puls.*, *staph.*, *stram.*, *veratr.*; 2, *ars.*, *aur.*, *calc.*, *caust.*, *cocc.*, *coff.*, *lyc.*, *natr. m.*, *nitr. ac.*, *n. mosch.*, *rhus*, *sep.*, *sulph.* See Emotions.

m. From **hurtful food or drink.** See Stomach, Weakness of.

n. From **poisonous things or animals.** See Poisoning.

o. From **stings of insects.** See Stings of Insects.

p. From **physical exertions**: 1, *acon.*, *arn.*, *bry.*, *calc.*, *chin.*, *cocc.*,

coff., *merc.*, *rhus*, *sil.*, *veratr.*; 2, *alum*, *cann.*, *lyc.*, *natr. m.*, *n. vom.*, *ruta*, *sabin.*, *sulph.* Compare Worn Out.

q. From **derangement of the stomach**: 1, *ant.*, *arn.*, *ipec.*, *n. vom.*, *puls.*; 2, *acon.*, *ars.*, *bry.*, *carb. veg.*, *chin.*, *coff.*, *hep.*, *ign.*, *natr.*, *staph.*; 3, *calc.*, *carb. veg.*, *cham.*, *hep.*, *natr.*, *natr. m.*, *phos.*, *sep.*, *sil.*, *sulph.*, *veratr.*

r. From **watching**: 1, *carb. veg.*, *cocc.*, *n. vom.*, *puls.*; 2, *amb.*, *bry.*, *chin.*, *ipec.*, *natr.*, *natr. m.*, *phos. ac.*, *ruta*, *sabin.*, *selen.*, *sep.* Compare Worn Out.

s. From getting **wet by rain, etc.**: 1, *calc.*, *dulc.*, *puls.*, *sulph.*; 2, *ars.*, *carb. veg.*, *n. mosch.*, *rhus*, *sarsap.*; 3, *ars.*, *bell.*, *borax*, *bry.*, *caust.*, *colch.*, *hep.*, *lyc.*, *phos.*, *sep.* See Cold.

t. From **intoxication**: 1, *ant.*, *carb. veg.*, *coff.*, *n. vom.*, *sulph.*; 2, *bell.*, *bry.*, *calc.*, *chin.*, *dulc.*, *natr.*, *nitr. ac.*, *phos.*, *phos. ac.*, *rhus.* Compare Drunkards, Diseases of, and Worn Out.

u. From loss of **animal fluids, bloodletting, etc**: 1, *calc.*, *carb. veg.*, *chin.*, *cin.*, *lach.*, *n. vom.*, *phos. ac.*, *sulph.*, *veratr.*; 2, *ars.*, *con.*, *ferr.*, *ign.*, *kal.*, *merc.*, *natr.*, *natr. m.*, *phos.*, *puls.*, *sep.*, *sil.*, *spig.*, *squill.*, *staph.* Compare Debility.

v. For ailments of **habitual drunkards**: 1, *ars.*, *bell.*, *calc.*, *chin.*, *coff.*, *hell.*, *hyos.*, *lach.*, *merc.*, *natr.*, *n. vom.*, *op.*, *puls.*, *sulph.*; 2, *agar.*, *ant.*, *carb. veg.*, *cocc.*, *ign.*, *led.*, *lyc.*, *natr. m.*, *n. mosch.*, *ran.*, *rhod.*, *rhus*, *ruta*, *selen.*, *sil.*, *spig.*, *stram.*, *veratr.* See Drunkards, Diseases of.

w. From **onanism**: 1, *n. vom.*, *sulph.*; 2, *calc.*, *carb. veg.*, *chin.*, *cocc.*, *con.*, *natr. m.*, *n. mosch.*, *phos.*, *phos. ac.*, *staph.*; 3, *anac.*, *ant.*, *cin.*, *dulc.*, *kal.*, *lyc.*, *merc.*, *petr.*, *phos.*, *puls.*, *sep.*, *sil.*, *spig.*, *staph.* See Debility, Atrophy of the Spinal Marrow, Sexual Instinct, etc.

x. From **heat of the sun.** 1, *ant.*, *bell.*, *camph.*, *hyos.*, *natr.*, *puls.*; 2, *acon.*, *agar.*, *bry.*, *euphr.*, *lach.*, *selen.*, *sulph.*, *val.* See Heat.

y. From **stone-dust**: 1, *calc.*, *sil.*; 2, *lyc.*, *natr.*, *puls.*, *sulph.*

z. From **suppression of habitual secretions or eruptions**: 1, *acon.*, *bell.*, *bry.*, *calc.*, *chin.*, *lyc.*, *n. vom.*, *puls.*, *sulph.*; 2, *ars.*, *carb. veg.*, *caust.*, *cham.*, *dulc.*, *graph.*, *kal.*, *lyc.*, *phos.*, *phos. ac.*, *rhus*, *sep.*, *sil.*, *stram.*; 3, *amb.*, *amm.*, *ant.*, *arn.*, *aur.*, *baryt.*, *cin.*, *cocc.*, *cupr.*, *ferr.*, *hep.*, *hyos.*, *ign.*, *ipec.*, *merc.*, *mur. ac.*, *natr.*, *natr. m.*, *nitr. ac.*, *n. mosch.*, *ran.*, *seneg.*, *spong.* See Secretions, Suppressed.

z a. From a **cold**: 1, *acon.*, *cham.*, *coff.*, *dulc.*, *merc.*, *n. vom.*, *puls.*, *sulph.*; 2, *ars.*, *bell.*, *bry.*, *carb. veg.*, *hyos.*, *ipec.*, *phos.*, *rhus*, *sil.*, *spig.*; 3, *calc.*, *chin.*, *coloc.*, *con.*, *graph.*, *hep.*, *lyc.*, *mang.*, *natr. m.*, *nitr. ac.*, *n. mosch.*, *samb.*, *sep.*, *veratr.* See Cold.

z b. From **injuries**: 1, *arn.*, *cic.*, *con.*, *hep.*, *lach.*, *puls.*, *rhus*, *sulph. ac.*; 2, *acon.*, *amm.*, *bry.*, *calc.*, *caust.*, *cham.*, *euphr.*, *nitr. ac.*, *n. vom.*, *phos.*, *ruta*, *sil.*, *staph.*, *sulph.*, *zinc.*; 3, *alum.*, *bell.*, *borax*, *carb. veg.*, *dulc.*, *iod.*, *petr.*, *sil.* See Injuries.

z c. From **washing** and **working in water**: 1, *calc.*, *n. mosch.*, *puls.*, *sarsap.*, *sulph.*; 2, *amm.*, *ant.*, *bell.*, *carb. veg.*, *dulc.*, *merc.*, *nitr. ac.*, *rhus*, *sep.*, *spig.* See Cold.

z d. From **suppression of fever and ague.** See Fevers, Intermittent.

CHAMOMILE, ill effects of.

The best remedies are: 1, *acon.*, *cocc.*, *coff.*, *ign.*, *n. vom.*, *puls.*; 2, *alum*, *borax*, *camph.*, *coloc.*

Aconitum. Fever, with heat and tearing or drawing pains; less during motion.

Cocculus. Hysteric abdominal spasms, either recent or old ones aggravated.

Coffea. Violent pains or feverish heat, with great nervousness and excessive sensitiveness.

Ignatia. Violent cramps and convulsions, or soreness in the folds, *puls.* having proved ineffectual for the latter symptom.

Nux vomica. Old ailments are made worse, or cardialgia sets in; *coffea* being ineffectual.

Pulsatilla. Nausea, with vomiting or diarrhœa, or soreness in the folds of infants.

CEPHALALGIA.

See Headache.

CHALAZION.

A hardened stye. Calc., carb., graph., puls., sep., staph., thuja.

CHANCRE.

See Syphilis.

CHEMOSIS.

See Conjunctivitis or Ophthalmia.

CHICKEN-POX.

See Varicella.

CHILBLAINS.

The best remedies are: 1, agar., bell., petr., phos., puls., sulph.; or, 2, arn., carb. a., carb. v., cham., chin., hyosc., kali carb., lyc., mgt. aust., phos. ac.; 3, abrotanum, aloes, cepa.

For **inflamed chilblains** give: ars., cham., lyc., nitr. ac., puls., sulph.

For **blue, red, and swollen** chilblains: arn., bell., kal., puls.

For **very painful ones**: 1, hep.; 2, arn., nitr. ac., petr., phos. ac., puls., sep.

Agaricus. Intense itching, accompanied by burning; the ears, nose, fingers, toes are red and swollen (abrotanum).

Arnica. The inflammation of the chilblain is caused by pressure, friction, etc.

Arsenicum. The vesicles appear to become blackish, with tendency to humid gangrene.

Kali carb. Aching-cutting pains; swelling and redness of the soles.

Nitr. acid. Itching, with swelling and pain, especially in very cold weather; they inflame from a slight degree of cold; skin cracked.

Nux vomica. Superficial inflammation, with bright-red swelling, with burning itching, or when the tumefied parts crack and bleed easily.

Petroleum. Chilblains, itching, and burning like fire; heel painfully swollen and red; feet tender and bathed in a foul moisture, especially when inflammation sets in with every cold weather.

Pulsatilla. Swelling, bluish, hot, attended with throbbing pains and intense itching, especially in soles of feet, after getting warm in bed.

Rhus tox. Burning itching in the chilblains during the afternoon and evening; when not scratching there is a pricking in them, obliging him to scratch; blotches after scratching; itching, especially at night, intolerable.

Sulphur. Redness and swelling of the chilblain, with tendency to suppuration; chilblain thick and red, with cracks on the joints; itching worse in warm bed.

Zincum. Chilblains on hand, itching and swelling violently.

CHILDREN, diseases of.

Morbi neonatorium.

§ 1. Many diseases of children having been mentioned in other articles, we here content ourselves with mentioning the acute or otherwise most important diseases under one head.

§ 2. ASTHMATIC ATTACKS of infants, with spasms, danger of suffocation, and bluish face, yield to *ipecac.;* if occurring during sleep, with screams, dry and husky cough and anxiety, to *samb.;* if the spell seems to be excited by some abnormal condition of the heart, to *lauroc.* or *mosch.*, and in cases of tall slim children, to *phos.*

See Asthma Thymicum.

Hardness and distension of the hypochondria and pit of the stomach, with shortness of breath, loss of breath, anguish and restlessness, tossing about, screams, drawing up of the legs (liver grown), yields to *cham.*

§ 3. For **ophthalmia neonatorum**: 1, acon., apis, arg. nitr., cham., dulc., merc.; 2, bell., bry., calc., nux v.. psorin., puls., rhus, sulph., thuja.

Aconite. Only during the very first stage, of no use after purulent discharge appears.

Apis. Great œdematous swelling of the lids and adjacent cellular tissue; stinging and shooting pains, hot lachrymation and photophobia.

Argentum nitr. Profuse purulent discharge, the lids swollen from the collection of pus.

Calcarea carb. Profuse yellowish-white discharge, œdema of the lids, and ulceration of the cornea; leucophlegmatic cachexia.

Chamomilla. As intercurrent for its characteristic symptoms.

Euphrasia. Profuse, acrid, burning lachrymation; discharge from eyes thick, yellow, mucopurulent, and acrid, making the lids and cheeks sore and excoriated.

Mercurius. Discharges of eyes thin and excoriating, caused perhaps by syphilis of the mother.

Pulsatilla. Discharge profuse and bland.

Rhus tox. Exposure to wet; lids red, œdematous, and spasmodically closed, with a copious, yellow, purulent discharge, or the

discharge may be less and a profuse gush of tears takes place. Cachectic children.

Sulphur. Pimples more or less diffused over the body; eyes itch and contain much mucus; the canthi appear raw.

§ 4. **Cephalæmatoma** (bloody tumor of the head). *Calc. carb.*, arn., rhus; where there is ichorous discharges, caries of the bones, and prostration, china, and sil.

§ 5. **Hernia.**

Aconite. Constant fever, uneasiness and distress by spells; the parts are very tender to the touch.

Antim. crud. A great deal of crying, white tongue, vomiting, diarrhœa, cough.

Borax ven. Child cannot bear a downward motion; even when asleep it suddenly awakes by the downward motion to put it in its little bed; very nervous; the least noise causes it to awaken, and then it cries all the time and does not thrive; brown watery diarrhœa.

Calc. carb. In children of leucophlegmatic temperament, with large open fontanelles, much perspiration about the head; the child cries much. It may have two or three ruptures, yet in such cases calcarea alone will effect a cure in a few weeks or months.

Chamomilla. Constant diarrhœa, the child is fretful and wants to be carried about.

Cina. Child does not thrive and never sleeps quietly, is always in motion even in its most quiet sleep, which is never long at a time; when awake, it always cries and is very cross, refusing everything offered; it is continualiy crying and worrying.

Lycopodium. Child cries all day and sleeps all night; red sand in the urine, screaming when urinating; rattling and commotion in the abdomen; colic and crying.

Nux vomica. Large hernial tumor, perhaps in the scrotum; crying spells, during which the feet are alternately drawn up and then stretched out again; colicky spells after midnight or in the morning; bowels rather costive, the stools being large, difficult, and seldom, or small, frequent, and painful; the child does not sleep well, has no appetite; if already walking about, the tumor looks blue.

Opium. Redness of the face; abdomen hard and distended; the child is soporous.

Silicea. The child is very tender to the touch around the hernial tumor, which is painful, and it feels easier when it recedes; vomits up milk profusely after nursing; it dreads to be moved; frequent colicky pains relieved by the discharge of very offensive flatus.

Stannum. The child is relieved by pressure of the knee, shoulder, or hand upon the abdomen.

§ 6. For **induration of the nipples**: cham.; for swelling of the little breast: arn., bell., bry., cham., hep., sil.

§ 7. **Cholera infantum.**

Vomiting: *sulph.* (chronic); *calc. carb.* (curdled sour milk), *sil.*, *ars.*, *phosph.*, *ant. crud.*; *æthusa* (vomits green curd, exhausted afterwards); *kreasot.* (vomiting, child feels exhausted even hours after nursing; stomach so weak, it will not tolerate any kind of food); ant. tart., ipec.

Diarrhœa; undigested: *sulph.*, *calc. carb.* (contains curdled milk); *graph.* (thin, brown, half-digested and fetid); *calc. phos.* (and hot);

phosphor. (with great exhaustion); *phos. ac.* (without much exhaustion); *hepar* (and sour, white or green); *ant. crud.* (hard lumps of curdled milk); *ars.* (at once when eating); *arg. nitr.* (on eating and at night gurgling through); *bar. carb.*, *natr. phos.* (bottle-fed); *con.* (and sour).

Watery: *sulph.* (sudden urging); *calc. carb.*, *calc. phos.* (and hot); *phos.* (white); *psorin.* (and black, offensive, at night); *ant. crud.* (and containing fecal lumps); *ant. tart.* (and profuse); *graph.* (and half-digested); *carb. veg.* (rather a dark, thin, fecal diarrhœa, very offensive); *arsen.* (black or brown, with restlessness and anguish); *phos. ac.* (like phos., but with much gurgling in abdomen); *sulph. ac.* (with irritability and weakness); *magn. carb.* (green, sour, frothy); *natr. sulph.* (yellow); *nitric ac.* (yellow, white); *merc.* (green, watery, sour).

Smell: *sulph.* (sour, fetid); *calc. carb.* (like rotten eggs, pungent, sour); *calc. phos.* (with offensive flatus); *phos.* (sour); *hepar* (sour, like rotten cheese); *arg. nitr.* (fetid); *arsen.* (like carrion); iod., graph. (sour, fetid); *lyc.* (putrid); *pod.* (like carrion); *psorin.* (smell like rotten eggs or carrion); *sep.* (sour); *lith. carb.*, *sulph. ac.*, *carb. veg.* (putrid, offensive); *sil.* (small, liquid, putrid); *borax* (like carrion); *staph.* (like rotten eggs).

Purulent: *ars.*, iod., calc. carb., kali carb., *lyc.*, *sulph.*, sep., *sil.*

Mucous: *sulph.* (with fever); *sulph. ac.* (chopped, stringy, frothy); *phos.* (white, granular); *borax* (yellow); *sil.* (and fæces); *graph.* (coated fæces); *calc. carb.* (green); *sep.* (green); *calc. phos.* (green, slimy); *magn. carb.* (green, like scum in frog-pond); *arg. nitr.* (green at night, with much flatus); *ars.* (brown); *iodum* (frothy); *ars.*, *sulph. flav.* (green, slimy, offensive); *nitric ac.* (green, fetid); *merc.* (green, with tenesmus); *stilling.* (white, pasty).

With much flatus: *arg. nitr.* (at night); *calc. phos.* (fetid); carb. veg. (putrid); *sars.* (with much flatus, faint afterwards); natr. sulph., sulph.

Bloody: *sulph.* (in streaks); arg. nitr., ars., *phos.*, sep., sil., merc., pod.

Bilious: *ars.*, sulph. (ars. sulph. rub.); phos. (golden); merc. (green).

White: calc. carb.; hydras. (chalklike), hep., ant. crud., phos. (grains); *magn. carb.* (like tallow); pod. (chalklike, fecal, undigested); kali carb. (gray, fecal); lyc. (pale, fecal).

Diarrhœa with excoriation or redness of anus: sulph, *ars.*, phos., *graph.*, ant. crud., staph., natr. mur., merc.

Alternatively costive and diarrhœic (mesenteric affection): ant. crud., lyc., phos., sulph.

Special indications:

Aconite. Green, watery, frequent stools, often from effect of low temperature in the room; if there is dry heat of the body and restlessness, there is probably also vomiting.

Æthusa cyn. The disease sets in very insidiously, with sudden and forcible vomiting of the milk either curdled or just as it was swallowed; vomiting without preceding nausea; after vomiting the child feels exhausted and from sheer exhaustion falls asleep, and **as soon as it wakes up takes the breast again**; semi-comatose condition after vomiting or stool, pupils dilated and insensible to light, cold

sweat, face sunken, withered; spasmodic hiccough; bilious; light yellow or greenish liquid stools, often with violent tenesmus and exhausting the child; **intolerance to milk**.

Alumina. Cholera infantum, stools green; acidity of primæ viæ.

Antimon. crud. Children cannot bear being touched or looked at; bitter, bilious, or slimy vomiting, renewed on taking food or drinks; greenish vomiting soon after nursing; white-coated tongue; thirstlessness; pale face; restless sleep; watery profuse diarrhœa with vomiting, containing large lumps of curd, and **at once takes the breast again.**

Apis mel. Summer complaint, which drags out from week to week, slightly improving and then relapsing again, until anæmia and nervous exhaustion have reached such a degree as to terminate in hydrocephaloid; diarrhœa not too frequent, mostly in the morning hours, varying much in character, sometimes very offensive, at other times hardly of any smell; greenish-yellow mixed with mucus; not too thin or watery, and mingled with little bits of fecal matter. Abdomen sunk in, but no hardness of mesenteric glands. No appetite nor thirst; tongue and skin dry; hands cold and blue; suppression of urine or profuse urination; oppressed breathing. The child starts with a loud shrill scream from its stupor; during dentition gums sacculated, look watery.

Arsenicum. Diarrhœa and vomiting; much thirst for cold water, but the drink is thrown off **immediately**; hot skin; great restlessness; stools dark green, dark watery, scalding, and offensive, with or without vomiting; coldness of the extremities; pale and cadaverous face; striking the head with the fist.

Belladonna. Drowsiness, with starting, dry heat, and frequent drinking; gagging and vomiting; dry lips and tongue; stools green, small, and frequent; every diaper soiled a little; head hot; child does not rest, starts at every noise; the child turns very red in face before and during each motion, which is watery, and expelled with great force.

Bismuth. Diarrhœa and vomiting, but the latter prevails; all food and drink are thrown up at once; abdomen bloated; pale face; blue rings under the eyes.

Bryonia. When hot weather seems to develop the attack, the child vomits its ingesta immediately; lumpy diarrhœa; colic, with much thirst for large quantities at a time; lips dry and parched.

Camphora. The skin is cold as marble, yet the child will not remain covered; great prostration and diarrhœa. Sometimes these cold spells only come on at night, and pass off in the morning; there may be neither vomiting nor purging, but only coldness and extreme prostration; rapid breathing.

Carbo veg. When bryonia fails. Putrid or bloody, offensive stools; face pale or greenish; the gums recede and bleed easily; abdomen distended; emission of large quantities of flatus; skin cold; tongue and breath cold; voice hoarse or lost.

Gratiola. Violent vomiting and purging of yellow substances, with much flatulency.

Ipecacuanha. Violent vomiting and purging at the same moment; the discharges from the bowels look like a fermented mass of yeast; great nausea, with pale face, and oppressed breathing; cutting colic,

with cries and restlessness; spasmodic loose cough and rattling of mucus; blue margins around eyes; ill-humor; wants to lie down; faintness.

Iris versicolor. Tympanitis. Diarrhœa and vomiting of food, bile, or of very sour fluid; profuse, frequent, watery stools, or mushy pappy stools, attended with discharge of fetid flatus; burning in rectum and anus after stool; pale face, with blueness around eyes.

Kreasot. Diarrhœa, with vomiting; the continuous vomiting and straining to vomit predominate; the child resists the tightening of anything around the abdomen, which increases the restlessness and pain; much thirst; gums hot; coldness of hands and feet; belching or hiccough when the child is carried.

Laurocerasus. Severe cholera infantum; green watery stools; drinks roll audibly through the œsophagus and intestines; suppression or retention of urine; dilated pupils; slow, feeble breathing; irregular imperceptible pulse.

Natrum sulph. Frequent attacks of violent colic, with rumbling in the abdomen; relieved by violent discharge of yellow water, with large quantities of flatus; stools more frequent during morning hours, after the child has been taken up and moved about.

Œnothera biennis. Summer diarrhœa of children (brain diarrhœa), with great prostration.

Sulphur. The disease generally begins after midnight, with vomiting and diarrhœa; stools watery green, involuntary, smelling sour or very offensive; sour vomiting (like calc.), with cold perspiration on face (veratrum, on forehead); pale face; fontanelles open; hands and feet cold from the start; the child lies in a stupor, with his eyes half open; not much thirst and entire suppression of urine. The child does not scream out violently as in apis, nor rolls his head as under bell.; excoriating discharges.

Tabacum. The child wants its abdomen uncovered, as it eases the nausea and vomiting produced by motion.

Tartarus emet. (Ant. tart.) Vomiting of food, with great effort, followed by debility; chilliness and **sleepiness**; vomits even the smallest quantity of water, with eager desire for it; watery, sometimes slimy and greenish diarrhœa, increased each time after taking the breast; pitiful whining before and during the attack, child gets only short naps; aversion and disgust for milk and every other kind of nourishment.

Veratrum alb. The least motion increases the nausea. Cold sweat on the forehead from vomiting, with great prostration; stool from the least movement of the body, thin and painless, with rumbling of the bowels; faintness at stool or immediately after; violent thirst for cold water, although the least quantity of fluid excites vomiting, with cold sweat, cold breath, and prostration.

1. Or the summer complaint shows itself more by diarrhœa, when other remedies may be preferable, as

Argentum nitr. Much loud flatus passing with the stools, which are dark-brown, green, like spinach flakes, watery, fetid; pains in the stomach after eating; child is very fond of sugar; relief of pain from belching up wind.

Baptisia. Very offensive diarrhœa, day and night; the child can

swallow nothing but milk; even the smallest quantity of solid food gags.

Benzoic acid. In children, especially during teething, light-colored, copious, very offensive stools; urine very strong-smelling, usually dark; much exhaustion, cold sweat on the head.

Bryonia. Diarrhœa from hot weather, or it is aggravated by the return of every spell of hot weather.

Calcarea carb. Fat children; infants with open fontanelles; involuntary, fetid, sour diarrhœa; gray, clay-like stools, frothy; thirst at night; bloated abdomen, with emaciation and good appetite; urine pungent, fetid, clear; muscles soft and flabby; head perspires, so as to wet the pillow.

Calcarea phosphorica. The child has had diarrhœa for some days; looks old and wrinkled, has a dry skin; passages about every hour; longing for bacon, ham-fat; white papescent stools; offensive flatus.

Chamomilla. Watery or greenish stools, like eggs beaten up; the child must be carried; is cross and feverish; the stools have the odor of rotten eggs and are excoriating.

China. Painless and undigested putrid stools, very copious; worse every other day.

Colocynth. Child has colic, relieved by carrying on its stomach; stools during or right after nursing, and undigested; stools small, bilious, frothy, frequent, preceded by severe colicky pains, coming on in paroxysms.

Colostrum. Great nervous irritability, listlessness, pale face, tongue coated yellow or white, sour vomiting; watery diarrhœa with colic; sour watery stools; **the whole child smells sour**; excoriating diarrhœa, watery, green, yellow, with colicky pains in hypogastrium, fever; emaciation from the profuse watery diarrhœa.

Croton tigl. Colic and diarrhœa immediately after nursing; the yellow liquid stool escapes suddenly, as with an expulsive spasm; stools occur while or soon after nursing.

Dulcamara. Every cool change of weather excites diarrhœa; also exposure in cold, damp places; stools are changeable, white, yellow, green, watery, sour-smelling; nausea accompanies the desire for stool; general prostration.

Elaterium. **Olive-green stools**, watery, gushing; watery discharges from the bowels of a frothy character.

Ferrum pyrophosph. Painless and involuntary diarrhœa, with undigested food, after nursing; diarrhœa, with nervous, spasmodic pains in abdomen, back, and anus; watery stools, with much flatulence, more frequent after taking food or drink; violent, exhausting diarrhœa.

Graphites. Soft, dark, half-digested, very offensive stools, followed by great, but transient prostration; sour stools, excoriating the external anus; eruptions on skin, from which oozes a glutinous fluid.

Helleborus. White jelly-like mucus, with burning and smarting in anus; diarrhœa preceded by colic, which is relieved after every stool.

Hepar sulph. Fetid stools; the child itself smelling sour.

Lachesis. Excessively offensive stools; sudden diarrhœa, with

great urging; thin, pasty, frequent stools during hot term; the child always awakens with distress.

Magnesia carb. Stools green, watery, frothy, sour-smelling, often with curds of milk, resembling the scum of a frog-pond; sour vomiting, with colic.

Mercur. Open fontanelles; large head; face pale, earthy; aphthæ; restless sleep; sour-smelling nightsweat, particularly on the forehead, which feels cold; much pain before the stool, great relief immediately after; stools frothy, slimy, bloody or dark-green, with much straining; the child's thighs and legs are cold and clammy, particularly at night.

Nitric acid. Green, mucous, bloody or putrid stools; putrid smell from the mouth; copious flowing saliva from ulcers on the mouth and tongue; exhaustion; mercurio-syphilis.

Nux moschata. Diarrhœa with indomitable disposition to sleep; stools offensive, copious, worse at night.

Opium. Diarrhœa from fright; involuntary evacuation of stool and urine; stool thin, frothy, profuse, followed with great relief; stool excessively offensive.

Paulinia sorbilis (Guarana). Green, profuse, **inodorous** stool.

Phosphoric acid. **Long-continued diarrhœa fails to weaken the child a great deal**; dark yellow, undigested, very offensive stools, or of yellow water, with meal-like sediment, worse night and morning, after eating; much flatulence; bloated abdomen; voracious appetite.

Phosphorus. Child drowsy, wants to sleep all the time; vomits water as soon as it gets warm in stomach; stools white, green, watery, gushing out like water from a hydrant; loss of hearing.

Podophyllum. Great desire for large quantities of water, but none for food; the head sweats much during sleep; gagging or empty retching, vomiting of green frothy mucus or of food; stools larger than could be expected from the amount of food taken; foul-smelling stools, profuse and gushing, each seeming to drain the patient dry, but soon he is full again; violent cramps of the feet, calves, and thighs, prolapsus ani; the child lies upon the mother's lap or on a pillow, constantly moaning, eyes half closed, and rolling its head from side to side. The little phosph. acid patient is playful and laughing, while a stream of liquid stool will overflow the diaper.

Psorinum. Dark-brown, thin, fluid stools, very offensive, like rotten eggs or carrion; great debility; profuse perspiration from the least exertion, and at night; dirty, sallow, greasy skin, with a partially developed eruption on forehead and chest; constant fretting and worrying; sleeplessness.

Pulsatilla. Irresistible desire for fresh air; colic and diarrhœa, worse at night; changeable stools, no two alike.

Ratania. Thin fetid stools, burning like fire in anus.

Rheum. Brown sour-smelling stools, with great urging; the whole child smells sour; pasty sour-smelling stool, accompanied by shivering, and followed by renewed urging in intestines; diarrhœa, arising from improper food, colds, and generally accompanied with excessive acidity in the bowels, cutting colic, and **nightly complaints**; sour, flat, slimy taste; copious diarrhœa, with vomiting and great debility.

Senna. Dark-colored water, with cutting pains, flatulency, but less severe than in jalapa (which has copious watery discharge, accompanied by screams and restlessness).

Sepia. Almost constant oozing from bowels; green or sour-smelling diarrhœa of children; **exhausting diarrhœa**; stool, having a putrid, sourish, fetid smell, expelled suddenly and the whole of it at once.

Silicea. **Child very much emaciated by long continuance of diarrhœa**; it nurses well, but the food passes through it undigested and fails to sustain it, alternating with loss of appetite and vomiting; open fontanelles; much perspiration about head; great thirst; emaciation; cold hands and feet, with cold sweat on them; rolling of head; suppressed secretion of urine; watery, very offensive stools.

Sulphuric acid. Frequent, large, watery, very offensive stools, with aphthæ and great irritability.

Sulphur. Particularly in children of delicate parents; the discharges are slimy, brown, green, or white, often marked with slight streaks of blood; redness around the anus, and excoriation between the thighs; hot palms and soles; dysuria; worse in the morning.

Veratrum alb. Stools profuse, watery, frequent, with thirst and vomiting; baby looks much exhausted after each spell; cold sweat on forehead from the least movement of the body.

Zincum. Feet constantly fidgety; on awaking, the child appears frightened, and its head rolls from side to side; during sleep it cries out (apis), starts, and jumps; painless, papescent diarrhœa for many days, but some colic after stool and emission of flatulence.

§ 8. **Claudicatio spontanea.** Stram. when left side is affected; when the leg becomes elongated: coloc., croc., rhus, sulph.; shortening of the leg: ambr., coloc., mez., oleander., phosph., sep.; frequently it is advisable to begin the treatment with bell., to be followed by calcarea. Compare Coxarthrocace.

§ 9. **Fever, infantile**, generally requires: acon., cham., coff., gels.; or bell., bor., ign., merc., nux v., pod.

Aconite. Great heat, with thirst; sleeplessness or restless sleep; child starts up from sleep with anguish and cries.

Belladonna. Much moaning, starting and jumping; very flushed face; red eyes; great heat of the face and other symptoms of cerebral congestion.

Borax. Child dreads downward motion; the infant has a hot head, hot mouth, and hot palms; sweat during the morning sleep; chilliness when taken up.

Chamomilla. Burning heat and redness of the skin, with frequent desire to drink; great restlessness, especially at night, with tossing about, anxiety, moaning; red face and cheeks, especially only one cheek; hot sweat about the head, even in the hairs; short anxious breathing, mucous rattling; short, dry, and panting cough, and convulsive twitchings of the limbs.

Coffea. The fever is not violent, but the nerves are irritated, with sleeplessness, restless sleep, and frequent sudden starting and waking from sleep; fretful mood, alternately merry or whining.

Gelsemium. The child is worse at night; the face is dark red, or has a dusky hue; a great deal of nervous restlessness; vertigo; the child is afraid of falling; sensitiveness to light and sound.

Ignatia. Great nervousness and chilliness of the child; it awakens from sleep with piercing cries, and trembles all over; spasms of

children, preceded by hasty drinking; convulsive jerking of the limbs.

Mercur. Tenderness of the pit of the stomach and abdomen; green slimy stools, with tenesmus; yellowish tinge of the countenance; urine dark and offensive; sore mouth.

Nux vom. The child is very cross and irritable; total loss of appetite; flatulence and pain in the stomach; constipation or difficult large stools; worse mornings.

Podophyllum. Remittent fever from excessive hepatic action; diarrhœa during dentition, with green sour stools in the morning; thirst but no appetite; everything the child takes turns sour, with belching of hot flatus, which is very sour.

§ 10. The **rash of infants** yields readily to acon., cham., and finally a dose of sulphur.

§ 11. **Gastric difficulties and colic of infants**: acon., ars., bar., bell., cham., calc., *cina*, hyosc., ipec., iris, lept., lyc., merc., magn. c., nux v., pod., puls., robin., rheum, sulph.

Aconite. Dry hot skin, sleeplessness, or restless sleep, the child cries much, bites its fist, and suffers from green or watery diarrhœa.

Arsenicum. The food passes undigested, the stools are offensive; much crying during and after nursing, or as soon as the child begins to take food; emaciation.

Baryt. c. Useful in colic of dwarfish children, who do not grow; the child feels hungry but does not eat; repletion after a little food, as if the food causes a load on the stomach.

Belladonna. The child cries out suddenly, and after a while it ceases crying as suddenly as it began, and appears as if nothing had been the matter; starting, with jerking of muscles; the child cries and moans a great deal.

Bryonia. The child has to be kept very still in order to relieve its colic and other sufferings; the stools are dark, dry, and hard, as if burnt.

Calc. carb. White chalklike stools; long-continued crying; inguinal hernia.

Chamomilla. Sour breath; pinching pains; flushed cheeks; tongue deeply covered with a thick, moist, yellowish-white coating, often with indented edges; distress after nursing; stools smell like rotten eggs, are green, chopped, and consist of white or yellow mucus.

China. Colic comes on at a certain hour every afternoon.

Cina. The principal seat of the pain is a fixed point above the navel; pulse normal, sometimes a litte frequent; pale and pinched face; colic relieved by pressure (pod.); the child is seldom quiet or good-natured, whether sleeping or awake; does not want to be touched.

Colocynthis. The child writhes in every possible direction, doubles itself up, and seems in great distress; pitiful crying.

Ignatia. Colic after taking the breast of the mother or nurse, who suffers from grief.

Ipecacuanha. Sickness of the stomach and fermented stools; excessive nausea and gagging.

Iris versicolor. Protracted nausea and painful vomiting of an extremely sour fluid, especially about an hour after a meal; belching

up of wind from the stomach with considerable force, or profuse emission of flatulence; colic and diarrhœa of bilious stools.

Jalapa. The child is good all day, but screams the whole night.

Lycopodium. The child always screams before urinating, and is relieved immediately afterwards; much rumbling and rattling in abdomen.

Magnesia carb. The colic is always relieved, whether by day or by night, by a green liquid stool.

Magnesia phos. Wind colic of small children with drawing up of legs, with or without diarrhœa; flatus neither passes up or down.

Mercurius sol. Colicky pains, relieved by a slimy, bloody stool, passed after much straining.

Nux vomica. **Colic, with constipation** (cham., with diarrhœa), caused by the stimulating food taken by the mother or nurse; large amount of flatus; constipation, with apparent frequent desire and effort to evacuate the bowels.

Opium. Abdominal troubles, caused by fright.

Podophyllum. An attack of colic at daylight every morning, causing an absolute retraction of the abdominal muscles.

Pulsatilla. Gastric catarrh, from ice-cream, fruit, or pastry, partaken by the nurse; the child is worse from evening all through the night.

Rheum. Violent pain, with cutting; the wind seems to rise up into the chest: very sour stools.

Senna. The child turns blue during its cries; caused by incarcerated flatus.

Stannum. The child's colic is relieved by firm pressure upon its abdomen (cina); relief can at once be obtained by resting its abdomen upon the shoulder of the nurse.

Staphisagria. Sufferings of pot-bellied children, with much colic and humid scaldhead; pains caused by a fit of chagrin or indisposition of the nurse; children in bad humor and cry for things, which, after getting, they petulantly throw away.

Sulphur. Pimply eruptions, filled with pus; excoriations; redness about the anus after a stool; it cures frequently the gastric and colicky troubles of children; child dislikes to be washed or bathed.

Veratrum album. Terrible colic, with coldness of the forehead; very cold feet with the colic; cold sweat on the skin, especially on the forehead.

§ 12. **Jaundice.** Icterus neonatorum generally passes off by itself after a few days; mercur. or china generally suffice for its removal; or, acon., cham., bry., nux. v.

§ 13. **Retention of urine**: *acon.*, bell., benz. ac., camph., canth., erigeron, hyosc., lyc., puls.

Aconite. Chief remedy with new-born babes, when they do not urinate in the first few days after birth.

Belladonna. Much moaning; distress; a sudden crying out from the retention.

Camphora. Unsuccessful urging to urinate; the urine passes only in drops and is burning.

Cantharis. Children pass only a few drops of urine with screams.

Ipecacuanha. Ischuria, with convulsions.

Lycopodium. Dysuria, with much rolling and rumbling of flatus in abdomen, and a reddish or sandy deposit in urine.

Nux vomica. Painful, ineffectual urging to urinate; urine passes in drops, with burning and tearing; spasmodic strangury.

Opium. The child is very drowsy and sleepy; the face is bloated; urine retained; bladder full, from nursing after passion of nurse.

Pulsatilla. Frequent, almost ineffectual, urging to urinate, with cutting pains.

Sulphur. In scrofulous children, where the retention occurs every time the child catches cold. (Dulc.).

Urine suppressed: sulph. (with hydrocephaloid), lyc., sil. (hydroceph.), carb. veg., apis, *ars.*, zinc., terebinth.

Urine strong, fetid, but clear: *calc. carb.;* strong, like horse urine: *nitr. ac.;* strong, turbid: *benz. ac.;* ammoniacal: *iod.;* milk-colored: *phos. ac.;* **fetid**: *ars., carb. veg., phos. ac.;* smelling like that of a cat: *viola tric.;* depositing a red sandy sediment: *lyc.;* with crying before passing: *sarsap.;* urine becomes sour or turbid with reddish sediment: *graph.;* sediment like flour: *calc. carb.;* acrid, fetid urine, aphthæ: *borax.*

§ 14. **Convulsions of infants**: acon., ambra., apis, ars., bell., caust., cham., cina, cupr., coff., gels., ign., ipec., kali brom., lach., lachn., lil. tigr., merc, nux v., op., scutel., stann., sulph., ver. alb., zizia.

Aconite. Great febrile excitement; hot dry skin; anxiety, anguish; convulsions from teething or otitis; startings; twitches of single muscles; child gnaws its fists, frets, cries; costive, or dark watery stools.

Æthusa cyn. Spasms with stupor, delirium; turning of the eyes downward; epileptiform spasms, with clenched thumbs, red face; dilated, staring, immovable pupils; foam at the mouth; teeth set; pulse small, hard, accelerated; great weakness; children cannot stand or hold up their head.

Agaricus. Spasms, with tremors of the body; involuntary movements while awake.

Amyl nitrite. Convulsions, with unconsciousness and inability to swallow; frequent piercing shrieks; after long-continued convulsions weak, emaciation with tendency to sweat easily from slight exertion; during convulsions rigidity of muscles of limbs.

Apis mel. Nervous restlessness; convulsions; trembling and jerking of the limbs; shrieking; boring the head in the pillow; cerebral affections.

Arnica. Spasms, in consequence of a fall or other injury.

Arsenicum. The child lies as if dead; pale, but warm; is breathless for some time; finally it twists its mouth, first to one side, then to the other; a violent jerk appears to pass through the whole body, and respiration and consciousness gradually return.

Belladonna. Starting from sleep, with a wild look, dilated pupils; heat of the head and hands; red eyes and flushed face; sopor after the spasm. Convulsions may commence in arm, and then the body be thrown forward and backward.

Bryonia. Spasms developed through repercussion of measles.

Camphora. Spasms from suppressed catarrh of the head or chest.

Causticum. Convulsive motions of the upper part of the body,

with feverish heat and coldness of the hands and feet. Convulsions of the extremities in the evening when the child is sleeping, with disturbed eyes and icy coldness of the body.

Chamomilla. Child makes itself stiff and bends backwards; kicks with the feet and screams immoderately. Convulsions of children; legs moved up and down; grasping and reaching with the hands; mouth drawn from side to side; eyes staring, jerking, and twitching even in sleep. The nurse may have had a fit of anger which causes the convulsions of the child.

Cicuta vir. Violent shocks through the head, arms, and legs, which cause them to jerk suddenly; spasmodic rigidity of the body, either opisthotonos or emprosthotonos. The child seems well and in great spirits, when suddenly it becomes rigid, then relaxation sets in, with great prostration. Tonic spasms, renewed from the slightest touch, or the least talking or walking about. Helminthiasis.

Cimicifuga. Children wake at night with a frightened look and trembling of the limbs.

Cina. Child is feeble, lax, and ailing; painful sensibility in the limbs of whole body on motion or touch; attacks worse early in morning and evening, and most violent after eating; convulsive attacks at night; spasms of children, with throwing the arms from side to side; convulsions of the extensor muscles, the child becomes suddenly stiff, followed by trembling of the whole body, with blue lips, and whining complaints of pain in throat, chest, and all the limbs; there is a clucking noise during convulsion as if water was poured out of a bottle from the throat down to abdomen; paralytic pains in arms and legs.

Coffea. Convulsions of teething children, with grinding of teeth and coldness of limbs, after over-excitement; weakly and excitable children.

Cuprum. Eclampsia of children during dentition; the spasm is often preceded by violent vomiting of phlegm; the clonic spasms begin in the fingers and toes; child lies on belly and spasmodically thrusts the breech up; after the convulsion the child screams, and turns and twists in all directions till another spasm occurs.

Cuprum acet. Spasms from retrocession of the eruption in scarlet fever.

Gelsemium. Convulsions from reflex irritation.

Helleborus. Convulsions of nursing children, with extreme coldness; the urine is very dark, and has a sediment like coffee-grounds; intense and intolerable pain in the head.

Hyoscyamus. Convulsions after meals; child sickens after eating, vomits or shows distress at the stomach; sudden shrieks and then insensible. Convulsive jerks; long-lasting spasms; frothy at the mouth.

Ignatia. Spasms return at the same hour every day; screaming and violent trembling all over; single parts seem to be convulsed; spasms of children, preceded by hasty drinking; convulsive twitchings, especially after fright or grief (of the nurse); convulsions during dentition, with frothing at the mouth, kicking with the legs.

Hepar s. c. Traumatic convulsions, caused by excessive pressure on the brain during delivery; trismus of new-born babes.

Ipecacuanha. Much nausea and vomiting, either before or during

a spasm; the child is spasmodically drawn in some direction; body rigid, stretched out, followed by spasmodic jerking of the arms; convulsions from indigestible food or from suppressed eruption.

Kreasot. Convulsion from the swelling of a gum over a tooth which is not quite through; great restlessness, wants to be in motion all the time, and screams the whole night; bronchial irritation from dentition; teeth look black and decay as fast as they appear. Otitis.

Laurocerasus. Much gasping for breath before, during, or after a spasm, with bluish tint of the skin; after fright; emaciation.

Lycopodium. Spasms from incarcerated flatus, with screaming, foaming at the mouth, throwing the arms about, unconsciousness.

Melilotus. Convulsions in nervous children during dentition.

Mercurius. Convulsions, with cries, rigidity, bloated abdomen; itching of the nose and throat; worse at night, from suppressed salivation.

Nux vom. Convulsions in the child from indigestion, especially through the high living of the nurse, from emotions in the nurse, as anger; the spasms begin with an aura in the epigastrium; spasms renewed by the least touch, followed by deep sleep.

Opium. Spasms from fright, anger (in nurse); in children from approach of strangers; in new-born babes, screaming before or during the spasm; after attack deep sleep; stupor between spasms.

Silicea. Spasms which return at the change of the moon or at night; convulsions after vaccination; attacks preceded by coldness of the left side, shaking and twisting of the left arm.

Stannum. Spasms during dentition, with worm symptoms, more excitability, more disturbance of the brain, and more fear than in cina.

Stramonium. Suppression of an eruption, or the exanthem fails to come out; the child is afraid and shrinks back from objects on first seeing them; opisthotonic convulsions from bright dazzling objects, water, or touch; abdomen puffed; body very hot; spasms continually change character.

Tart. emet. Spasms from repelled eruptions, with paleness of the skin and much difficulty of breathing; great prostration and faintness.

Terebinthina. Dentition accompanied by suppression of urine and convulsions; child is wakeful at night, screaming as if frightened, has a staring look, clenches his fingers; twitchings in different parts of the body; picking of nose; dry short cough; aching in limbs and head; burning soreness and interstitial distension of gums; **otitis infantilis.**

Veratrum alb. Convulsions of children, with pale face and cold sweat on forehead; cough before or after the spasm; trembling all over.

Zincum. Twitching in various muscles; the whole body of the child jerks during sleep; the child is cross before attack; body hot; restless at night; fidgety feet; right side twitches; pale children during teething.

§ 15. **Muscular debility of infants,** in consequence of which they learn to walk with difficulty: arg. nitr., acid. acet., bell., brucea antidysenterica (weak ankles of children), calc., caust., pinus silvestris, natr. mur., sil., sulph., phos., agar., allium sat.

Infantile paralysis: acon., arn., bell., *caust.*, *gels.*, hyosc., merc., nux v., rhus, sulph.

Ankles weak: *caust.*, natr. carb., natr. mur. (also topically), sulph. ac., sulph., calc. carb., calc. phosph.

Child cannot stand, spine weak: sulph., calc. carb., calc. phos. (head drops), sil.

§ 16. **Asphyxia or apparent death of new-born infants.** Dissolve 1 grain of *antim. tart.* in 8 ounces of water, either as an injection or per os in drop doses, a few drops every fifteen minutes. Where it fails, give *opium* if the face of the child is blue, or *china* if pale. After the baby shows signs of life, give *aconite* where the face is red or blue, and *china* if pale.

Aconite. The child is hot, purple-hued, pulseless, and breathless, or nearly so.

Belladonna. Face very red and eyeballs greatly injected.

China. Where profuse hæmorrhage was the apparent cause.

Tart. emet. The child is pale and breathless, although the cord still pulsates.

Camphora may be given a few minutes after ant. tart. if the latter should fail. Do not neglect artificial respiration.

§ 17. **Sleeplessness of infants.**

Aconite. Sleeplessness, restlessness, feverish heat; continual tossing about, from fear, fright, or anxiety.

Ambra. Child cannot sleep; it is nervous and irritable and when asleep awakens weak and unrefreshed; body cold.

Belladonna. Sleeplessness after weaning, with constant cries for hours and even days; starts during sleep, as if in fright; body icy cold all night, head burning hot; wetting the bed.

Chamomilla. Sleeplessness, with colic and screams, restless sleep or moaning, starting up, crying out, and tossing about during sleep; hot sweat about head; child must have motion; wants to be carried about.

Coffea. The child is so playful that it is hard for him to fall asleep; excitable and weakly children.

Cypripedium. The child is excitable, laughs and plays at unwonted hours; is very wakeful, and laughs even in sleep.

Gelsemium. Sleeplessness, a wide-awake feeling during dentition, with violent itching of face, head, and shoulders; face red; child nervous, excitable, with profuse flow of clear urine, alternating with drowsiness.

Hyoscyamus. Child sobs and cries in sleep; sleeplessness from nervous irritation; **excessive wakefulness, alternating with drowsiness**; strabismus.

Jalapa. Sleeplessness, with colic and screams.

Opium. Sleeplessness, with acuteness of hearing, which prevents sleep; or, instead of coffea, where the nurse is in the habit of drinking coffee.

Sticta pulm. Sleeplessness, from nervousness or from cough.

Staphisagria. The child wakes, pushes everything away, and wants everybody to go away; restlessness at night, as if from frightful dreams, calls for her mother often.

Stramonium. Child will not go to sleep in the dark, but will soon fall asleep in a brilliantly-lighted room.

§ 18. **Hiccough**: acon., nux v., puls.

§ 19. **Aphthæ or thrush.**

Æthusa cyn. The aphthous condition causes great distress; profuse salivation or dryness of the mouth; vomiting of milk, or of a substance resembling milk; diarrhœa of undigested food, or constipation; much crying, as if from colic.

Apis. Rosy-red mouth and fauces; mucous surface swollen; tongue swollen and studded with small blisters, also in clusters on the tongue or along its border; slight thirst.

Arsenicum. The aphthæ assume a livid or bluish appearance, with great weakness or diarrhœa; ptyalism; great exhaustion.

Arum triph. Great swelling of lining membrane and tongue; will not or cannot open mouth; mouth raw, burning, bleeding; putrid odor; lips as if scalded; lips and nose chapped and bleeding; picks nose and lips.

Baptisia. Gums ooze blood and look dark, purplish, fetid odor; tongue brown; great exhaustion; offensive stools; can swallow only fluids, even a small lump of thickened milk causes gagging; profuse salivation.

Borax. Child frequently lets go the nipple, showing signs of pain in mouth from nursing; mouth hot, mucous surface of palate shrivelled; red blisters on tongue; child cries when nursing; urine of the odor of cat's urine.

Bryonia. The mouth is usually dry with thirst; dry lips, rough and cracking; the child does not like to take hold of the breast, but when once its mouth is moistened, it draws well.

Calcarea carb. Dry mouth alternating with salivation; constitutional symptoms will give the indication.

Carbo veg. Gums recede and bleed easily; oozing of blood; mouth hot; bloody saliva; edges of gums yellow, indented.

Capsicum. Suitable to fat, but flabby, sluggish children; small, burning blisters in mouth, having a carrion-like odor.

Hepar. White aphthous pustules on inside of lips and cheeks, and on tongue.

Hydrastis. Tenacious mucus hangs in shreds from the mouth; tongue red, raw, blistered, red papillæ; weak children; eczema on forehead at margin of hair, worse from being washed; bloody, purulent mucus from nose.

Iodum. Aphthous eruption in the mouth, offensive odor; copious saliva; nasal catarrh thin, excoriating.

Kali bichrom. Aphthous ulcers, deeply corroding; stringy mucus in mouth and throat, nasal catarrh.

Kali chlor. Follicular stomatitis, with extreme fetor.

Lachesis. Ulcers bluish, fluids return through nose; can bear no clothing to touch the face or neck.

Mercurius. Scorbutic gums; saliva copious, offensive, bloody; ulcers with bases like lard; inflammation of the whole buccal cavity and ulcers upon gums; glands swollen; diarrhœa, with tenesmus.

Mercurius corros. Mouth terribly swollen; lips swollen and everted; ptyalism; nose sore and stuffed up with a gluey secretion.

Muriatic acid. Stomacace of nursing children, patch on the right side of tongue, large, irregular, very deep; tongue sore, bluish, deep ulcer with black base and vesicles; mouth as if glued up with insipid mucus; much salivation, fetid breath.

Natrum mur. Scorbutic gums, blisters in and around the mouth, etc.

Nitric acid. Offensive, yellow ulcers; blisters on lips, salivation, gums sore, etc.

Phytolacca. Small ulcers on inside of right cheek, very painful, profuse salivation.

Ranunculus scel. Tongue looks as if covered with "islands."

Salicylic acid. Mouth dotted with white patches; burning, scalded feeling; ulcers on tip of tongue.

Staphisagria. Gums ulcerated, spongy, white, receding, bleed easily; mouth and tongue full of blisters; child weak, sickly; sunken eyes and surrounded with blue rings; cervical glands swollen; offensive odor from mouth.

Sulphuric acid. Mouth very painful, and child very weak; yellowish aphthæ in mouth and on gums; whitish ulcers; ptyalism; easily bleeding gums; ecchymoses.

Sulphur. Sour, fetid smell; gums bleed; blisters and vesicles; saliva mixed with blood; excoriations about anus, etc.

§ 20. **Coryza or stoppage of the nose.** Compare Catarrh.

Aconite. At the very start it will cut short the fever and the catarrh.

Ammonium carb. Snuffles; the child's nose is stuffed; it starts up every time it tries to go to sleep; lachrymation; rattling of phlegm in trachea and bronchi.

Ammonium mur. Coryza of children, discharge bluish.

Arum triphyllum. Profuse coryza, the fluid burning and ichorous; making the nostrils and lips sore; feverishness, and hot dry skin.

Cepa. Profuse, watery, excoriating discharge, with violent cough and lachrymation.

Chamomilla. Watery or mucous discharge from the nose.

Dulcamara. Dry cough, worse in the open air, and from every cold change in the weather.

Elaps cor. Snuffles of children; coryza from the least current of air; white and watery mucous discharge from nose.

Euphrasia. Profuse fluent coryza, and acrid lachrymation; ulceration of the margins of the eyelids.

Iodum. Fluent coryza, with general heat of skin; **discharge of nose hot.**

Kali bichr. Discharge from nose, tough and stringy; sometimes, extending to the throat, it causes choking.

Mercurius. Nostrils red, raw, and ulcerated; frequent sneezing and profuse fluent coryza.

Nux vom. Coryza prevents infants from breathing while nursing, worse at night or towards morning.

Sambucus. The **nose seems perfectly dry**, and completely obstructed, preventing breathing and nursing; **constant snuffles.**

Sticta pulm. Constant irritation in the nose to blow it, but no discharge.

Sulphur. Profuse fluent coryza, like clear water.

Tart. emet. Obstruction of the nose, with much rattling in the trachea and bronchi

§ 21. **Bronchial catarrh.** (Often a symptom of atrophy; frequently also tuberculosis.)

Antimon. tart. Cyanotic symptoms; dyspnœa, child cannot nurse; cries with cough, also coughs when angry.

Arsenicum. Dry cough, or with frothy sputum and emphysematous dyspnœa; worse in winter.

Calcarea carb. Catarrh and chronic blennorrhagia of the trachea and lungs; rattling of mucus; loose cough.

Calcarea phos. Cough with yellow expectoration; child gets a suffocative attack when lifted up from the cradle; cough during difficult dentition, with fever. dryness, and thirst, **better lying down, worse when getting up** (mangan. acet.).

Conium. Dry, teasing cough, worse when lying; dry, spasmodic, nightly, almost continuous cough, especially in scrofulous children.

Hepar. Tracheal and bronchial inflammation in children, with continual fever and headache, difficult, short, anxious breathing, hoarse voice, violent, dry, painful, alternately rough and hollow-sounding cough, worse by eating and drinking anything cold, by cold air, talking or crying.

Iodum. Croupy, hoarse cough, worse in warm wet weather; tendency to bronchial and pulmonary congestion.

Kali bichrom. Fat, chubby, light-haired children; wheezing cough, with retching and expectoration of tough mucus, which forces him to sit up, bent forward; sensation of choking on lying down; worse when undressing, after eating.

Kali carb. Predominant stitches; incipient pulmonary phthisis with exhausting dry cough, short breathing, purulent expectoration, weakness, and emaciation.

Kali hydriod. Lungs hepatized; sputum frothy, green, looking like soapsuds.

Lycopodium. Persistent catarrhs of respiratory organs, with copious expectoration of large quantities of pus, day and night; general weakness; emaciation of upper part of body, while the lower portion is distended; child takes cold very easily.

Phosphor. Violent cough, quick breathing, oppression of chest; cough, with diarrhœa, hoarseness; **capillary bronchitis**; cough worse coming from the warm room into the cold air.

Silicea. Rachitic children; pain under sternum; loose cough with purulent sputa; nightsweats.

Sulphur. Dry cough, flushes of heat, rattling of mucus; sputum yellow, purulent; weak chest; scrofulosis.

§ 22. **Vomiting of infants.**

If not depending on acute diseases, and continuing even after strict dietary rules have been enforced, may be relieved by *ars.*, ipec., nux v., puls.; or, bry., ferr. ac., when the vomiting takes place after more solid food, and never at other times.

Vomiting of blood: arn., ars., ipec., nux v.

Regurgitation or vomiting of milk: æthusa, bry., calc., cina, iod., ipec., lyc., nux v., sil., sulph.

Vomiting of ingesta: calc., cham., chin., fer., ipec., iris, lyc., nux v., phosph., puls., sil., sulph.

Bilious vomiting: ars., bry., cham., chin., ipec., merc., nux v., puls., sep., veratr. alb.

Fecal vomiting: acon., bell., nux v., op., plumb.

§ 23. **Constipation of infants.**

Alumina. A want of action in the rectum; the child has to make a very great effort even for a soft stool.

Antimon. crud. Hard white lumps and high-colored urine; colic; no appetite.

Bryonia. Fæces hard, and so large as to give great pain in passing them; dry lips and mouth; alternate constipation and diarrhœa.

Calc. carb. Hard undigested stools of a light color; claylike, gray, fecal.

Calc. phos. Hard stool, causing great depression, itching or stitching in anus.

Causticum. Hard, knotty stool, like sheep's dung, with red face from straining.

Graphites. Mucus-coated stools of uncommon size and very large; humid eruptions all over the body.

Hepar. Hard, difficult stool, but even if not hard, expelled with difficulty; often with eruptions in bends of joints.

Lycopodium. Perfect inertia of intestines; difficult stools, which it is almost impossible to pass; much flatulence.

Magnesia mur. Stools crumbling as they pass the verge of the anus; frequent desire to stool.

Nitric acid. Pains of evacuation great during and after passage, as though the little sufferer has fissures at the anus.

Nux vom. Stools large, difficult, or small, frequent, and painful, with much colic. Antiperistaltic action of the intestinal canal.

Opium. The stools occur in round, hard, black balls. Perfect inertia of the bowels.

Plumbum. The stools are composed of conglomerate balls, like sheep's manure.

Sepia. The stools are very difficult to discharge; they seem to remain in the lower part of rectum, and to require the assistance of the nurse for their removal.

Silicea. The stools are with difficulty forced to the very verge of the anus, when they slip back again; rectum inactive; spine weak.

Veratrum alb. Fæces cannot be passed from inertia of the rectum, but a healthy stool can be procured at any time by an injection; pallor and cold sweat from the exertion; general depression of vitality.

§ 24. **Intertrigo or chafing of infants.**

Calc. carb. In very fat and fleshy children of leucophlegmatic constitution.

Carbo veg. Much rawness of the parts affected, particularly in very warm weather.

Chamomilla. The excoriations irritate the already irritable infants; constant crying.

Graphites. The affected parts discharge a quantity of transparent glutinous fluid, especially behind the ears and between the thighs.

Hepar. The chafing extends by means of pimples which arise just beyond the raw surface.

Lycopodium. Offensive and bleeding excoriation.

Mercur. sol. The excoriation is much worse at night; it is raw and bloody; depriving of sleep.

Sepia. Delicate skin; the least injury tends to ulceration.

Sulphur. Much itching of the skin in general, and of the parts affected.

§ 25. **Hydrocele**: *sil.*, graph., apis, ars., con.; congenital: puls.

§ 26. **Ailments of dentition.**

For **sleeplessness**: acon., ambra, bor., cham., coff., cypriped., stict.

For **feverish states**: acon., bell., bor., cham., coff., gels., nux v., sil.

For **nervousness and restlessness**: acon., bell., cham., coff., iod., kali brom., kreas., melilotus.

For **dry and spasmodic cough**: cham., cina, nux v., kali bichrom.

For **slow dentition**: calc. carb., dolichos., kreas., sulph., tereb.

§ 27. Compare Atrophy, Angina, Eclampsia, Rachitis, Scrofula, etc.

CHLOASMA.

Liverspots: calc., col., con., hep., hyosc., kali bichr., nitr. ac., phosph., sep., sulph.

CHLOROSIS.

1, *calc.*, *lyc.*, *puls.*, sep., *sulph.*; 2, apis, ammon. c., alumina, abrotanum, carb. v., *chin.*, *con.*, *ferr.*, *helon.*, *natr. mur.*, *phosph.*, plumb.; 3, ant. crud., aral., caust., crot., cyclam., graph., hell., ign., ipec., kali, nux v., sab., senecio, spig., sulph. ac., zinc.

Aletris far. Anæmic debility of chlorotic girls and pregnant women, suffering from slow digestion and flatulence; scanty pale menses, or amenorrhœa.

Alumina. Constant chilliness, craving for chalk; scanty pale menses; hysterical jerks and spasmodic laughter; anxiety; **impelled to suicide when seeing a knife**; low-spirited when awaking.

Antim. crud. Menses commence at an early period, are profuse, and cease afterwards; headache; peevishness; loss of appetite; irregular stool; excessive laziness and weakness; must lie down for hours; deep and unrefreshing sleep at night.

Arsenicum. High degree of debility, with excessive irritability; œdematous paleness; cardiac disturbances, even during rest; complete gastro-ataxia; **pernicious anæmia**; febrile chlorosis, with dropsy and petechial effusion.

Belladonna. Laziness and indisposition to work or stir; great general debility, with weariness and a desire to sleep in the afternoon; shortness of breath; extreme paleness of the face changes immediately to redness, with cold cheeks and hot forehead.

Calcarea carb. Scrofula; disposition to cold and diarrhœa; great weakness or curvature of the spine; vertigo on going upstairs; disgust for meat; craving for sour and indigestible things; after eating, swelling of the stomach and palpitation of the heart; menses too often, too profuse, or wanting; leucorrhœa; great shortness of breath; great muscular debility; walking wearies and makes the heart palpitate; sitting causes backache and headache, therefore constant inclination to lie down; hands and feet feel cold and damp; the fingers appear dead. Imaginary fears about her state of health.

China. Result from loss of vital fluids, with tendency to œdematous swellings and dropsical effusions. Sour belching; poor digestion; bloated abdomen.

Cina. On drinking wine, she shudders as though it were vinegar; spasmodic yawning; headache; pain in the chest and back, caused by fixing the eyes steadily upon some object, as when sewing; all pains worse by external pressure; spells of intermittent fever at 4 P.M., with thirst and coldness of the hands and feet; colic and vomiting of ingesta; afterwards heat and sweat, followed by deep sleep.

Conium. Amenorrhœa; genitals very sensitive; constant dry heat all over without thirst; stitching pain in hepatic region and heaviness of the limbs; weeping mood; anxiousness and restlessness.

Cyclamen. Suppressed menses or scanty painful menstruation; headache; **vertigo**; swollen eyelids; pale face, lips, and gums; loss of appetite; no thirst; constipation; palpitation; constant chilliness; **dread of fresh air**; disinclination to move and to work; constant drowsiness; wants to be alone, and weeping does her good.

Ferrum. (Arseniate of iron.) **Anæmia**; great paleness of the face, which is very apt to turn suddenly fiery red; dyspnœa and beating of the heart; muscles feeble and easily exhausted; frequent vomiting of ingesta, especially after eating and from motion; gastrodynia; menses either suppressed or watery; general emaciation; œdema; cool skin; constant chilliness and evening fever, simulating very closely hectic fever, simple uncomplicated chlorosis (diminution of hæmoglobin).

Graphites. Scanty, pale, delaying menses or amenorrhœa; cool vagina; aversion to coitus; œdema of the eyelids, external genital organs, and abdominal parietes; face pale and yellowish.

Helonias. Profound debility, as after severe acute diseases; amenorrhœa marked by general atony; prolapsus uteri from want of muscular tonicity; loss of sexual desire and power, with or without sterility; mind exceedingly dull and inactive.

Ignatia. Sensitive, nervous, and hysteric women, inclined to spasmodic and intermittent complaints, and where the trouble is induced by mental emotions, such as fright, grief, disappointed love.

Ipecacuanha. Headache, as though the brain were mashed, with nausea and vomiting; miliary eruptions on the forehead and cheeks by spells; pale face, and pale mucous membranes; scanty and short menses; weak pulse, cold hands; morose, enjoys nothing.

Natrum mur. Chronic cases, and cachectic persons, with dead, dirty, withered skin; palpitation and fluttering of the heart; suppressed menstruation; leucorrhœa; diminished sexual desire; oppression and anxiety of the chest; sadness.

Nux vom. Abdominal functions out of order.

Phosphorus. Deepseated chronic cases, with tubercular diathesis, brought on by depressing mental influences, such as grief, worriment, by exhausting bodily causes. Puffiness around the eyes; dry hacking cough; great weakness in the sexual organs; leucorrhœa; total loss of energy in all the organic functions of the body.

Plumbum. Want of breath and great oppression of the chest from motion; palpitation of the heart; anasarca; great muscular weakness.

Pulsatilla. Weakness and sluggishness in the circulation; soft and irregular pulse, and palpitation of the heart, malassimilation, with

signs of anæmia, such as dizziness when rising; amenorrhœa, or scanty slimy menses, which appear too late; patient feels better in the open air. (Cyclamen, dreads the fresh air.)

Sepia. Bearing down as if everything would issue out of the genitals; leucorrhœa, yellowish and passing away in starts; swelling of the external genital organs, with itching, burning, and soreness; palpitation of the heart, intermittent pulsations of the heart; nausea brought on even by the smell of cooking.

Senecio aureus. Chlorosis in scrofulous girls, with dropsy; anæmia; dysmenorrhœa, especially where the strumous habit is present; leucorrhœa instead of the menses, or with urinary troubles; retarded and scanty menses.

Sulphur. Heat of the head, with cold feet; frequent unsuccessful desire for stools; leucorrhœa; oppression of the chest, with palpitation of the heart; exhaustion even from talking; feels worse when standing, and faint before dinner; perspires easily.

CHOLERA AND CHOLERINE.

§ 1. The best remedies are: 1, *ars.*, camph., *cupr.*, ipec., sec., *veratr.*; 2, bell., canth., carb. v., cham., chin., cic., coloc., dulc., hyosc., iris v., lach., laur., n. vom., op., phos. ac., podoph., puls.

§ 2. SPORADIC CHOLERA, during the summer heat, give: ars., cham., chin., coloc., dioscor., *dulc.*, euphorb. cor., gnaphal., ipec., iris, merc., podoph., *veratr.*

For ASIATIC OR EPIDEMIC CHOLERA: 1, *ars.*, camph., ipec., *veratr.*; 2, carb. v., *cupr.*, *sec.*; 3, bell., canth., cham., cic., kal. hydrocyan., jatroph. c., laur., merc., n. vom., phos., phos. ac.; 4, oxygenized water.

For CHOLERINE or for diarrhœa during the cholera; 1, ars.; 2, ipec., phos. ac., podoph., *sec.*, *veratr.*; 3, cupr., gratiola, phos.

A species of cholera arising from **chagrin or anger**, requires: 1, cham.; 2, coloc., if anger and chagrin were combined.

§ 3. For ASPHYCTIC CHOLERA (the pulse hardly to be felt): 1, ars., camph., veratr.; 2, carb. v., kal. hydrocyan.; 3, acon.

For CYANOTIC CHOLERA: 1, camph., verat.; 2, carb. v., kal. hydroc., sec.; 3, ars., ipec., laur., op.

When DIARRHŒA prevails: 1, verat.; 2, ars.; 3, ipec., sec.; 4, cupr., jatr., phos., phos. ac.; 5, carb. v., cham., dulc., ferr., merc., podoph., sulph.

When VOMITING prevails: 1, ipec.; 2, iris, verat.; 3, ars., jatr.; 4, n. vom.

When SPASMS prevail: 1, camph.; 2, cupr., verat.; 3, ipec., sec.; 4, cham., coloc., lauroc., op.

§ 4. For SINGLE AILMENTS, without true cholera (cholerosis).

For DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING AND OPPRESSION OF THE CHEST: 1, carb. v.; 2, acon., chin., n. vom., sulph.; 3, bell., bry., rhus.

For HICCOUGH: acon., ars., bry., cupr., lach., nux m., nux v., ver., zinc.

For ABDOMINAL SPASMS AND COLIC: 1, cham., verat.; 2, camph., coloc.; 3, ars., cupr., n. vom., op.

For DIARRHŒA: 1, veratr.; 2, ipec.; 3, ars., phos., phos. ac., sec.; 4, carb. v., cham., coloc., crot. tig., cupr., ferr., merc., sulph.

For VOMITING: 1, ipec.; 2, verat.; 3, ars., carb. v., iris, n. vom., tabac.

For FEVER: 1, acon.; 2, bell., gels., verat. vir.

For FEAR AND ANXIETY: 1, ars., verat.; 2, acon., calc., ign.; 3, carb. v., ipec., lach., op.

For GASTRIC DIFFICULTIES, loss of appetite, nausea, etc.: 1, ipec., verat.; 2, ign., merc., n. vom., puls.; 3, bell., bry., carb. v., rhus, sulph.

For HEADACHE: 1, camph.; 2, bell., veratr.; 3, bry., hyosc., ign., n. vom.

For MALAISE AND DEBILITY: 1, chin.; 2, ars., carb. v., ferr., verat.; 3, ign., ipec., n. vom.

For VERTIGO: 1, camph.; 2, bell.; 3, hyosc., lach., n. vom., op.

For SPASMS IN THE CALVES OF THE LEGS: 1, cupr.; 2, camph., verat.; 3, coloc.

§ 5. For the CONSEQUENCES OF CHOLERA, the following remedies have been recommended: acon., bell., bry., canth., carb. v., chin., hyosc., op., phos. ac., rhus, stram., sulph.

If the CEREBRAL SYSTEM is involved: bell., lach., op.; or acon., hyosc., stram.

For INFLAMMATORY affections: acon., verat. vir.

For GASTRIC AND ABDOMINAL affections: bell., bry., carb. v., merc., rhus, sulph.

For NAUSEA: carb. v., n. vom., lach.

For PULMONARY AFFECTIONS: 1, acon., bell., bry., carb. v., rhus, sulph.; 2, arg. nitr., cic.

For GENERAL DEBILITY: china.

For DEBILITY OF THE INTESTINAL CANAL: phos., sulph.

For TYPHOID AFFECTION: 1, hyosc.; 2, bry., rhus; 3, bapt., bell., carb. v., cocc., lachn., op., phos. ac., stram.

§ 6. Particular indications:

Aconite. Premonitory stage, with nausea, sweat, and diarrhœa; white stools and red urine; hypogastrium painful and sore to the touch; weakness of bowels from former purgatives; sensation as if a warm liquid came out of the anus; acute congestion of the mucous membranes; after eating fruit. When cholera is fully developed, aconite may be still indicated, for inclination to vomit with violent diarrhœa; vomiting and watery diarrhœa; hippocratic countenance; bluish face, with black lips, terror and imbecility in the face; cold limbs, with blue nails; collapse.

Arsenicum. Stomach as much disturbed as the lower bowels: prostration profound; incessant restlessness and change of position; intense thirst, satiated for a few moments by a small quantity of water, but that little aggravates all symptoms, especially vomiting and purging; violent vomiting of watery, bilious, or slimy, green, brown, or black masses; lips and tongue dry, blackish, and cracked; **icy coldness of the skin, and clammy sweat, with subjective heat**; pains violent, and burning in the epigastrium; discharges, **not rice water**, but frequent, scanty, a dark or yellowish water; hippocratic countenance; small, feeble, intermittent or tremulous pulse; tonic spasms of the fingers and toes.

Belladonna. **Typhoid variety**; coma, with half-opened, distorted eyes, grating of the teeth, distortion of the mouth or great restless-

ness; desire to escape; stitches in the side or burning of the abdomen; burning heat and redness of the face, and desire for cold drinks; accelerated pulse, which is more or less full, but not hard.

Camphora. At the commencement, when there is neither thirst, vomiting, nor purging, but great muscular prostration, occurring simultaneously with mental apathy, coldness of the whole surface; hoarseness; intense anguish; stupor; icy coldness and blueness of the limbs, face, and tongue, with painful cramps in the extremities and calves; dulness of sense, moaning, tetanus, and trismus. **Dry cholera**, representing a terrible shock to the great sympatheticus.

Cantharis. The urinary passages involved, with violent burning in the hypogastrium; rumbling in the abdomen; bloody stools with tenesmus; heat in the abdomen; great restlessness; cerebral symptoms. Suppression or retention of urine, even uræmic coma, delirium, and convulsions.

Carbo veg. Useful even in the premonitory stage after exposure to great heat of the sun or of fire, as for cooks, blacksmiths, masons, etc., **ushered in by hæmorrhage from the bowels**, associated with flatulence; **algid stage**; incipient paralysis with **complete collapse** of pulse, or with congestion of blood to the chest and head after cessation of the spasms; diarrhœa and vomiting, with oppression of the chest and coma; the cheeks are red and covered with clammy sweat; tympanitic distension of abdomen; hoarseness or total loss of voice; hiccough during every motion.

Cicuta. **Loud-sounding dangerous hiccough**; little diarrhœa, but the vomiting alternates with violent **tonic spasms of the chest**; sopor; convulsions; staring or upturned eyes; heavy breathing; congestion of blood to the head or chest; vomiting or diarrhœa.

Colocynthis. Vomiting, first of the ingesta, afterwards of green substances, with violent colic; retention of urine; cramps in the calves; frequent watery diarrhœa, which with every new stool becomes more colorless and watery.

Croton tigl. After violent nausea, violent vomiting of ingesta; sudden attacks of vomiting, yellowish-white frothy fluid, with the most violent efforts of the stomach; anguish, oppression, and pressure in stomach; nausea, and much water in the mouth; burning in stomach; many liquid stools, with tenesmus; no colic, or nausea and colic; yellow-colored water running out like a shot; violent purging, with a disagreeable sensation through the whole body, and a nauseous taste; sweat during stool; weakness, fainting spells.

Cuprum. **Spasmodic variety.** Spasms first in lower limbs, then in the upper ones, then in the muscles of abdomen and chest; threatening suffocative syncope, invading diaphragm and muscles of heart; drink descends with a gurgling noise; **desire for warm food and drink** rather than cold; horrid colic, with the nausea and vomiting; drinking sips of cold water prevents vomiting; vomiting water after slight nausea, with tears in eyes; **spasms in throat prevent speech**; cholera collapse, with coldness, blue surface, deathly nausea, suffocation, epigastric distress, and cramps; uræmic eclampsia in cholera, with loquacious delirium and asthma, followed by apathy, cold tongue and breath, and deathlike prostration.

Cuprum ammoniato-sulphuricum. Excessive thirst, con-

stant vomiting of large quantities of fluid, which pour, as it were, away; cramps in the calves of the legs.

Elaterium. Profuse watery diarrhœa, without vomiting; stools frequent, frothy, watery, and of a pea-green color; cutting-griping pains in the bowels; chilliness, with continued yawning; the whole attack followed by great prostration.

Euphorbia corollata. Violent vomiting of large quantities of water, mixed with mucus; then clear fluid like rice-water, and purging of watery light-yellow liquid, with **warm sweat** on forehead and face; the ejections are thrown out with much force; deathlike sense of faintness and exhaustion.

Gratiola. Cholera resulting from drinking excessive quantities of water of moderate coolness; yellow-green, frothy, watery stools, gushing out forcibly, with rumbling in abdomen; **cold feeling in abdomen;** frequent spitting, with inclination to vomit; nausea not relieved by vomiting.

Hydrocyanic acid. Pulselessness; cold clammy sweat; involuntary stools; staring, fixed look, with dilated pupils; breathing slow, deep, gasping, difficult, and spasmodic, at long intervals; apparently dead.

Hyoscyamus. Typhoid symptoms after the vomiting, diarrhœa and coldness has ceased, with dulness of sense, wandering looks; red and hot face; spasms and rumbling in abdomen; hiccough, with involuntary micturition and foaming at the mouth.

Ipecacuanha. Frequent vomiting, the purging not being violent; a mild form caused by eating fat meat or sweet cake; griping, pinching pains in abdomen; worse from motion, better by rest; vertigo and confusion of head.

Iris versicolor. Choleraic features; burning in mouth and fauces as if on fire; vomiting of food, then of bile, with great heat and sweat; burning distress in epigastrium; stools yellow, watery, corrosive, with burning in rectum; burning in urethra after micturition; sunken eyes; **ice-cold tongue,** cold limbs, and cramps with the rice-water stools.

Jatropha curcas. Easy vomiting of large quantities of a watery substance like albumen; diarrhœa, contents of rectum gush out like a torrent; anxiety, with burning at the stomach; anguish, with coldness of body; viscid sweat; violent cramps in lower limbs; calves look like flat splints; abdomen flattened after many stools.

Laurocerasus. Absence of vomiting and stools; asphyxia; coldness of body, pulselessness; cloudiness of the brain, fainting; tetanic spasms; suppression or retention of urine; sensation of constriction in the throat when swallowing.

Nicotin. Thirstlessness, without vomiting or diarrhœa, with icy-cold forehead, and without any sign of action in the vegetative muscles; slow, irregular, intermittent pulse; oppressed breathing; anxiety about the chest; icy coldness from the knees to the toes; paralysis of the lower extremities, with formication in the legs; dizziness, with nausea and anguish; **deathlike paleness of the face, with nausea and clammy cold perspiration, while the body is warm;** small feeble pulse; **coldness in the abdomen,** with nausea and hiccough; burning in stomach, vomiting of water, only when moving; hepatic and renal region painful to touch.

Opium. Great depression of nervous centres, with stupor and coma; insensibility to the action of medicine.

Phosphorus. Hiccough after eating, making the pit of stomach sore and aching; diarrhœa, with violent thirst, rumbling in the abdomen, and debility, as a sequel of cholera.

Rhus tox. **Typhoid stage.** Dry, brown or black lips; constant comatose slumbering, loquacious delirium, red tip of tongue, and absence of coating, but great dryness, and pain in the limbs; better from motion.

Secale cornutum. The vomiting is over, but the diarrhœa continues, brownish, flocculent, colorless; **aversion to heat or being covered, with icy coldness of the extremities**; great exhaustion and prostration; pale and sunken face; dry, thick, viscid coating of the tongue, unquenchable thirst, severe anxiety and burning at the pit of the stomach. The stools may be involuntary and unperceived, and where there is still vomiting it is painless, without effort, and followed by great weakness. The extensors and abductors are more affected by the spasms than the flexors and abductors; toes and fingers are spread asunder and bent backwards; facial muscles especially affected, distortion of features, mouth closed or distorted; bites her tongue; considerable dryness of mouth and nose, not relieved by water; thirst for acids.

Tabacum. Nausea and vomiting, if persistent after purging yielded, recurring in constant paroxysms, with cold sweat, oppressed stomach, anguish and restlessness, cramp and tearing in limbs, occasional drawing in the calves; nausea, worse from slightest movement; vomiting, sometimes in a stream.

Veratrum album. **Great torpor of vegetative system without any great mental or sensory disturbance; little depression of spirits or anxiety**; violent evacuation upwards and downwards; icy coldness of the body; great debility and cramps in the calves; vomiting, with constant desire for cold drinks; copious, watery, inodorous stools, mixed with white flocks; pale face, without any color: blue margins around the eyes; deathly anguish in the features; cold tongue and breath; loss of voice; great oppressive anguish in the chest, giving the patient a desire to escape from the bed; violent colic, especially around the umbilicus, as if the abdomen would be torn open; the abdomen is sensitive to contact, with drawing and cramps in the fingers; wrinkled skin in the palms of the hand; retention of urine.

CHORDEE.

See Gleet.

CHOREA.

St. Vitus's dance: agar., asa., bell., caust., chin., cimicif., cina., croc., cupr., hyosc., ign., iod., kali brom., mygale, puls., rhus, sec., stram., sulph., scutel., tarant., zinc. For permanent cure the antipsorics: calc. carb., natr. mur., psor., sep., sil., sulph., etc.

Agaricus. **True cerebral chorea**, with clonic spasm when awake, quiet when asleep; spasmodic motions, from simple involuntary motions and jerks of single muscles to a dancing of the whole body; frequent nictitation of the eyelids; redness of the inner canthus

of the eyes; lachrymation; sensitiveness of the lumbar vertebræ; body convulsed, as if a galvanic battery were applied to the spine; worse during approach of a thunderstorm; itching spots on the skin resembling chilblains; **idiotic expression of face**, inarticulate speech, ravenous appetite, but difficult swallowing; cervical glands swollen; spinal column sensitive to pressure or to a hot sponge; weakness and coldness of limbs; unsteady walk; trembling of parts or all over; joints feel as if dislocated; emaciation.

Asterias rub. Trembling jactitation of both arms and legs, unable to feed herself or to walk; frequent, clear, profuse urine; cause: fright, mental depression.

Belladonna. After mental excitement, especially when the flexors are affected and the paroxysms are preceded by numb feeling in muscles, or by a sensation as if a mouse ran over the extremities; epidemic chorea; flushed face and sore throat.

Causticum. Convulsive movements, especially on right side, with distortion of the eyes.

Chelidonium. Chorea; troubled and sad without cause; anxiety, palpitations; loss of appetite with vertigo and confusion of head; paralytic weakness in left thigh and knee upon stepping.

China. Chorea from great loss of arterial blood, or from masturbation.

Cimicifuga. Chorea from rheumatic and other causes; convulsions, chiefly on left side.

Cuprum. Periodical chorea, muscular contortions, with laughter, grimaces, exaltation and ecstasies; irregular movements, commencing in fingers and toes; twitchings, often confined to one side; better when lying.

Hyoscyamus. Chorea, the result or the consequence of long and debilitating diseases; every muscle of the body twitches, and is thrown about, from the eyes to the toes; great agitation and loquacity.

Ignatia. Emotional chorea, especially from grief and fright, with sighing and sobbing, worse after eating.

Iodum. Abdominal reflex chorea; the stomach, liver, pancreas, abdominal glands, being at fault.

Laurocerasus. Emotional chorea, fearful contortions, and jactitations when awake; restless sleep; unusual appetite; indistinct speech, and gets angry when not understood; gasping for breath.

Lilium tigr. Convulsive contractions of almost all the muscles of the body, and a feeling as if she would be crazy if she did not hold tightly upon herself.

Nux vomica. Spinal chorea, after the use of allopathic remedies; with crawling sensation in the parts attacked; constipation. (Cocc. follows well where paralysis remains.)

Pulsatilla. Chorea caused by amenorrhœa or dysmenorrhœa.

Rhododendron. Paroxysmal chorea, left arm, leg, and face, on approach of a storm.

Rhus tox. Chorea caused by a cold bath, getting drenched, or after repression of measles.

Scutellaria. Hysteric chorea, nightly restlessness, with frightful dreams; during the day, twitching and tremulousness of all the muscles.

Stramonium. Mania saltatoria, convulsive movements affect the parts of the body crosswise, or especially the upper extremities, or isolated groups of muscles; furious motions, frightful visions, laughter, lamentations, singing, desire to escape.

Tarantula. The right arm and left leg especially affected with choreic motions; **nocturnal** chorea, the contortions even not ceasing at night, with or without rheumatic complication. (The Cuban mygale is also considered specific for chorea, whether in children or adults, in acute as well as in chronic cases.)

2. Or: **Calcarea.** Twitching of the muscles; trembling of the body; falling down, great weariness; chorea during second dentition, from onanism, or in leucophlegmatic persons when resulting from fright.

Cicuta virosa. Twisting and distortion of the limbs; sometimes accompanied by screams; sudden rigidity, with jerking of the limbs.

Cina. The movements often commence with a shriek; the tongue, larynx, œsophagus affected, causing a clucking from the throat to the stomach, as when water is poured from a bottle; staring eyes; clean red tongue, normal pulse, urine clear; from helminthiasis or onanism.

Crocus. Spasmodic contraction of single sets of muscles; jumping, dancing, laughing, whistling; wants to kiss everybody; epistaxis of dark stringy blood; changeable disposition.

Mygale. Facial muscles distorted; arms and legs in constant motion; unable to dress without assistance; frontal headache, vertigo; grating of the teeth at night; worse in the morning.

Natrum mur. Suitable for chronic cases, after fright or suppression of eruptions on the face; jerks on the right side of the head; paroxysms of jumping high up, regardless of obstructions; twitchings of the right side, worse at full moon.

Opium. Emotional chorea; trembling of the head, arms and hands; the arms are thrown out at right angles with the body, with spasmodic jerkings of the flexors.

Secale. Spasmodic twitchings, beginning in the muscles of the face and spreading over the whole body; convulsive starts, with the fingers spread out.

Sepia. Uterine chorea, associated with menstrual irregularities; eruptions like ringworms around the body; better after menses and after a thunderstorm.

Sticta pulm. Chorea complicated with hysteria, when the movements are confined to the lower extremities; evening aggravations; the feet and legs jump and dance about in spite of efforts to prevent them; sensation as if the legs were floating in the air when lying down.

Sumbul. Constant jerking of the head and limbs, with protrusion of the tongue; voracious appetite; happy disposition, with continued smiling; expression idiotic; fear of becoming insane; vomiting of food and constipation of bowels.

Zincum. Chronic chorea.

CINCHONA, ill effects of.

§ 1. The best remedies for these ailments, are: 1, *arn.*, *ars.*, *bell.*,

calc., *ferr.*, *ipec.*, *lach* , *merc.*, *puls.*, *veratr.*; or, 2, *caps.*, *carb. v.*, *cin.*, *natr. m.*, *sep.*, *sulph.*

Arnica. For rheumatic pains, heaviness, languor, and bruised pain in the extremities, drawing in the bones; sensitiveness of all the organs of sense; aggravation of the pains by motion, talking, and noise.

Arsenicum. Ulcers on the extremities; dropsy or œdema of the feet; short cough and dyspnœa.

Belladonna. Congestion of blood to the head, with heat in the face; pains in the head, face, and teeth; or for jaundice, when *merc.* is insufficient.

Calcarea. Headache; otalgia; toothache; pain in the limbs, especially when these symptoms are occasioned in consequence of the suppression of fever and ague by large doses of quinine, and *puls.* proves insufficient.

Ferrum. For œdema of the feet.

Ipecacuanha. Six pills in water, a tablespoonful three times a day, generally removes most of the symptoms.

Lachesis. For fever and ague which had been suppressed by large doses of quinine; *puls.* is inefficient.

Mercurius. For jaundice or other affections of the liver.

Pulsatilla. Otalgia; toothache; headache; pains in the limbs, after suppression of fever and ague.

Veratrum. Coldness of the body and limbs, with cold sweat, constipation, or diarrhœa.

§ 2. For the consequences of suppressed fever and ague, give:

1. When the fever is actually suppressed: *arn.*, *ars.*, *bell.*, *calc.*, *carb. v.*, *cin.*, *ferr.*, *ipec.*, *lach.*, *merc.*, *puls.*, *sulph.*

2. When the fever still continues: 1, *ipec.*, and then: 2, *ars.*, *carb. v.*, *lach* , *puls.*; or, but less frequently: 3, *arn.*, *cin.*, *veratr.*; or, finally: 4. *calc.*, *bell.*, *merc.*, *sulph.*

For further details, see Intermittent Fever, Hepatitis, Lienitis, and the other diseases arising from abuse of *china*.

COCCYGODYNIA.

1, arn., fluor. ac., hyper., lach., phosph., rhus, ruta, tarant., zinc.; 2, æsc. hip., bell., calc. phosph., cann., canth., graph., kali carb., kreas., merc., paris quad., petr., plat., sep., sil., thuja.; 3, agar., agnus cast., alum., amm. c., ammon. mur., angust., asa., bor., bovist., carb. veg., colch., hep., ign., iod., led., plumb., staph., veratr.

Belladonna. The ischia feel sore, as if there was no flesh on them, yet she feels better when sitting on something hard; intense crampy pain in the small of the back and os coccygis; she can sit only a short time, for it makes her stiff and unable to rise again from pain; cannot lie down well, wakes often at night, and has to shift position; feels best when standing or walking slowly.

Causticum. Dull drawing pain in the region of the coccyx; pain as from bruises or darting pain in the coccyx; every movement of the body gives a pain in the small of the back; pinching crampy pain in the lumbar region and buttocks.

Carbo anim. Pain in the coccyx, which becomes a burning pain when the parts are touched; pressing, bearing-down pain in the coccyx

as if the parts were bruised ; pain as from subcutaneous ulceration in this region, mostly when sitting or lying down ; pressing, drawing, or stiffness in the lumbar region, as if the back were broken.

Thuja. Painful drawing in the sacrum and coccyx, and in the thighs, when sitting ; after having been seated awhile, the drawing hinders standing erect. Sudden cramplike pain in the lumbar region after long standing, and then attempting to walk, it seems as if he would fall.

2. **Cannabis.** Pressure, as if with a sharp point on the coccyx ; pain in the middle of the back as if it were being pinched, the pain gradually extending toward the abdomen.

Cantharis. Lancinations and tearings in the coccyx, causing him to start.

Cicuta. Tearing jerking in the coccyx ; painful feeling of stiffness in the lower limbs ; his legs refuse to carry him ; during catamenia ; coming on for the first time after a confinement.

Cistus can. A burning bruised pain in the coccyx.

Fluoric acid. Aching in the os sacrum and lumbar region, relieved by stretching and bending backwards, especially by pressure.

Graphites. Dull drawing in the coccyx in the evening ; violent itching of the coccygeal region, the part being moist with scurfy eruptions.

Kali carb. Violent gnawing in the coccyx, both when at rest and in motion ; backache, while walking ; she feels as if she must give up and lie down ; backache, as if broken.

Kreasot. Drawing pain along the coccyx down to the rectum and vagina, where a spasmodic, contractive pain is felt ; better when rising from her seat ; subsequent milky leucorrhœa.

Lachesis. Continual pain in the os sacrum and coccyx ; drawing pain, or as if sprained, in the small of the back, preventing motion ; agonizing pain when rising from his seat.

Magnesia. Sudden piercing pain in the coccyx ; sudden, violent, concussive, tearing, stitching pain in this region, as if the spine were bent back.

Mercurius. Tearing pain in the coccyx, relieved by pressing the hand against the abdomen. Pain in sacrum as if one had been lying on too hard a couch ; pricking itching in the sacrum, when walking.

Muriatic acid. Drawing burning along the back, beginning at the coccyx, as if under the skin ; burning stitch in the sacrum, causing one to start.

Paris quad. Tearing in the coccyx when sitting ; pulsative stitches in the coccyx.

Petroleum. Pain in coccyx while sitting ; great uneasiness and stiffness in the small of the back and coccyx in the evening.

Phosphorus. Pain in coccyx as if ulcerated, hindering motion, and followed by painful stiffness in the nape of the neck.

Phos. ac. Itching stitch in the coccyx ; fine stitches in coccyx and sternum.

Platina. Numb feeling in the coccyx as from a blow.

Ruta. Pain extending from coccyx to sacrum, as if caused by a bruise.

Tarantula. Burning smarting leucorrhœa and painful uneasiness

in the coccyx, relieved by standing, aggravated by the slightest movement, sitting or lying on the bed, or by the least pressure.

Valeriana. Bubbling pressure above the anus, in the region of the coccyx; pain in the loins, as from cold or overlifting.

Zincum. Pain in coccyx, sometimes a pushing-aching, and sometimes pinching; lancinations in the sacrum; pressure, tension, and weakness in the lumbar and sacral region; cracking in the back when walking.

COFFEE, ill effects of.

The best remedies are: 1, *cham.*, *cocc.*, *ign.*, and *n. vom.*; 2, *bell.*, *canth.*, *carb. veg.*, *caust.*, *hep.*, *ipec.*, *lyc.*, *merc.*, *puls.*, *rhus*, *sulph.*

Particular indications:

Chamomilla. Headache and toothache; extreme sensitiveness to pain, with crying; **pains in the stomach, abating a little after taking coffee**; violent colic, great oppression in the pit of the stomach, with hard pain.

Cocculus. Debility and sweat after every exercise, trembling of the limbs; sudden starting up during sleep, as if in affright; flushes of heat; toothache when eating; sensation of emptiness in the head; colic; great sadness and anguish; aggravation of the symptoms in the open air, during motion, when eating or drinking, during sleep, or by tobacco smoke.

Ignatia. Headache, as from a nail in the brain, or as if the forehead were pressed asunder, or for beating in the head, **which is relieved by stooping**; debility; sensation of emptiness in the pit of the stomach; spasmodic colic; painfulness or going to sleep of the limbs; fitful mood; at times gay, at others sad.

Nux vomica. Sleeplessness; palpitation of the heart; extreme nervousness; hemicrania, or sensation as if a nail were driven into the brain, with aggravation of the pains on stooping, or when walking; also, in the open air; toothache; colic aggravated by coffee; extreme sensitiveness to the open air; lively and choleric temper.

For other affections we refer the reader to the diseases of the special organs.

The chronic ailments arising from the abuse of coffee are frequently relieved by *merc.*, or *sulph.*, provided *cham.*, *nux vom.*, or *ign.*, are not sufficient.

COLCHICUM, ill effects of.

Give: *cocc.*, *nux vom.*, *puls.*

COLD, ill effects of a.

§ 1. Principal remedies; 1, *acon.*, *cham.*, *coff.*, *dulc.*, *merc.*, *n. vom.*, *puls.*, *sulph.*; 2, *ars.*, *bell.*, *bry.*, *carb veg.*, *hyos.*, *ipec.*, *phos.*, *rhus*, *sil.*, *spig.*; 3, *calc.*, *chin.*, *coloc.*, *con.*, *graph.*, *hep.*, *lyc.*, *mang.*, *natr. m.*, *nitr. ac.*, *n. mosch.*, *samb.*, *sep.*, *veratr.*

§ 2. For **acute pains** occasioned by a cold, give: *acon.*, *ars.*, *bell.*, *cham.*, *coff.*, *merc.*, *n. vom.*, *puls.*, *samb.*, *spig.* If **less acute**: *dulc.*, *chin.*, *ipec.*, *n. mosch.*

Obstinate chronic ailments require, besides the above remedies:

calc., *carb. veg*, *graph.*, *hep.*, *lyc.*, *mang.*, *natr. m.*, *nitr. ac.*, *phos.*, *sep.*, *sil.*, *sulph.*

§ 3. For colds **from exposure to wet**, or getting wet to the skin, give: 1, *calc.*, *dulc.*, *puls.*, *sulph.*; 2, *ars.*, *carb. veg.*, *n. mosch.*, *rhus*, *sarsap.*; 3, *ars.*, *bell.*, *bry.*, *caust.*, *colch.*, *hep.*, *lyc.*, *phosph.*, *sep.*

For a cold occasioned by **bathing**: 1, *ant.*, *calc.*, *carb. veg.*, *sulph.*; 2, *ars.*, *bell.*, *caust.*, *nitr. ac.*, *rhus*, *sarsap.*, *sep.*, *sulph.*

By washing and working **in cold water**: 1, *calc.*, *n. mosch.*, *puls.*, *sarsap.*, *sulph.*; 2, *amm.*, *ant.*, *bell.*, *carb. veg.*, *dulc.*, *merc.*, *nitr. ac.*, *rhus*, *sep.*, *spig.*

By **profuse sweats**: *acon.*, *calc.*, *carb. veg.*, *chin.*, *dulc.*, *merc.*, *phos. ac.*, *rhus*, *sep.*

By the **head getting wet**: *acon.*, *baryt.*, *bell.*, *led.*, *puls.*, *sep.*

By the **feet getting wet**: 1, *cupr.*, *nitr. ac.*, *puls.*, *sep.*, *sil.*; 2, *cham.*, *merc.*, *natr.*, *rhus.*

By **taking cold on the stomach** in consequence of eating ice, fruits, acids, etc.: *ars*, *carb. veg.*, *puls.*

§ 4. For **suppression of sweat** or some other secretion by a cold, give: 1, *bry.*, *ipec.*; 2, *acon.*, *ars.*, *carb. veg.*, *cham.*, *dulc.*, *merc.*, *phos. ac.*, *rhus.*

For **suppression of coryza** by a cold: *acon.*, *ars.*, *calc.*, *chin.*, *lach.*, *n. vom.*, *puls.*, *sulph.*

For **derangement of the menses** by a cold: *acon.*, *bell.*, *calc.*, *chin.*, *dulc.*, *puls.*, *sep.*, *sil.*, *sulph.*

See Suppression of Secretions.

§ 5. For **the disposition to take cold**, I recommend: 1, *bell.*, *calc.*, *carb. veg.*, *coff.*, *dulc.*, *nitr. ac.*, *n. vom.*, *puls.*, *rhus*, *sil.*; 2, *acon.*, *baryt.*, *borax*, *graph.*, *hyos.*, *ign.*, *lyc.*, *magn. m.*, *merc.*, *natr.*, *natr. m.*, *petr.*, *phos.*, *sep.*, *spig.*, *sulph.*, giving the specific remedy at long intervals.

This remark applies to **sensitiveness to wind, weather, draught of air, warmth, and cold**. If one is affected by every little **cold air**, take: *bry.*, *calc.*, *carb. veg.*, *cham.*, *merc. rhus*, *veratr.*

If **cold weather is generally** hurtful, take: *ars.*, *baryt. bell.*, *calc.*, *camph.*, *caps.*, *caust.*, *cocc.*, *dulc.*, *hell.*, *n. mosch.*, *n. vom.*, *rhod.*, *rhus*, *sabad.*

For great sensitiveness **to wind**: *carb. veg.*, *cham.*, lach., lyc., sulph.

To **draughts** of air: *acon.*, *anac.*, *bell.*, *calc.*, *cham.*, *chin.*, *sil.*, *sulph.*

To **cool evening** air: *amm.*, *carb. veg.*, *merc.*, *nitr. ac.*, *sulph.*

To **rough weather**: *bry.*, *rhod.*, *sil.*

To **damp** and **cold** weather: *amm.*, *borax*, *calc.*, *carb. veg.*, *dulc.*, *lach.*, *rhod.*, *rhus*, *veratr.*

To **changes** of weather: *calc.*, *carb. veg.*, *dulc.*, *lach.*, *merc.*, *rhus*, *sil.*, *sulph.*, *veratr.*

If the weather change from cold to warm: *carb. veg.*, *lach.*, *sulph.*, are preferable; if from warm to cold: *dulc.*, *merc.*, *rhus*, or *veratr.*

Compare § 5 and § 6 of the article: Conditions.

§ 6. **Colds in spring**, generally require: *carb. veg.*, *lach.*, *rhus*, *veratr.*

In **summer**: *bell.*, *bry.*, *carb. veg.*, *dulc.*, and if there should be thunder and lightning: *bry.*, *rhod.*, *sep.*, *sil.*

Cold in **autumn**: 1, *dulc.*, *merc.*, *rhus*, *veratr.*; 2, *calc.*, *bry.*, *chin.*

In **winter**: 1, *acon.*, *bell.*, *bry.*, *dulc.*, *rhod.*, *rhus*; 2, *cham.*, *ipec.*, *n. vom.*, *sulph.*, *veratr.* In **dry** and cold weather: *acon.*, *bell.*, *bry.*, *cham.*, *ipec.*, *n. vom.*, *sulph.*; in wet and cold weather: *dulc.*, *rhod.*, *rhus*, *veratr.*

Compare § 4 and § 7 in the article: Conditions.

§ 7. Particular indications:

Aconitum. Toothache, prosopalgia or other kinds of neuralgia, with headache; congestion of blood to the head; buzzing in the ears; stiffness of the extremities; fever heat; tossing about; anxiety, etc.

Antimonium. Headache, or gastric symptoms; loss of appetite; nausea, etc.

Arnica. Pains in the limbs, rheumatic or gastric symptoms.

Arsenicum. Asthmatic or gastric affections, with cardialgia.

Belladonna. Headache; dimness of sight; sore throat; gastric symptoms; coryza; feverish heat, etc.

Bryonia. Spasmodic cough, with nausea; pains in the limbs; diarrhœa, etc.

Calcarea. Obstinate pains in the limbs, aggravated by every change in the weather, or working in the water.

Carb. veg. Hollow obstinate cough, with vomiting; asthmatic affections; pains in the chest, etc.

Chamomilla. Headache, toothache, otalgia, or other kinds of painful neuralgia; restlessness; disposition to get angry; feverish heat; moist cough; painful colic and diarrhœa, etc. (especially suitable to children).

Cocculus. Gastric symptoms.

Coffea. Headache or other nervous pains, with whining mood; toothache; sore throat; gastric symptoms; moist cough; painless diarrhœa; pains in the limbs, or fever.

Hepar. Ophthalmia or toothache, or obstinate pains in the limbs.

Ipecacuanha. Gastric symptoms; nausea; spasmodic cough, with vomiting; asthmatic affections, etc.

Mercurius. Pains in the limbs; sore throat; sore eyes; toothache; otalgia; painful diarrhœa, or even dysenteric stools.

Nux vomica. Fever; dry coryza; stoppage of the nose; dry cough; **constipation**, or dysenteric stools, or slimy painful diarrhœa, with tenesmus and scanty evacuations.

Phosphor. acidum. Rheumatic pains, or cough, excited by the least cold weather.

Pulsatilla. Fluent coryza; moist cough; otalgia; fever; diarrhœa, etc., especially suitable to pregnant females.

Rhus tox. Toothache or pains in the limbs.

Silicea. Obstinate pains in the limbs, worse when the weather changes.

Sulphur. Obstinate pains in the limbs; colic; slimy diarrhœa; profuse coryza; sore eyes; dimness of sight; otalgia; toothache, etc.

§ 8. Compare Headache, Otalgia, Toothache, Rheumatism, Conditions, etc.

COLIC, enteralgia, abdominal spasms.

§ 1. Principal remedies: 1, bell., coloc., dioscor., iris v., n. vom., podoph., puls.; 2, acon., æscul. hip., aletr., ars., carb. v., cham., chin., cocc.,

coff., hyosc., ign., lyc., merc., phos., sec., sulph.; 3, agn., alum., ant., arn., calc., cauloph., caust., cimicif., colch., collins., cupr., ferr., gels., ipec., kal., lach., lept., magn. m., natr., natr. m., nitr. ac., n. mosch., op., plat., rhab., rut., seneg., stann., veratr., zinc.

§ 2. For FLATULENT COLIC: 1, *bell.*, *bry.*, *calc.*, *carb. v.*, *cham.*, chin., *cocc.*, coloc., *dioscor.*, *n. vom.*, phos., puls., sulph.; or 2, agn., aletris, colch., ferr., gels., gnaphal., graph., lyc., mgt. arc., natr., natr. m., nitr. ac., n. mosch., veratr., zinc.

For INFLAMMATORY COLIC: 1, acon., *bell.*, *bry.*, hyosc., merc.; or 2, ars., bry., cham., lach., n. vom., puls., sulph. Compare Enteritis.

For HÆMORRHOIDAL COLIC: æscul., ars., carb. v., collins., coloc., lach., n. vom., podoph., puls., sulph.

For SPASMODIC COLIC: 1, *bell.*, cham., *cocc.*, *coloc.*, hyosc., ipec., magn., magn. m., n. vom., puls.; 2, ars., cupr., ferr., gels., helon., kal., lach., phos., stann., sulph.

For NEURALGIA CŒLIACA: ars., magn. c., n. vom.

For WORM COLIC: 1, *merc.;* 2, cin., sulph.; 3, cic., ferr., fil. mas, n. mosch., rut., sabad.

For different abdominal pains, compare Cardialgia, Hepatitis, Nephralgia, Diseases of the Uterus, etc.

§ 3. In relation to the EXTERNAL CAUSES.

For **lead colic**: ars., n. vom., op., podoph.; or alum., bell., plat.

For colic from **derangement of the stomach** (colica gastrica): 1, bell., n. vom., puls.; 2, acon., ars., bry., carb. v., chin., coff., hep., sulph., tart. Compare Gastric Derangement.

For colic from **chagrin or anger**: cham., coloc., or sulph.

From some kind of **injury, blow, or strain**: 1, arn., bry., rhus; 2, carb. v., lach.

From **catching cold**: cham., chin., coloc., merc., n. vom. By a **bath**: n. vom. From **exposure to wet and cold**: puls.

§ 4. For the **colic of infants**: 1. cham., n. mosch., rhab.; or 2, acon., bell., calc., caust., cic., coff., sil., staph.; 3, bor., cin., ipec., jal., senn.

Colic of **hypochondriacs**: æsc., aletr., calc., chin., collins., grat., natr., natr. m., stann.

Colica hysterica: 1, cocc., ign., puls., magn. m., n. mosch., n. vom., stann., valer.; or 2., ars., bell., bry., cauloph., gels., stram.

Colica menstrualis: bell., cham., carb. v., cocc., coff., cyclam., n. vom., *puls.*, sec., sulph., viburn., zinc., etc.

Colic of **pregnant or lying-in females**: arn., bell., bry., cham., hyosc., lach., n. vom., puls., sep., veratr.

Special indications:

Aconite. Inflammatory colic, after a cold, forces him double, yet relieved in no position; burning, cutting, darting in the bowels, worse from least pressure or lying on the right side; abdomen hot to the touch, distended, sensitive, paroxysms of anguish; cutting extending in a circle, from spine to abdomen; colic, involving the bladder, with violent cramp pains; contraction of the hypogastrium in the region of the bladder; constant, but ineffectual urging to urinate; pains in loins as if bruised.

Aloes. Colic, especially in elderly people, with intense griping pains across the lower portion of abdomen, with a preference for right side, before and during stool, which is windy and watery; after

stool all pain ceases, leaving the patient bathed in sweat and extremely prostrated; painfulness over whole abdomen, especially along both sides of the navel, which parts cannot endure being touched; on making a false step a pain in stomach; discharge of much flatus, burning, smelling offensive, with relief to the abdominal pains.

Alumen. **Potter's colic**, with sleeplessness, headache, crawling, tingling in limbs; constipation, better from pressure; abdomen retracted; tongue dry, black; urine red, scanty; violent delirium and debility. **Lead colic**, patient violent as if drunk and enraged, pulse slow; tongue in folds and dry; trembling of limbs and pain as if they were beaten.

Alumina. **Lead colic**; spasmodic pains in hypochondria and stomach, with dyspnœa almost to suffocation, worse when stooping; pressing in both groins towards sexual organs, like from hernia.

Arsenicum. Great pain, with anxiety in the abdomen; violent cutting, or spasmodic, drawing, tearing, or gnawing pains, frequently attended with intolerable burning, or with feeling of coldness in the abdomen; the pains set in especially at night, or after eating and drinking; nausea, or watery and bilious vomiting; constipation or diarrhœa; thirst, chill, and great weakness.

Asafœtida. **Hysteric colic**; the distension of the abdomen is mostly a **partial** one; eructations upwards without relief; fainting during acme of paroxysms, without being able to pass wind downward; amelioration from external pressure; wind colic, with abdominal pulsations; bellyache, as if the intestines were torn or cut; places in the side sore as if raw, with sensation as if something rising from chest to throat, relieved from passing wind.

Belladonna. Colic, as if a spot in the abdomen were seized with the nails, a griping, clutching, clawing; violent cutting pressure in the hypogastrium, now here and there; the pains come on suddenly, and disappear just as suddenly; standing and walking aggravate the pain; **tenderness to slight pressure, but relieved by hard pressure across the abdomen**; pod-shaped protrusion of the colon, with abatement of the pain on bending double, or making pressure; loud rumbling and pinching in the belly; congestion of blood to the head; thirst, but drinks but little, as drinking aggravates.

Bovista. Cutting colic, with coldness, teeth chattering, limbs tremble, worse after stool; cutting pains around navel, relieved by eating, worse when at rest; colic, with bright-red urine.

Bryonia. Rumbling gurgling in the abdomen; sudden painful cuttings in the intestines, with a feeling as though one were digging in with his fingers, compelling him to bend double, relieved by profuse pasty evacuations; foul flatulence; great sensitiveness of abdomen; has to keep quiet, most easy when lying on affected side.

Carb. veg. **Colic excited by riding in the cars or in a carriage**; sensation of constant downward pressure in the abdomen, so that the patient tries to support it with the hands, or with a bandage; colic relieved by emission of flatulence; **flatulent colic**; abdomen full to bursting; pain worse about bladder, or left of epigastrium; worse from the least food; better from passing flatus, upwards or downwards.

Causticum. Pains in the abdomen; must bend double; worse after the least nourishment, or from tightening the clothes; colic in

the morning; the pain radiates to back and chest; painful distension of the abdomen; flatulency, loud rumbling, and rolling in the bowels.

Cepa. Colic from catching cold by getting the feet wet, or after eating too much, especially cucumbers, salad, etc.; the pains begin in the hepatic region, spreading hence over the whole abdomen, and are worst around the navel; worse when sitting; better when moving about and by passing of flatus; pressing-down pain into the bladder, and to the left side of abdomen, with inclination to stool and to pass water.

Chamomilla. **Peripheric neuralgia**; the whole abdomen distended like a drum; griping tearing colic in umbilical region, and lower down on both sides, with pain in small of back, as if it were broken; colic returns from time to time; flatulence accumulates in the hypochondria, and stitches shoot through to chest; wind colic; flatus passed in small quantity without relief, relief by applying warm cloths; sensation as if the bowels were drawn up in a ball and as if the whole of the abdomen were empty; loathing; bitter vomiting or bilious diarrhœa; the pains appear at night, or in the morning, at sunrise, or after a meal; constricting pain in the abdomen and back; she kicks, grates her teeth, and screams.

Chelidonium. Colic, with retraction of the navel, nausea, and rumbling of bowels; oppression or cramplike throbbing in pit of stomach; breathing with anguish; relief by hot drinks.

China. **Colic from gallstones**; pain in hepatic region, as from subcutaneous ulceration; worse from touch; violent colic, of pinching character, with nausea and thirst, relieved by bending double, returning every afternoon or at night; tympanitic distension of the abdomen or spasmodic constrictive pains with incarceration of flatulence and pressure towards the hypochondria; gastro-duodenal catarrh after loss of fluids or severe illness.

Cocculus. **Spasmodic flatulent colic** about midnight; flatus passed without relief; belching relieves; pain severest in epigastric, umbilical, and right iliac region; great rumbling in bowels; nausea, difficult breathing, fulness, and **distension of the stomach and epigastrium, with feeling of emptiness in the abdomen**; constipation; great anguish and nervousness.

Coffea. **Excessive pains**; colic, as if the stomach had been overloaded; as if the abdomen would burst; cannot suffer the clothes to be tight on the abdomen; pressure in the abdomen, as from incarcerated flatulence; continuous pinching pains in the iliac regions; anguish and pressure in the epigastrium; great nervousness; restlessness; cries; grating of teeth; convulsions; coldness of the limbs; moaning, suffocative fits.

Colchicum. Colic, aggravated by eating, after flatulent food, with great distension of abdomen; bowels painful, until diarrhœa sets in; better from bending double; **stomach icy cold with colic**; epigastrium extremely sensitive to touch or pressure; very offensive flatus in the evening; copious, watery, bilious stools, with cutting colic.

Colocynthis. Violent, cutting, **constrictive, or spasmodic** pains, with pinching, griping, cutting, as with knives, emanating from a central point in the abdomen, where the pains are the severest, and radiating from there all over the abdomen; severe colicky pain; worst around the navel; **has to bend double**, being worse in any other

posture; great restlessness and loud screaming on changing position; worse at intervals of five or ten minutes, and relieved by pressing the corner of a table or head of bed-post against the abdomen; relief from coffee, tobacco smoking, and by the passage of flatus; incarcerated flatus, distending abdomen; after vexation; rheumatic colicky pains, aggravated by eating; hæmorrhoidal colic, with the sensation as if the bowels hung on easily tearing threads; tympanitic distension of the bowels, relieved by the passage of thin yellow stools, accompanied by great discharge of wind, and relief after stool; cramps in the calves, or chills and tearing pains in the lower limbs.

Conium mac. Cutting pain in abdomen, previous to or during emission of flatulence, which felt incarcerated; forcing-down feeling in hypogastric region; great sensitiveness of abdomen.

Cuprum. **Cramps in the abdomen**; violent, colicky, drawing-cutting pains in the abdomen; **abdomen drawn in**; colic not increased by pressure; violent spasms in abdomen and upper and lower limbs, with penetrating distressing screams; **intussusception of the bowels**, with singultus, violent colic, stercoraceous vomiting, and great agony; spasmodic movements of the abdominal muscles; cramps of the stomach and bowels, with vomiting, and purging, and cutting pains in umbilical region, as if a knife were thrust through to the back, with piercing screams.

Dioscorea. **Flatulent colic**, chiefly in persons of feeble digestive power, and the pains **relieved by stretching the body out, or by walking about.** Steady twisting pains in abdomen, **not remitting** (coloc., worse in paroxysms); severe, cutting, tearing, burning pains; worse on pressure and when lying down; motion aggravates in the beginning, and relieves afterwards; bilious colic and diarrhœa early in the morning; cramplike pain in the region of the sigmoid flexure of the colon, extending to the back, with vomiting; severe colic and heat in stomach and abdomen, aggravated from doubling up (coloc., better) and at rest, the pains compel him to keep in constant motion. The pains in the abdomen **suddenly shift and appear in distant localities**, as the fingers and toes, with intense pains; **hyperæsthesia of the abdominal nerves**; **neuralgia of the bowels.**

Dulcamara. **Colic after a cold**; cutting pain about navel; griping; nausea, followed by diarrhœa.

Graphites. **Colic immediately after eating**; griping, digging, crampy pains in the lower abdomen; pain **below the navel**, as if the intestines were torn; burning pains radiating through abdomen; incarcerated flatus, painfully pressing towards the groins and anus.

Helleborus. Excessive colic; weakness: features sunken; face cold and pale, covered with clammy sweat; pulse thready; stools loose, watery, jellylike, involuntary; **sensation of coldness in abdomen.** (Colch.)

Hydrastis can. Loud rumbling, with dull aching in hypogastrium and small of the back; worse moving; cutting colicky pains, with heat and faintness in the hypogastrium, extending to the testicles; better after passing flatus.

Hyoscyamus niger. Colic, as if abdomen would burst, presses the fists into the sides; cutting, spasmodic pains, vomiting, belching, hiccough, screaming; tympanitic abdomen, sore to the touch; colic relieved by vomiting; frequent emission of urine as clear as water.

Ignatia. **Periodical abdominal spasms**; colic pains, first griping, then stitching, in one or the other side of the abdomen; flatulent colic at night; protrusions in various parts of the abdomen; the colicky pains aggravated by brandy, coffee, or sweet things.

Ipecacuanha. Flatulent colic from acids, with frequent loose stools; with every movement cutting almost constantly running from left to right; griping, as from a hand, each finger seemingly sharply passing into the intestines; much worse by motion, better during rest.

Iris versicolor. Grumbling bellyache, with very fetid flatus, which relieves; bending double relieves; intermittent colicky pains around the navel, before each spell of vomiting and purging.

Lycopodium. **Flatulent colic.** The incarcerated flatus causes much pain, as it cannot pass; colicky pains on the right side of the abdomen, extending into the bladder, with frequent urging to urinate; when turning on the right side, a hard body seems to roll from the navel to that side; great fermentation in the abdomen, with colic and discharge of much flatus.

Magnesia phos. Cramps in abdomen; pains around navel and above it towards the stomach, and from there radiating to both sides, towards the back; violent cutting pains so that he has to scream out, then shooting and violently contracting, lessened by bending double or by pressure with the hand, external warmth, and eructations; cramps and wind colic, often accompanied by a watery diarrhœa.

Mancinella. Intestinal colic, with fainting; constipation and diarrhœa in alternations.

Manganum. Intense pain, as if the bowels were drawn together, beginning in stomach, going downwards in abdomen, chiefly on left side, relieved by bending double and chiefly by sitting bent before a fire, also by food or eructations; worse in a cold room and cold weather, the pain concentrating itself around navel.

Mercurius. Colic from cold, from the evening air, from worms; **colic which only passes off in a recumbent position**; shaking sensation of the bowels on walking; they feel loose; distension of the abdomen, with pressure, and tension, and painfulness to contact.

Nux moschata. Colic immediately after eating, and worse after drinking during day, with dry mouth and thirstlessness; better from hot wet cloths; abdomen enormously distended; weight in upper part of abdomen, lower part tense; cutting pinching around navel, relieved by pressure, preventing sleep, though sleepy.

Nux vomica. **Colic from indigestion**, with waterbrash; worse after coffee, brandy, or overeating; flatulent colic, with pressure upwards, causing dyspnœa, and downwards, causing urging to stool and urination; periodical colic before breakfast or after meals; colic from suppressed hæmorrhoidal flow; cannot bear his clothes tight around the hypochondria; painful soreness of the abdominal muscles when moving, pressing on them, coughing, or laughing; obstinate constipation; hard stool; cold hands and cold feet during the paroxysms, or even stupefaction unto unconsciousness; aggravation by walking; relief by bending double, by rest, sitting, or lying; violent pains in the small of the back and loins, violent headache.

Oxalic acid. Colic from eating sugar; burning in small spots in the abdomen; colic about the navel, as if bruised, with stitches

and difficult emission of flatulence; worse on moving; better when at rest; worse evening and night.

Piper meth. Agonizing pain, with tossing, twisting, and writhing; patient driven irresistibly to change position, but it does not bring relief; momentary relief when his attention is absorbed by other things.

Petroleum. **Sensation of coldness** (hell.), **weakness, and faintness** in the abdomen; awakes toward morning with pinching colic; better from bending double.

Phosphorus. Flatulent colic deep in the abdomen; worse when lying; tympanitis, mostly about the cæcum and transverse colon; sensation of coldness in flaccid abdomen.

Platina. **Painter's colic** (opium); pain in umbilical region, extending through to the back; patient screams and tries to relieve the pain by turning in all possible positions; pressing and bearing down in the abdomen, extending into the pelvis; constipation.

Plumbum. Affection of motory nerves; **constipation, but no flatulence**; frightful pains around the navel; the abdominal walls are drawn toward the spine; the clawing-twisting pains radiate upward toward the chest and downwards to the pubes; **neuralgic colic** and great despondency with the pains; pulse down to fifty or forty; abdomen hard as a stone; knots in the recti muscles; anxious, with cold sweat and deathly faintness; better from rubbing or hard pressure.

Podophyllum. Excessive colicky pains, **originating in a depressed or excessive bilious secretion.** Cramps in the bowels, with retraction of the abdominal muscles, frequently recurring, but ameliorated by pressure; severe straining during stool, with emission of much flatulence; pain in bowels at daybreak, relieved by warmth and bending forward while lying on side; worse lying on back; pains and stool worst mornings, and excited again by eating and drinking; **lead colic.**

Psorinum. Colicky pains; better passing fetid flatus (iris); abdomen distended: griping and desire for stool **while riding**; stools fluid, fetid, smelling like rotten eggs or carrion.

Pulsatilla. **Colic from cold**, with diarrhœa, from getting feet wet, from fruits, ices, pastry; flatulent colic evening, after supper, or at night; oppressive flatulence in upper abdomen and hypochondria; shifting of flatus; colic, with nausea, ceasing after vomiting; restlessness; heaviness and fulness of the abdomen, with unpleasant distension; the pains are worse when sitting or lying, with chills; relief by walking.

Rhododendron. Colic at the navel, and feeling of repletion after eating; pressing in the pit of the stomach during and after eating; periodical cramp pains under the short ribs, with oppression of breathing; pain as from flatulence in different parts, but especially in left hypochondrium; painful incarceration of flatulence in the hypochondria and in the small of the back.

Rhus tox. Colic, compelling one to walk bent, relieved by **lying on the abdomen**; worse at night or after getting wet.

Robinia. Flatulent colic and pinching in abdomen, corresponding with pains in the head; severe colic, with ineffectual desire for stool; tympanitic colic, accompanied by great weakness, and aggravated from the least motion.

Sepia. Colic, with great distension and sensitiveness of abdomen,

recurring towards evening; abdomen puffed up, with rumbling in it, especially after eating; constipation; ineffectual urgency to stool, with discharge only of mucus or flatus.

Silicea. Colicky pains in lower abdomen, with straining and increased pain during stool; colic, from worms, with yellow hands, blue nails; clothing across abdomen feels too tight; abdominal pains relieved by warmth.

Stannum. Colic, with stitches from both sides through the abdomen, aggravated by the slightest motion or touch, and when lying on the right side; relieved by bending double against a chair or table (pod.), especially when defecation is preceded by pinching pains; cutting about navel, with bitter eructations; hunger and diarrhœa; abdomen sore, as from subcutaneous ulceration; sensation of emptiness in abdomen.

Stramonium. Colic, with violent rumbling, coming on suddenly in the evening, with faint sensation and cold shivers; abdomen distended, but not hard; **hysterical** abdominal spasms.

Sulphur. Colic, after eating and drinking, obliging one to bend double; worse from sweet things; incarcerated flatulence in left side of abdomen, with heaviness, fulness, and constipation; intestines feel as if strung in knots; worse from bending forward; hæmorrhoidal colic (nux v.); painful sensitiveness of the abdomen, as if it were raw and sore.

Terebinthina. On lying down the umbilical region feels retracted and cold, as if covered by a round cold plate; sensation as if the intestines were being drawn toward the spine; colic with mushy stools, constant cutting extending into the thighs, at rest and during motion; cutting in abdomen with local distensions, as if a hernia would protrude; cutting pains in groins, as if from a hernia.

Triosteum. **Bilious colic; flatulency confined to the stomach;** heat and sharp pain in the right side of the abdomen; diarrhœa, attended with colic; soreness in the epigastric region.

Valeriana. **Hysterical colic,** especially evenings, in bed; after dinner, from hæmorrhoids; from worms; bloatedness of the abdomen, which feels as if it would become excessively distended, even unto bursting; involuntary inclination to draw the abdomen in, on account of the cutting and pinching pain.

Veratrum album. Colic, after a cold, from fruits and vegetables; abdomen swollen, sensitive; no flatus either way (plumb.); cold sweat; burning, twisting, cutting pains, with nausea and vomiting; better after wind passes; cold feeling in the abdomen; cold sweat; cholera.

Zincum. Flatulent colic; worse from wine, toward evening or during the night, and at rest; loud rumbling and rolling; **retraction of the abdomen** (plumb., pod.); hot, moist, fetid flatus, passing off without relief; violent bearing down in the abdomen after a difficult scanty stool, relieved by passing flatus; pressure under the short ribs after eating, with mental depression; pain in the hypochondria, like a spasm, alternating with dyspnœa.

§ 5. Give more especially:

a. For great **distension:** *acon.*, *arn.*, *ars.*, *bell.*, *bry.*, *carb. veg.*, *cham.*, *chin.*, *coccul.*, *dig.*, *graph.*, *hyos.*, *iod.*, *kal.*, *lach.*, *magn. m.*, *merc.*, *mur. ac.*, *natr.*, *natr. m.*, *n. mosch.*, *n. vom.*, *phos.*, *rhus*, *sep.*, *sil.* For pains

from flatulence: *bell.*, *calc.*, *carb. v.*, *caust.*, *chin.*, *chinin.*, *con.*, *graph.*, *hep*, *ign.*, *ipec.*, *iod.*, *kal.*, *lyc.*, *natr. m.*, *nitr.*, *nitr. ac.*, *n. mosch.*, *n. vom.*, *phos.*, *phos. ac.*, *puls.*, *sil.*, *sulph.*, *veratr.* For **hardness** of the abdomen: *anac.*, *calc.*, *caps.*, *carb. v.*, *graph.*, *magn. m.*, *n. mosch.*, *petr.*, *phos.*, *plumb.*, *sil.* For excessive **flatulence**: *agar.*, *canth.*, *carb. a.*, *carb. v.*, *caust.*, *chin.*, *graph.*, *hell.*, *kal.*, *lyc.*, *mang.*, *merc.*, *nitr. ac.*, *oleand*, *phos.*, *plumb.*, *veratr.*

b. For **boring pains**: *cin.*, *coloc.*, *sen.*, *sep.*, *tart.* For **burning** in the abdomen: *acon.*, *ars.*, *bell.*, *canth.*, *carb. v.*, *cham*, *caust.*, *lach.*, *n. vom.*, *phos.*, *phos. ac.*, *sec.*, *sep.*, *sil.*, *veratr.* For **aching** pains: *bell.*, *carb. v*, *caust.*, *calc.*, *lach.*, *natr. m.*, *n. vom.*, *phos.*, *sep.*, *sulph.* For **sensitiveness** of the abdomen: *acon.*, *amb.*, *canth*, *carb. v.*, *cham.*, *coloc.*, *graph.*, *hep.*, *hyos.*, *lach.*, *lyc.*, *n. vom.*, *puls.*, *sulph.*, *ther.*, *thuj.*, *veratr.* For **bearing-down** pains: *bell.*, *dulc.*, *lach.*, *plat.* For pains with pressure from **within outwards**: *asa.*, *bell.*, *berb.*, *con.*, *lyc.*, *prun.*, *sulph.*, *sulph. ac.*, *zinc.* For feeling of **heat** in the abdomen: *bell.*, *canth.*, *carb. v.*, *mez.*, *phos.*, *sil.* For feeling of **hollowness** or emptiness: *arn.*, *coccul.*, *coloc.*, *hep.*, *lach.*, *mur. ac.*, *phos.*, *puls.*, *sep.*, *stann.* For feeling of **coldness** in the abdomen: *æth.*, *ars.*, *calc.*, *chin.*, *hell.*, *kal.*, *kreas.*, *magn. arct.*, *men.*, *oleand.*, *petr.*, *phos.*, *plumb.*, *rut.*, *sec.*, *sep.* For beating **pulsative pains**: *cann.*, *caps.*, *cin.*, *kal.*, *lach.*, *lyc.*, *sep.*, *sulph. ac*, *tart.* For **pinching** pains: *bell.*, *calc.*, *carb. v.*, *chin.*, *lyc.*, *merc*, *nitr. ac.*, *n. vom*, *sil.*, *sulph.* For spasmodic, **crampy**, griping constrictive pains: *anac.*, *asa.*, *bell.*, *calc.*, *carb. v.*, *cham.*, *chin.*, *chinin.*, *coccul.*, *coloc.*, *hep.*, *ipec.*, *iod.*, *lyc.*, *magn. m.*, *natr. m.*, *n. vom.*, *plat.*, *puls.*, *thuj.* For pains which oblige to bend **double**: *bov.*, *calc.*, *carb. v*, *coloc.*, *lyc.*, *sulph.* For **gnawing** pains: *canth*, *oleand.*, *rut.*, *sen.* For **tearing** pains: *ars.*, *bry.*, *cham.*, *ign.*, *kal.*, *lach.*, *lyc.*, *magn. m.*, *sec*, *sulph.* For **cutting** pains: *ars.*, *calc.*, *coloc.*, *con.*, *lyc.*, *merc.*, *natr. m.*, *nitr. ac.*, *n. vom.*, *petr.*, *phos.*, *sec.*, *sil.*, *spong.*, *sulph.*, *veratr.* For **stitching** pains: *bell.*, *calc.*, *caust.*, *cham*, *chin.*, *con.*, *lach.*, *merc.*, *natr.*, *nitr. ac.*, *n. vom.*, *sep.*, *sulph.* For **shocks** in the abdomen: *anac.*, *arn.*, *cann.*, *con.*, *croc.*, *nitr.*, *oleand.*, *plat.* For pains as if **sore** and **raw**: *arn.*, *ars.*, *asar.*, *bell.*, *calc.*, *canth.*, *carb. v.*, *colch.*, *con.*, *hep.*, *hyos.*, *ipec.*, *kal.*, *n. vom.*, *phos.*, *stan.*

c. For evening exacerbations: *amb.*, *amm.*, *ant.*, *arn.*, *bell.*, *bov.*, *bry.*, *calc.*, *caust.*, *chin.*, *con.*, *dulc.*, *hep.*, *ign.*, *kal.*, *lach.*, *laur.*, *lyc.*, *magn. c.*, *magn. m.*, *mang.*, *merc.*, *mez.*, *nitr. ac.*, *phos.*, *plat.*, *puls.*, *ran.*, *rhus*, *sen.*, *sep.*, *stront.*, *sulph.*, *sulph. ac.*, *val.*, *zinc.* For pains which are excited by the **cool evening air**: *carb. veg.*, *merc.* For pains which are aggravated or excited by **contact**: *acon.*, *arn.*, *ars.*, *bell.*, *carb. v.*, *cupr.*, *hyos.*, *lyc.*, *merc.*, *nitr. ac.*, *n. vom.*, *plumb.*, *puls.*, *sulph.*, *veratr.* By motion: *asar.*, *bell.*, *bry.*, *cann.*, *dig.*, *graph.*, *ipec*, *kreas.*, *magn. aust.*, *merc.*, *natr. m.*, *n. vom.*, *ther.* Aggravation after a **meal**: *ars.*, *carb. v.*, *cham.*, *chin.*, *coloc.*, *graph.*, *iod.*, *kal.*, *lyc.*, *magn. c.*, *natr.*, *natr. m.*, *nitr. ac.*, *n. vom.*, *phos.*, *puls.*, *rhus*, *sep.*, *sil.*, *sulph.*, *zinc.* For **nightly** pains: *acon.*, *arn.*, *ars.*, *bar.*, *bry.*, *calc.*, *cham.*, *chin.*, *graph.*, *hep.*, *magn. m.*, *merc.*, *petr.*, *phos.*, *puls.*, *rhus*, *sep.*, *sil.*, *sulph.* Aggravation by **drinking**: *ars.*, *n. vom.*, *sulph.* Amelioration by external **warmth**: *alum.*, *amm.*, *ars.*, *canth.*, *natr.*, *sil.*

d. For pains with great **anguish** and restlessness: *ars.*, *carb. v.*, *cham.*, *lyc.*, *merc.*, *mosch.*, *n. vom.*, *phos.*, *puls.*, *rhus*, *sep.*, *sec.*, *sulph.*, *sulph. ac.*, *verat.* With **chilliness**: *ars.*, *colch.*, *ferr.*, *kal.*, *magn. c.*, *merc.*,

puls. With pains **in the chest**: *bell.*, *caps.*, *carb. v.*, *lach.*, *lyc.*, *n. vom.*, *phos.*, *plumb.*, *sulph.* With pains in the small of the back: *alum.*, *amm.*, *bar.*, *calc.*, *caust.*, *cham.*, *kal.*, *kreas.*, *magn. m.*, *natr. m.*, *n. vom.*, *phos.*, *sulph.* With **diarrhœa**: *ars*, *cham.*, *coloc.*, *merc.*, *phos.*, *puls.*, *rhab.*, *sulph.*, *tart.* With **constipation**: *alum.*, *bell.*, *bry.*, *calc.*, *carb. v.*, *lyc.*, *natr. m.*, *n. vom.*, *op.*, *plumb.*, *sep.*, *sulph.* With nausea or **vomiting**: *ant.*, *ars.*, *con.*, *ipec.*, *natr. m.*, *n. vom.*, *tart.*, *verat.* With **eructations**: *bell.*, *bry.*, *hep.*, *lach.*

COMPLEXION.

Morbid alteration of the color and appearance of the face. Though generally a mere symptom yet the changes in the complexion frequently point to the proper remedy.

§ 1. *a.* For **pale** face, give: 1, *ars.*, *bry.*, *calc.*, *carb. veg.*, *chin.*, *ferr.*, *ipec.*, *lach.*, *phosph.*, *puls.*, *sep.*, *spig.*, *stann.*, *tart.*, *veratr.*; 2, *alum.*, *arn.*, *camph.*, *cin.*, *hell.*, *nitr. ac.*, *n. mosch.*, *phos. ac.*, *rhus*, *samb.*, *sec.*

b. **Red** face: 1, *acon.*, *ars*, *bell.*, *cham.*, *chin.*, *coccul.*, *hep.*, *hyos.*, *ign.*, *iod.*, *merc.*, *n. mosch.*, *op.*, *rhus*, *stram.*, *sulph.*; 2, *chin.*, *dulc.*, *hyos.*, *lach.*, *puls*, *squill.*, *tart.*, *veratr.*

c. Paleness **of one**, and redness of the **other** cheek: *acon.*, *cham.*, *coloc.*, *ign.*, *n. vom.*, *veratr.*

d. **Red cheeks**: 1, *acon.*, *caps.*, *cham.*, *chin.*, *ferr.*, *lyc.*, *merc.*, *n. vom.*, *phosph.*, *puls.*, *stann.*, *sulph.*; 2, *bry.*, *cann.*, *dros*, *dulc.*, *iod.*, *kal.*, *stram.*

e. **Circumscribed** redness of the cheeks: 1, *acon.*, *chin.*, *lyc.*, *phosph.*; 2, *bry.*, *calc.*, *dros.*, *dulc.*, *iod.*, *kal.*, *kreas.*, *lach.*, *led.*, *puls.*, *samb.*, *sep.*, *stann.*, *stram.*, *sulph.*

f. Frequent **alteration** of color, at times red, at others pale: 1, *acon.*, *bell*, *cham.*, *cin.*, *croc.*, *ign.*, *n. vom.*, *phosph.*, *plat.*, *puls.*, *veratr.*; 2, *alum.*, *aur.*, *caps.*, *carb. an.*, *chin.*, *ferr.*, *graph.*, *hyos.*, *magn. c.*, *spig.*, *squill.*, *sulph. ac.*

g. **Blue-red** face: 1, *acon.*, *ang*, *cham.*, *cupr.*, *lach.*, *puls.*; 2, *ars.*, *aur.*, *bell.*, *bry.*, *camph.*, *con.*, *hep.*, *hyos.*, *ign.*, *ipec.*, *merc.*, *samb.*, *spong.*, *veratr.*

h. **Bluish** color: 1, *ars.*, *bell.*, *hyos.*, *op.*, *veratr.*; 2, *acon.*, *ang.*, *aur.*, *bry.*, *camph.*, *cin.*, *con.*, *cupr.*, *hep.*, *lach.*, *lyc.*, *samb.*, *spong.*, *staph.*, *tart.*

i. **Brown-red** color: 1, *bry.*, *hyos.*, *iod.*, *nitr. ac.*, *op.*, *sep.*, *staph.*, *stram.*, *sulph.*; 2, *carb. veg.*, *kreas.*, *puls.*, *sec.*

k. **Sallow, livid** color: 1, *ars.*, *chin.*, *ferr.*, *ipec.*, *lyc.*, *merc.*, *n. vom.*; 2, *bry.*, *carb. veg.*, *croc.*, *kreas.*, *natr. m.*, *nitr. ac.*, *phosph.*, *samb.*, *sep.*, *sil.*

l. **Gray** color: *carb. veg.*, *kreas.*, *lach.*, *laur.*

m. **Greenish** color: *ars*, *carb. veg.*, *veratr.*

§ 2. As respects **partial** colors, give:

a. For **blue margins** round the eyes: 1, *ars.*, *chin.*, *ipec.*, *lyc.*, *n. vom.*, *phos. ac.*, *rhus*, *sec.*, *staph.*, *veratr*; 2, *anac.*, *coccul.*, *cupr.*, *ferr.*, *hep.*, *ign.*, *phosph.*, *sep.*, *sulph.*; **yellow** margins: *nitr. ac.*, *n. vom.*, *spig.*; **greenish**: *ars.*, *veratr.*

b. For borders around the nose; **yellowish-looking**: *nux v.*, *sepia*;

for **yellow** saddle across the cheeks and nose: *sep.*; for yellow nose and mouth: *nux v.*, *sep.*; for yellow temples: *caust.*

c. For **bluish** mouth: *cin.*, *cupr.*, *ferr.*, *stann.*

d. For **spots** in the face: 1, *ars.*, *ferr.*, *rhus*, *sabad.*, *sil.*; 2, *calc.*, *carb. an.*, *colch.*, *lyc.*, *natr.*, *samb.*, *sulph.*, *veratr.*

e. **Blue** spots: 1, *ferr.*; 2, *cin.*, *cupr.*, *stann.*

f. **Yellow** spots: 1, *colch.*, *fer.*, *natr.*, *sep.*; 2, *caust.*, *nitr. ac.*, *n. vom.*

g. **Red** spots: *calc.*, *lyc.*, *rhus*, *sabad.*, *samb.*, *sil.*, *sulph.*

h. **Black** points: 1, *dros.*. *graph*, *natr.*, *nitr. ac.*, *selen.*, *sulph.*; 2, *bell.*, *bry*, *calc.*, *dig.*. *hep*, *natr. m.*, *sabad.*, *sabin.*

i. **Shining** face, as from fat: 1, *magn. c.*, *natr. m.*, *plumb.*, *selen.*; 2, *bry.*, *chin.*, *merc.*, *rhus*, *stram.*

§ 3. As respects other symptoms of the face, give:

a. For **sunken** face: 1. ars., chin., lach.. n. vom., sec.. sep., stann., veratr.; 2, anac., camph., cic., coloc., cupr., dros., ferr., lyc., phosph., phos. ac.. staph., sulph.

b. For sunken eyes, **hollow** looks: 1, ars, camph., chin., ferr., lach., phosph.. phos. ac., sec., staph.. sulph., veratr.; 2, anac., cic. coloc., cupr., cycl., dros., iod., kal., nitr. ac., oleand., puls., spong., stann.

c. For **pointed nose**, collapse of features: ars., chin., n. vom., phos. ac., rhus, staph., veratr.

d. For **hippocratic** face: 1, ars., chin., phosph., phos. ac., sec., veratr.; 2, canth., carb. veg., cupr., n. vom.

e. For **altered** features: 1, ars., camph., chin., op., phos. ac., rhus, spig., stram., veratr.; 2, bell., canth., caust., cham., colch., graph., hell., lyc., oleand., sec.

f. For **bloated** face: 1, acon., ars., bry., cham., chin., hyos., n. vom., op., phosph., puls, samb., spong, stram., sulph.; 2, arn., ars., bell., ferr., hell., ipec., kal, lach., rhus, sep., sil., spig., stann., veratr.

g. For **bloatedness** around the eyes: ars., ferr., phosph., puls., rhab.; **under** the eyes: 1, ars., chin., n. vom., phosph, veratr.; 2, bry., calc., sep.; in the region of the glabella: kal.; around the nose: calc.

h. For **sickly** looks: 1, chin., n. vom., phosph., sulph.; 2, cin., clem., lach., puls.

i. For **wrinkles**: calc., lyc., sep., stram.; for wrinkles of the **forehead**: 1, cham., hell., lyc., sep, stram., sulph.; 2, amm., bry., graph., n. vom., rhab., rhus.

k. For **distorted** features: 1, ars., bell., caust., cham., graph., hyos., ign., ipec., lach., n. vom, op., sec., stram., veratr.; 2, ang., camph., cic., cocul., cupr., hyos., lyc., merc., plat., puls., rhus, sil., spig., spong., squill.

§ 4. For further details, see Eruptions in the Face, Swelling of the Face, Diseases of the Nose, Cancer of the Nose, etc.

CONCUSSION OF THE BRAIN.

The best remedies for cerebral affections produced by concussion, fall, blow on the head, etc., are: 1, arn. and cic.; or, 2, dig., gels., hyper., ign., laur., petr., merc.

See Injuries.

CONDITIONS OF AGGRAVATIONS, or Amelioration of the Symptoms.

§ 1. There are practitioners who select a remedy principally with reference to the external conditions of the symptoms, such as: the time of day when they appear, the side of the body, head, chest, etc., where they appear, etc. This is evidently going too far, though it cannot be denied that these external conditions have a general value in many cases, and facilitate the selection of a remedy, provided the practitioner is otherwise thoroughly acquainted with the essential points of our Materia Medica. To select a remedy with reference to these external conditions exclusively might prove of great detriment to the patient.

§ 2. As regards the **time of day**, give:

a. When the pains occur or exacerbate principally in the **evening**: 1, amb., amm., amm. m., arn., ars., bell., bry., calc., caps., caust., colch., dulc., euphr., hell., hyos., lach., laur., mang., merc., nitr., nitr. ac., phos., puls., ran., sec., sep., sulph. ac, thuj., zinc.; 2, ant., asa., borax, carb. an., carb. veg., cham., chin., cocc., con., croc., graph., guaiac., hep., ign., kal., laur., led., lyc., magn. c., magn. m., mez., natr., natr. m., n. vom., petr., phos. ac., plat., rhod., rhus, seneg., sil., stann., staph., stront., sulph., tart.

b. When in the evening, in bed, after lying down, or generally **before midnight**: 1, ars., bry., calc., carb. veg., graph., hep., lyc., merc., phosph., puls., rhus, selen., sep.; 2, alum., amm. m., arn., aur., calad., carb. an., caust., chin., cocc., dulc., ign., ipec., kal., lach., led., magn. c., magn. m., natr., natr. m., n. vom., phos. ac., ran., sarsap., sil., stront., sulph., sulph. ac., tart., thuj., veratr.

c. When **at night**: 1, acon., arn., ars., bell., calc., caps., cham., chin., cin., colch., con., dros., dulc., fer., graph., hep., hyos., ign., magn. c., magn. m., mang., merc., natr. m., nitr. ac., phosph., puls., rhus, sep., sil., staph., stront., sulph., thuj.; 2, ant., aur., baryt., bry., camph., cann., canth., carb. an., carb. veg., caust., coff., croc., cupr., hell., iod., kal., kreas., lach., led., lyc., magn. arct., mez., natr., n. vom., plumb., ran., rhab., sabad., samb., sec., selen., spig., sulph. ac., tart., thuj.

d. When **during sleep**: 1, alum., ars., bell., bry., cham., hep., lach., merc., mosch., nitr., nitr. ac., puls., samb., sil., stram., sulph.; 2, acon., anac., arn., baryt., borax, calc., caust., chin., cin., con., dulc., graph., hyos., ign., kal., led., lyc., magn. arct., mur. ac., natr., natr. m., n. vom., op., phosph., phos. ac., rhab., rhus, ruta, stann., thuj.

e. When after midnight, or **early on waking**: 1, alum., amb., amm. m., ars., bell., bry., calc., carb. veg., caust., con., graph., hep., kal., lach., lyc., nitr. ac., n. vom., op., petr., phosph., sep., sulph.; 2, amm., ant., arn., aur., calc., cann., canth., caps., carb. an., chin., croc., dros., ferr., ign., mang., merc., natr., natr. m., nitr., phos. ac., plat., ran., rhod., rhus, sabab., samb., sil., squill., staph., sulph. ac., thuj., veratr.

f. When early in the **morning**: 1, amb., amm., amm. m., ant., ars., bry., calc., carb. veg., cin., croc., dros., guai., ign., natr., natr. m., nitr., nitr. ac., n. vom., phosph., rhus, squill., sulph., veratr.; 2, acon., alum., anac., ant., aur., carb. an., coff., con., hep., kal., lach., lyc., magn. arct., magn. aust., petr., phos. ac., plat., puls., sabin., sep., sil., staph., sulph., tart., thuj.

g. When in the **forenoon**, or after breakfast: 1, carb. veg., natr., natr. m., n. mosch., sep.; 2, amm., anac., ars., bry., calc., caust., cham., con., dig., graph., guai., hep., kal., magn., nitr., nitr. ac., n. vom., phos., phos. ac., rhus, sabad., sarsap., sil., staph., sulph. ac., val., veratr.

h. When in the **afternoon, after dinner**: 1, alum., asa., bell., lyc., nitr., nitr. ac., n. vom., phosph., puls., sil., thuj., zinc.; 2, amm., amm. m., ant., borax, calc., canth., cic., coloc., con., graph., ign., mosch., mur. ac., natr., natr. m., ran., sarsap., selen., val.

i. When the symptoms are worse **after sleep**: anac., calc., carb. veg., cocc., con., graph., lach., stann., sulph., thuj.

§ 3. As regards the period of **digestion**, give:

a. When the symptoms which exist before breakfast are mitigated by the breakfast: baryt., calc., graph., hep., ign., iod., n. vom., petr., plat., rhus, sep., staph., sulph.

b. When setting in or increasing after **breakfast**: amm. m., bry., calc., carb. veg., caust., cham., con., graph., kal., lach., natr., natr. m., nitr., nitr. ac., n. vom., phosph., rhus, sep., sulph., thuj., zinc.

c. When the symptoms which exist before a meal are less **during** or **after** a meal: 1, amb., calc., cann., ferr., ign., iod., lach., natr., phosph., sabad., stront., zinc.; 2, alum., amb., anac., baryt., caps., chin., graph., laur., puls., rhus, sep., spig., sulph.

d. When the pains come on **while eating**: 1, amm., baryt., carb. an., carb. veg., cocc., graph., hep., kal., lyc., natr. m., nitr. ac., phosph., puls., sep.; 2, amb., arn., borax, calc., caust., cham., cic., con., magn. m., n. vom., phos. ac., sil., sulph., veratr.

e. When the pains come on or get worse **after eating**: 1, amm., anac., ars., bry., calc., carb. veg., caust., chin., con., kal., lach., lyc., natr., natr. m., nitr. ac., n. vom., phosph., sep., sil., sulph., zinc.; 2, amm. m., ant., borax, carb. an., cham., cin., coc., hep., ign., natr., petr., phos. ac., puls., ran., squill., stann., sulph. ac., thuj.

f. When the pains are caused by **drinking**: 1, ars., bell., canth., carb. veg., chin., cocc., ferr., natr., natr. m., n. vom., rhus, sil., veratr.; 2, acon, ant., arn., baryt., bry., caust., cin., coloc., con., bell., hep., hyos., ign., lach., nitr. ac., phosph., phos. ac., puls., sep., sil., stram., sulph., sulph. ac.

g. When the pains are caused or aggravated by **smoking**: 1, amb., calc., ign., ipec., lach., n. vom., phos., puls., spong., staph.; 2, acon., alum., anac., ant., arn., bry., carb. an., chin., cic., clem., cocc., euphr., magn. arct., natr., natr. m., petr., ruta, selen., sulph., sulph. ac.

h. Compare under "Stomach, Weakness of," the various kinds of nourishment.

§ 4. As regards **seasons and periods of the moon**, give:

a. For pains which **get worse or come on again in spring**: 1, carb. veg., lach., rhus, veratr.; 2, amb., aur., bell., calc., lyc., natr. m., puls.,

b. In **summer**: 1, bell., bry., cact., carb. veg., dulc.; 2, lyc., natr., puls., rhod., sil.

c. In **autumn**: 1, calc., colch., dulc., lach., merc., petr., rhod., rhus, veratr.; 2, aur., bry., chin.

d. In **winter**: 1, acon., bell., bry., carb. veg., cham., colch., dulc., ipec., n. vom., petr., rhus, sulph., veratr.; 2, amm., aur., camph., merc., natr. m., n. mosch., phos., puls., rhod., sep.

e. At a **change of the moon**: 1, alum., calc., sabad., sil.; 2, amm., caust., cupr., dulc., graph., lyc., natr., sep., sulph., thuj.

f. At **new moon**: alum., amm., calc., caust., cupr., lyc., sabad., sep., sil.

g. At **full moon**: alum., calc., graph., natr., sabad., sil., spong., sulph.

h. At **increase of moon**: alum., dulc., thuj.

§ 5. As regards the influence of **air** and **wind**, give:

a. For the pains caused by **sultry** weather: 1, bry., rhod., sep., sil.; 2, carb. veg., caust., lach., merc., natr., natr. m., nitr. ac., n. vom., petr., phos.

b. By **stormy** and windy weather: 1, bry., rhod., sil.; 2, carb. veg., chin., lach., lyc., mur. ac., n. mosch., n. vom., phos., puls., rhod., sil., veratr.

c. By **winds**: 1, carb. veg., cham., lach., lyc., sulph.; 2, acon., ars., aur., bell., chin., con., graph., mur. ac., n. vom., phos., plat., puls., sep., thuj.

d. By **north winds**: acon., caust., hep., n. vom., sep., sil.

e. By **east winds**: 1, acon., bry., carb. veg., hep., sil.; 2, caust., n. vom.

f. By **south winds**: bry., carb. veg., rhod., sil.

g. By **west winds**: calc., carb. veg., dulc., lach., rhod., rhus, veratr.

h. By a **draught of air**: 1, acon., anac., bell., calc., cham., chin., sil., sulph.; 2, caps., caust., graph., hep., ign., kal., natr., n. vom., rhus, selen., sep.

i. By **cool evening air**: 1, amm., carb. veg., merc., nitr., ac., sulph.; 2, borax, mez., n. mosch., plat.

k. By **open air** and during a walk: 1, amm., calc., carb. an., caust., cham., cocc., coff., con., kal., lyc., natr., n. mosch., n. vom., sil., stram., sulph.; 2, alum., bry., camph., carb. veg., chin., ferr., guai., hep., ipec., lach., led., magn. aust., merc., natr. m., nitr. ac., petr., puls., rhus, selen., spig., sulph., ac., thuj., val., veratr.

l. By confinement in **a room**: 1, alum., asa., croc., magn. arct., magn. c., magn. m., n. vom., phos., puls., rhus, sabin.; 2, acon., amb., anac., ant., asar., baryt., graph., hell., hep., ipec., lyc., mez., mosch., natr. m., op., plat., sarsap., seneg., sep., spong., stront., thuj.

§ 6. As regards **cold** and **dampness**, give:

a. For the pains caused by **cold weather**: 1, ars., baryt., bell., calc., camph., caps., caust., cocc., dulc., hell., n. mosch., n. vom., rhod., rhus, sabad.; 2, acon., amm., anac., aur., borax, carb. an., carb. veg., colch., hep., hyos., ign., kal., lach., lyc., mang., merc., mez., mosch., nitr., ac., phosph., phos. ac., sep., sil., spig., stront., sulph., sulph., ac., thuj.

b. By **cold air**: 1, bry., calc., carb. veg., cham., merc., rhus, veratr.; 2, ars., aur., camph., caps., caust., cocc., colch., dulc., hell., lyc., n. mosch., phos., rhod., sep., stront.; 3, acon., amm., bell., carb. an., fluor. ac., hep., kal., lach., mang., mez., mosch., nitr. ac., n. vom., phos. ac., sabad., spig., stront., sulph.

c. By a **limb** becoming **cold**: bell., cham., hell., hep., puls., rhus, sep., sil.

d. By **uncovering** a part: 1, ars., aur., cocc., con., hep., kal., merc., mosch., n. vom., rhus, samb., squill., sil., stront.; 2, arn., bry., camph., caust., cic., clem., colch., con., dulc., graph., hyos., magn. c., magn. m., natr., natr. m., n. mosch., phos., sabad., sep., staph.

e. By **cold and damp** weather: 1, amm., calc., carb. veg., dulc., lach., merc., n. mosch., rhod., rhus, veratr.; 2, borax, carb. an., chin., colch., lyc., mang., nitr. ac., puls., ruta, sarsap., sep., spig., sulph.

f. By exposure to **wet**: 1, ars., calc., colch., dulc., n. mosch., puls., rhus, sarsap., sep.; 2, bell., bry., hep., ipec., lach., lyc., phosph., sulph.

g. By **working in the water** or by **washing**: amm., ant., bell., calc., carb. veg., clem., merc., nitr. ac., n. mosch., phos., puls., rhus, sarsap., sep., sulph.

h. By every **change of the weather**: 1, calc., carb. v., dulc., lach., merc., rhus, sil., sulph., veratr.; 2, graph., mang., nitr. ac., n. vom., phos., puls., rhod.

§ 7. As regards **warmth**, give:

a. For pains caused by a change of **temperature**: ars., carb. veg., dulc., n. vom., phos., puls., ran., rhod., rhus, sulph., veratr.

b. By **warmth** generally: amb., ars., aur., camph., cann., carb. veg., dros., iod., led., natr. m., nitr. ac., phos., puls., rhus, sec., seneg., thuj.

c. By **warm** air or warm weather: ant., bry., carb. veg., cocc., colch., iod., lach., lyc., puls., sulph.

d. By the warmth of the **bed**: 1, ars., bell., carb. veg., cham., dros., graph., led., lyc., merc., puls., rhus, sabin., sulph., veratr.; 2, amb., calc., caust., cocc., graph., kal., led., lyc., phos., phos. ac., spong., thuj.

e. By a **warm stove** in the room: acon., agn., alum., anac., ant., arn., cin., colch., croc., iod., natr. m., op., phos., plat., puls., sabin., spong., sulph., thuj.

f. By the **action of the sun**: agar., ant., arn., bell., bry., cact., camph., euphorb., glon., graph., lach., natr., puls., selen., sulph., val.

g. By wrapping a part up in **warm clothes**: acon., borax., bry., calc., ign., lyc., magn. arct., phos., puls. spig., sulph., thuj., veratr.

§ 8. As regards mechanical **pressure**, give:

a. For the pains caused by **pressure** upon the **affected part**: 1, agar., anac., baryt., bry., cin., hep., kal., lach., lyc., magn. c., merc., plat., sil.; 2, ant., arg., bell., calc., cann., caps., carb. veg., guai., magn. m., mez., mur. ac., natr., natr. m., nitr. ac., n. vom., oleand., phos. ac., ruta, sep., val., zinc.

b. By the **pressure of the clothes**: 1, bry., calc., carb. veg., caust., con., lach., lyc., merc., n. vom., puls., spong.; 2, caps., hep., nitr. ac., sarsap., sep., stann., sulph., val.

c. By mere **contact**: 1, ang., bell., bry., caps., cham., chin., cin., cocc., colch., cupr., hep., hyos., lyc., n. vom., puls., ran., sabin., sep., spig., staph., sulph., tart.; 2, acon., anac., arn., camph., cann., carb. veg., caust., euphorb., graph., kreas., hell., lach., magn. c., magn. m., mez., natr. m., nitr. ac., phos. ac., rhus, sil., stram., sulph., veratr.

d. By **leaning** with the part on something: arn., bell., carb. veg., chin., con., hep., kal., nitr. ac., puls., rhab., rhus, sep., sil., sulph., staph., thuj., veratr.

e. By **grasping** with the hands: amm., calc., carb. veg., caust., cham., chin., led., lyc., natr., natr. m., nitr. ac., plat., puls., sil.

§ 9. As regards the different **positions of the body**, give:

a. For the pains caused by **raising one's self**: 1, acon., arn., ars., bell., bry., cocc., ign., natr., natr. m., n. vom., puls., rhus, sulph.; 2, cham., chin., con., lyc., op., veratr.

b. By raising one's self from a **recumbent posture**: acon., bell., bry.,

carb. veg., caust., cham., cocc., con., dulc., graph., guai., hep., ign., lach., natr. m., nitr. ac., n. vom., oleand., petr., sep., sil., val., veratr.

c. By rising from a **seat**: bell., bry., caps, carb. veg., caust., chin., con., ferr., lyc., mang., natr. m., nitr. ac., phosph., puls., rhus, ruta, sil., staph., sulph., tart., thuj., veratr.

d. By **stretching** the affected part: alum., bry., calc., carb. an., carb. veg., caust., chin., con., hep., kal., mang., ruta, sep., sulph., thuj.

e. By **stooping**: 1, acon., alum., baryt., bell., bry., calc., graph., hep., n. vom., petr., puls., sep., spig., thuj., val.; 2, amm, amm. m., arn., cic., cocc., ipec., kal., lach., lyc., merc., natr., natr. m., phosph., rhus, sulph.

f. By **standing**: agar., amm. m., aur., bry., caps., caust., cocc., con., mang., petr., phos. ac., plat., puls., sabad, sep., sil., stann., sulph., val., veratr.

g. By **sitting**: 1, agar., amb., ars., asa., baryt., caps., cin., ferr., guai., lach., magn. c., magn. m., natr., plat., puls., ruta, sep.; 2, acon., alum., anac., caust., chin., dulc., euphorb., graph., lyc., merc., natr. m., op., phos. ac., rhod., rhus, sulph., sulph. ac., tart., val., veratr.

h. By **rest**: 1, agar., asa., aur., caps., con., dros., dulc., euphorb., ferr., lach., phos. ac., puls., rhod, rhus, samb., sulph., val.; 2, amm., amm. m., chin., coloc., kal., kreas., lyc., magn. c., magn. m., mosch., ruta, sabad., sil., stann.

i. By **lying**: 1, amb., asa., caps., dros., mosch., natr. m., puls., rhus, samb., sep., verbasc.; 2, alum., asa., aur., carb. veg., chin., con., dulc., euphorb., ferr., lyc., mur. ac., natr., rhod., ruta, sil., val.

k. By a **recumbent posture**: acon., amm., amm. m., ars., caust., cham., chin., coloc., cupr., ign., magn. m., merc., n. vom., phos., puls., rhus, sep., sil.

l. By **lying** on one **side**: acon., ars., bry., calc., carb. an., cin., ferr., graph., hep., ign., kal., lyc., natr., phos., puls., rhus, sabad., sil., stann., sulph.

m. By lying on the **right** side: amm. m., borax, caust., kal., magn. m., merc., n. vom., puls., spong., stann.

n. By lying on the **left** side: acon., amm., colch., kal., lyc., natr., natr. m., phos., puls., sep., sil., sulph., thuj.

o. Lying on the **painless** side is more painful than lying on the affected side: amb., arn., bry., calc., caust., cham, coloc., ign., kal., magn. aust., puls., rhus, sep., stann.

p. By **changing** one's position: caps., carb. veg., caust., con., lach., nitr. ac., phos., puls., ran.

§ 10. As regards **motion**, give:

a. For the pains caused by motion generally: 1, arn., bell., bry., colch., dig., graph., hell., ipec., led., magn. aust., merc., natr. m., n. vom., phos., ran., spig., squill., staph.

b. By moving the **affected** part: arn., bell., bry., caps., cham., chin., cocc., ferr., guai., led., merc., mez., n. vom., puls., rhus, spig., staph., thuj.

c. By **raising** the affected part: arn., bell., bry., chin., con., ferr., graph., kal., led., natr., puls., rhus, sil.

d. By **turning** or bending the part: amm. m., arn., bell., bry., calc., chin., cic., hep., ign., kal., lyc., natr., natr. m., n. vom., puls., rhus, sep., sil., spig., spong., stann.

e. By **riding** in a carriage, swinging, or other passive motions: 1, ars., cocc , petr., sulph.; 2, colch., ferr., n. mosch., sep., sil.; 3, borax, carb. veg., colch., croc., graph , hep., ign., kal., natr., natr. m., phos., plat., selen., staph.

f. By **walking**: arn., bell., bry., calc., carb. veg., chin., colch., con., dig., graph., hell., hep., led., merc., natr. m., nitr. ac., n. vom., sarsap., sep., squill., staph., sulph., sulph. ac., veratr.

g. By **running** or **walking** fast: arn , ars., aur., bry., calc., caust., ign., kal., natr. m., n. vom., rhus, seneg., sep., sil., sulph.

h. By **riding** on horseback: ars., natr. m., sep., sulph. ac.

i. By **ascending** an eminence: acon., alum., ars., aur., baryt., bry., calc., cann., merc., n. vom., petr., rhus, sep., spig., spong., stann., sulph., thuj.

§ 11. As regards fatiguing **concussive** motions, give:

a. For pains caused or aggravated by **concussion** generally: arn , bry., cic., con., hep., ign., n. vom., phos. ac., rhus, ruta, sulph. ac.

b. By **stepping**: ant., arn., bell., bry., calc., caust., chin., con., graph., magn. m., merc., natr., natr. m., nitr. ac., n. vom , phos., tan., rhus, sep., sil., spig., sulph.

c. By making a **false step**: arn., bry., cic., con., puls., rhus, spig.

d. By bodily **exertions**: acon., arn., ars., bry., calc., chin., cocc., coff., lyc., merc., natr. m., rhus, sil., sulph., veratr.

e. By manual **labor**: amm. m., merc., natr. m., nitr. ac., sil. veratr.

f. By **laughing**: ars., bell., borax, carb. veg., chin., dros., kal., lach., mang., phos., stann.

g. By **coughing**: acon., arn., ars., bell., bry., calc., carb. veg., dros., hep., ipec., natr. m., n. vom., puls., sep., sulph., veratr.

h. By **sneezing**: acon., amm. m., arn., ars., bell., borax, bry., carb. veg., chin., cin., lyc., merc., mez., mosch., n. vom., puls., rhus, sabad., sep., sil., spig.

i. By **blowing** one's nose: arn., bry., calc., caust., merc., natr. m., n. vom., sep., spig , sulph.

k. By **singing**: amm., dros., hep., stann., sulph.

l. By **talking**: 1, anac , arn., ars., bell., calc , carb. veg., cocc., ign., natr., natr. m., n. vom., phos., rhus, sil., stann., sulph.; 2, acon., alum., amb., amm., aur., cann., chin , dulc., ferr., kal., magn. c., magn. m., phos. ac., plat., puls., rhus, selen., sil., veratr.

§ 12. As regards the influence of **emotions** and sensual **impressions**, give:

a. For pains caused or aggravated by **emotions**: 1, acon., bell., bry., calc., cham., coloc., ign., lach., lyc., natr. m., n. vom , phos., phos. ac., puls., staph.; 2, ars., aur., caust., cocc., coff., hyos., nitr. ac., n. mosch., op., plat., rhus, sep., stram., sulph., veratr.

b. By **solitude**: ars , con., dros., mez., phos., sil., stram., zinc.

c. By **company**: 1, baryt., hyos., lyc., natr., puls , rhus; 2, amb., carb. an., carb. veg., con., magn. c., natr., petr., phos., plumb., sep., stann., stram., sulph.

d. By mental **exertions**: 1, bell , calc., ign., lach., natr. m., n. vom., puls., sep., sulph.; 2, amb., anac., arn., ars., aur., borax, cocc., lyc., natr., oleand., sabad., selen., sil., staph.

e. By **reading**: 1, agn., aur., calc., cin., cocc., con., graph., lyc., natr. m., n. vom., phos., puls., sil.; 2, asa., bell., borax, bry., carb. veg.,

caust., chin., coff., dulc., ign., kal., natr., oleand., rhod., ruta, sabad., sulph., sulph. ac., verb.

f. By **writing**: 1, asa., aur., calc., cin., ign., kal., natr. m., sep., sil., zinc.; 2, borax, bry., cann., carb. veg., chin., cocc., graph., hep., lyc., natr., n. vom., oleand., ran., rhod., rhus, ruta, sabin., spong., sulph., sulph. ac.

g. By **bright light**: 1, acon., bell., calc., colch., con., graph., hyos., lyc., merc., phos., stram.; 2, arn., ars., bry., cham., chin., coff., euphr., hell., hep., ign., natr., n. vom., phos. ac., puls., rhus, sep., sil., spig., sulph.

h. By **noise**, etc.: 1, acon., arn., bell., calc., cham., coff., con., lyc., natr., n. vom., plat., sep., spig.; 2, ang., aur., bry., carb. an., chin., colch., ign., mang., petr., phos., phos. ac., puls., sil., zinc.

i. By **strong odors**: 1, acon., aur., bell., cham., chin., coff., colch., graph., lyc., n. vom., phos.; 2, baryt., con., hep., ign., kal., phos. ac., selen., sep., sil.

§ 13. Compare Amblyopia, Ophthalmia, Acoustia, Headache, Toothache, Fever, Sleep, Morbid Causes, etc.

CONDITIONS OF IMPROVEMENT.

Many of these conditions are, of course, the contrary of the conditions of aggravation; all we have to do, therefore, is to point out the principal conditions of improvement in one series.

For pains which are relieved by **leaning** against something, give: bell., carb. veg., kal., merc., n. vom., pod., rhus, staph.

By **pressure** upon the part: 1, amm., amm. m., con., magn. m., mang., mur. ac., natr., phos. ac., stann.; 2, alum., anac., ars., aur., bry., cocc., dulc., graph., kal., phos, rhus, sulph. ac.

By **thinking** of the pain: camph; by thinking of something else: piper met.

By **resting** the part upon something: alum., amm., hep., n. vom., phos., puls., ruta, staph., sulph.

By **contact**: 1, asa., calc., magn., menyan., mur. ac., plumb.; 2, anac., bry., caust., natr. m., phos., sulph., thuj.

By **motion.** See Aggravation by Rest.

By **riding** in a carriage: graph., nitr. ac.

By staying in the **open air.** See Aggravation in the Room.

By **walking**: 1, amm., amm. m., ars., dulc., ferr., magn. c., magn. m., mosch., plat., puls., rhus, sep., val.; 2, agar., alum., amb., ars., aur., caps., con., lyc., merc., mur. ac., nitr., sabad., samb., stann., sulph., veratr.

By **coffee**: ars., cham., coloc.

By external **coldness.** See Aggravation by Warmth.

By change of **position**: ars., cham., ign., phos. ac., puls., val.

By **lying**: alum., arn., ars., bry., canth., carb. an., cupr., lyc., magn. c., merc., natr. m., nitr. ac., n. mosch., n. vom., sabad., spig., spong., staph., stram., veratr.

By a **recumbent posture**: bry., calc., carb. an., ign., kal., lyc., n. vom., puls., stann., sulph.

By lying on **one side**: arn., ars., n. vom., phos., sep.

By lying on the **affected side**: amb., arn., bry., calc., caust., cham., coloc., ign., kal., magn. aust., puls., rhus, sep., stann.

By **rest.** See Aggravation by Motion.

By **sleep**: calad., chin., colch., n. vom., phosph., puls., selen., sep.

By **sitting**: acon., anac., bry., carb. an., carb. veg., coff., colch., mang., merc., natr. m., n. vom., petr., phos., phos. ac., rhus, squill., staph., thuj.

By **sunshine**: con., plat., stram., stront.

By **standing**: ars., bell., calc., cocc., colch., graph., ipec., merc., mur. ac., phos., plumb.

By staying **in the room.** See Aggravation in the Open Air.

CONDYLOMATA.

See Sycosis and Syphilis.

CONFINEMENT.

The principal remedies for the diseased states of lying-in females are:

For excessive or too long after-pains:

Arnica. Indicated during the last stages of labor, and immediately after delivery, on account of the bruised condition of the genital organs, and the strain of the general muscular system.

Belladonna. The pains come on suddenly, and after a time disappear suddenly; they are forcing, as if the contents of the pelvis would be forced through the vulva; every jar is unpleasant; lochial discharge feels hot; congestion to the head and eyes.

Bryonia. After-pains excited by the least motion, even by taking a deep inspiration; she wishes to keep perfectly quiet; headache, as if the head would split; parched lips and dry mouth.

Caulophyllum. Suitable after protracted and exhausting labor; pains, spasmodic, across the lower abdomen, extending into the groins.

Chamomilla. Over-sensitiveness of the patient to the pain; she wishes to get away from herself, and is irritable and ill-natured; desire for fresh air; lochia dark-colored.

Cimicifuga. After-pains worse in the groins; over-sensitiveness; nausea and vomiting; she feels her pains very acutely, and they make her sleepless and restless.

Coffea. Extreme fear of death during the after-pains; desire to go to sleep, but inability to fall asleep.

Cuprum met. Most distressing after-pains, particularly of women who have borne many children; cramping pains, extending to the extremities; cramps in the fingers and toes.

Ferrum. Violent pains in the loins and abdomen, like those of labor, with discharge of partly fluid and partly clotted blood; full hard pulse; frequent short shuddering, headache and vertigo; especially suitable for feeble women, with fiery-red face.

Gelsemium. The pain is severe and inclines to run upward or upward and backward; she seems to have lost the ability to regulate her muscular movements.

Hyoscyamus. Much jerking and twitching of various parts of the body; she is delirious; the pains are spasmodic; has no will to urinate.

Ignatia. Much sighing, sadness, and despondency, with the after-pains.

Kali carb. Stitching and shooting pains; they are in the back, shooting down into the gluteal region or hips.

Nux vom. After-pains violent and protracted; a sore feeling in the uterus, so that she dreads being moved or disturbed in any way; fainting after every pain; she likes to have the room warm, and be well covered; lochia scanty and offensive.

Podophyllum. After-pains, with heat and flatulency, also with strong bearing down.

Pulsatilla. After-pains too long and too violent; worse towards evening; wants fresh air, and complains of the heat of the room; no fever nor thirst, but still restless and changeable in her feelings.

Rhus tox. Great restlessness; the pains are worst at night; frequent desire to change position; likes to be covered warmly.

Sabina. The pains run from the sacrum to the pubes; with every pain, fluid or clotted blood is discharged. The pains sometimes extend from the back and sacrum to the uterus, and down the thighs.

Secale cor. After-pains too long and too painful; brown thin lochia; although she may feel cold, yet she does not wish to be covered.

Sepia. Constant sensation of weight in the anus; pains shooting upward in the vagina; severe bearing-down and forcing in the back, occurring in regular paroxysms.

Sulphur. After-pains especially located in the uterus; scanty lochial discharge; complains of feeling badly in the abdomen; itching and sore hæmorrhoids; flushes of heat; weak and faint spells; feet either cold or burning hot, especially the soles.

For POT-BELLIEDNESS of lying-in women; coloc., sep.

For MILK FEVER: acon., arn., bell., bry., coff., rhus.

For WANT OF MILK or for ABNORMAL SECRETION OF THE MILK:

Aconite. Breasts hot, hard, and knotted; hot, dry skin; much anxiety and restlessness.

Æthusa cyn. The child takes the breast with avidity, nurses plentifully, then vomits copiously, and is exhausted, but soon rallies, and cries for a fresh supply. **The mother is not well**, and thus the child does not thrive on her milk.

Agnus castus. Despairing sadness of the mother causes only a scanty supply of milk to flow; nervous weakness.

Asafœtida. Excessive sensibility of the vital organism; unnatural distension of the veins; deficiency of milk.

Belladonna. The breasts feel large and heavy, the redness often running in radii; congestion to head; restlessness and drowsiness, but no good sleep; from taking cold.

Borax. The milk is too thick, and tastes badly; often curdles soon after it is drawn; constrictive pain in left mamma when child nurses the right; griping, and sometimes stitches in left breast, and when the child has nursed she is obliged to compress the breast with the hand, because it aches, on account of being empty.

Bryonia. Stony heaviness of the breast, rather pale, but hard and painful; tensive, burning, and tearing pain in mamma; scanty secretion of milk.

Calcarea carb. Mammæ distended, but milk scanty; she is cold, feels the cold air readily; there seems to be a want of vital activity to bring the milk forward.

Calcarea phos. Child refuses the mother's breast, the milk

tastes saltish, or acid, or thin, watery, neutral; pains and burning in the mammæ, which are sore to the touch.

Carbo anim. The milk is thin and has a saltish taste; painful nodosities of the mammæ; nursing causes stitching pains in the mammæ, which feel sore to the touch or when handled.

Causticum. Milk almost disappears on account of over-fatigue, night-watching, and anxiety; sensation of stomach as though lime were slacking; general constipation; pulsations and noises in the ear; threatening amaurosis.

Chamomilla. Mammæ hard and tender to the touch, with drawing pains; is fretful, sleepless, and cross.

Cina. Child refuses the breast; constant gnawing sensation in the stomach, as from hunger; itching of the nose; does not sleep well; feels cross, and is not easily satisfied.

Croton tigl. Nipple very sore to the touch; excruciating pain running from the nipple through to scapula of same side, when the child begins to nurse; irritable nipple with sufficiency of milk.

Dulcamara. The milk fails to be secreted, in consequence of catching cold in the mammæ, which are swollen, inactive, painless, and itch; lochia also suppressed by cold or damp.

Kali bichrom. The milk, as it flows from the breast, has the appearance of being composed of stringy masses and water.

Lachesis. The milk is thin and blue, and is rejected by the infant; the mother suffering from some long-standing mental trouble, which makes her unhappy.

Merc. sol. Milk scanty, or spoiled, the child refuses it; mammæ swollen and hard, with sore pains; swelling of glands; syphilitic taint; ptyalism.

Nux moschata. Mammæ too small.

Phellandrium. Pains come on chiefly during interval between nursing.

Pulsatilla. Milk thin and watery, and the true milk-globule is almost entirely absent; milk suddenly suppressed, lochia becomes milky, white; breasts swollen; rheumatic pains, extend to muscles of chest, shoulders, neck, axillæ, and down the arms; change from place to place, during nursing.

Rhus tox. Mammæ swell from catching cold or getting wet, and milk vanishes; vitiated lochia.

Silicea. The infant refuses the breast, or vomits immediately after nursing; milk suppressed; mammæ swollen, dark red, sensitive. The mother is not well and full of silicea symptoms.

Galactorrhœa, or excessive spontaneous flow of the milk, may require: bell., bor., bry., calc., chin., con., phosph., puls., rhus, stram.

Cramps in the stomach, from nursing: carbo an. and veg., chin., phosph. **Sense of emptiness in stomach**, from nursing: carb. an., hydrast., ign., oleander, sep.

Deterioration of health from protracted lactation: calc. carb., calc. phosph., chin., lyc., phosph., phosph. ac., sil., sulph.

Convulsions of lying-in women. See Labor.

Emotions, puerperal mania: *bell.*, *cimicif.*, *plat.*, chloral, stram., sulph., veratr.

Aconite. Ailments from fright or anger; great fear of death, of strangers, of getting up; inconsolable anxiety; reproaching others for mere trifles.

Aurum. Religious mania; prays all the time; imagines she is unfit for this world; unhappy, with continual thoughts of suicide; præcordial anguish, driving him from place to place; weakness of memory and intellect.

Belladonna. Mania; either merry, but quarrelsome, or would spit and bite at any one; starts in affright at the approach of others; therefore desires to escape or hide herself; sleepless nights; fear of ghosts; moaning; begs those around her to get her out of the way and kill her.

Cantharis. Despondent and low-spirited; says she must die; paroxysms of rage, with crying, barking, and beating; renewed by the sight of dazzling bright objects; touching the larynx or painful parts causes a renewal of the symptoms.

China. Nervous irritability and excitability from loss of blood; delirium, with illusions and hallucinations; inconsolable anxiety; longing for death, or indifference and apathy.

Cicuta vir. Mistrust of men, whom she shuns; weeping, moaning, and howling; childish and plays with toys; **quiet and contented disposition.**

Cimicifuga. Declares she will go crazy; mental depression, with suicidal tendency; suspicious, indifferent, **taciturn**; takes no interest in household matters; irritable; the least thing makes her **angry and destructive.**

Cuprum. Full of anxious ideas, one following quickly the other; afraid of everybody, and tries to escape; acuteness of senses.

Hyoscyamus. Indomitable rage and horrid anguish; does not know her relatives; complains of having been poisoned; complete loss of sense; **desires to be naked** (hyperæsthesia of the cutaneous nerves); entire loss of modesty; throws off bedcovers and clothes.

Ignatia. Melancholia from suppressed mental sufferings, with much sighing; desire to be alone so as to give way to her real or imaginary grief; **tears**; **weeps bitterly.**

Kali carb. Great sadness; weeps much and is afraid she is going to die; great absence of mind; seems at a loss to know how to begin to say or do what she wishes to do, and finally is obliged to give it up; tympanitic abdomen; thirst, restlessness, and tossing.

Lachesis. Fear of death; dreads to go to bed; fears of being poisoned or pursued by her enemies; **talkative and quarrelsome**; proud; jealous; suspicious.

Lilium tigr. Great apprehensiveness and fear of impending evils; religious mania, with anxiety about her salvation; **restlessness and hurriedness**; irritable and impatient.

Petroleum. Full of strange delusions; thinks she has another baby with her in bed, requiring her attention, or that she has a third arm or foot; anxious and irresolute; sharp pains shooting up the dorsal spine into the occiput.

Platina. Voluptuous crawling up and about the genitals; very haughty; looks down disdainfully upon her attendants; black tarry discharges from the vagina.

Pulsatilla. Sad weeping mood; taciturn; when closing her eyes, sees all sorts of strange sights, and hears all kinds of operatic airs; after slight emotions, difficult breathing.

Stramonium. Nymphomania, with obscene gestures and lan-

guage; desires light and company, being afraid to be alone; very loquacious, in a prayerful, beseeching, imploring language; face often red and bloated.

Sulphur. Religious melancholy, with despair of salvation; forgets the names and words she wants to use; **indifference about the lot of others**; great obstinacy; dislikes to have any one near her; flushes of heat; weak fainty spells and cold feet; light sleep.

Veratrum alb. Religious melancholy or nymphomania, with desire to embrace everybody, even inanimate objects; mania, with desire to tear her clothes, with lasciviousness; constant desire for cool and refreshing things.

Zincum. Melancholy, with great weakness of mind; repeats all questions, before replying; it is impossible for her to keep her feet still; they are in almost constant motion.

FALLING OFF OF THE HAIR: calc., lyc., natr. mur., phosph., sulph. See Alopecia.

COLIC AND DIARRHŒA of lying-in women. See Colic; Diarrhœa.

DEBILITY of lying-in women: calc., chin., kali, nux v., phosph. ac., sulph., veratr.

SLEEPLESSNESS of lying-in women: coff., cypriped., scutell., stict. See Sleeplessness.

PUERPERAL FEVER of lying-in women. See Fever, Puerperal.

PARALYSIS OF THE BLADDER of lying-in women: ars., nux.; for subinvolution of the uterus: calc. carb.

For SWEATING: 1, acon., bry.; 2, chin., sulph., verat.

For SUPPRESSION OF THE LOCHIA: aletr., cauloph., cimicif., *coloc.*, hyosc., n. vom., plat., *sec.*, verat., zinc.

For TOO PROFUSE AND TOO LONG-LASTING LOCHIA: asa., bry., *calc.*, croc., *erig.*, hep., *plat.*, puls., rhus, sec., senec., *tril.*, ustil. mad.

For AGGRAVATION, AS OFTEN AS THE CHILD IS PUT TO THE BREAST: ferr., phell., sil.

For CONSTIPATION: bry., n. vom., op., plat. See Constipation.

For PHLEGMASIA ALBA DOLENS: 1, arn., bell., *hamam.*, *rhus*; 2, acon., *ars.*, *calc.*, cimicif., iod., lach., n. vom., puls., sil., sulph., verat. vir.

For SORE NIPPLES: 1, arn., sulph.; 2, calc., cham., ign., puls.

For INFLAMMATION OR SUPPURATION OF THE MAMMÆ: bell., bry., cist., helon., merc., *phos.*, *phytol.*, *sil.* See Mastitis.

CONGESTIONS, sanguineous.

Principal remedies: 1, acon., arn., bell., bry., *cact.*, chin., ferr., gels., hyosc., lachn., merc., n. vom., op., phos., puls., sil., sulph.; 2, alum., amm., asa., aur., calc., carb. v., cimicif., coff., graph., hep., iris, kal., lept., lyc., lycopus, mosch., natr., natr. m., nitr. ac., phytol., plumb., podoph., rhus, sang., sep., spong., stram., sulph. ac., thuj., verat. alb., veratr. vir.

For particulars see Congestions of the Abdomen, Chest, Head, etc.

CONGESTIONS OF THE ABDOMEN. The best remedies are: 1, n. vom. and sulphur; 2, ars., cact., caps., carb. v., collins., lept., podoph.; or also, 3, aloe, bell., bry., cham., gels., helon., merc., puls., rhus, veratr.

Arsenicum. Frequent, scanty, slimy, or watery stools, with great debility.

Nux vomica. Suitable to persons who lead a sedentary life and are engaged in intellectual pursuits, etc., especially for **constipation**; hard stools, pains in the loins, as if the hips and back were broken and powerless; hard and tight abdomen.

Capsicum. Suitable to phlegmatic, lazy, clumsy, and sensitive people, especially when small, watery, or slimy tools are frequently present.

Carb. veg. Flatulence; slow action of the bowels; bad digestion and loss of appetite.

Collinsonia. Flatulence and rumbling in the stomach and bowels; **constipation**; sluggish stool, with distension of the abdomen; loose papescent diarrhœa, with nausea.

Leptandra. Constant dull burning distress in the epigastric and hypochondriac regions; **profuse, black, undigested** stool, with great distress in the region of the liver, extending to the spine; urine very dark.

Podophyllum. Fulness, with pain and soreness in the hypochondriac region; congestion of the portal system; **hot watery evacuations** with prostration.

Sulphur. For most cases, even in the most stubborn ones, especially to hypochondriac persons, and after n. vom.

See Hæmorrhoids.

CONGESTION OF THE CHEST.

Principal remedies: acon., aur., bell., cact., chin., cimicif., gels., glon., merc., n. vom., phos., sang., spong., sulph., verat. vir.

Aconitum. Violent pressure, with palpitation of the heart, short breath, anguish, short and dry cough, disturbing the sleep, great heat and thirst.

Aurum. Great anguish, with palpitation of the heart, oppression, or real paroxysms of suffocation, with sensation as if the chest were constricted; falling down without consciousness, and bluish complexion.

Belladonna. Great restlessness with breathing in the chest; beating of the heart, which is even felt in the head; oppression; heavy breathing; short cough, disturbing sleep; internal heat and thirst.

Cactus gr. Constriction in the chest, preventing free speech, with hoarse low voice; difficulty of breathing; continued oppression and uneasiness, **as if the chest was constricted with an iron band**; sanguineous congestion in the chest, which prevents him lying down in bed; palpitation of the heart, worse when walking and at night, when lying on the left side.

China. When the congestion is caused by **debilitating losses**, with palpitation of the heart, heavy breathing, oppression, anguish; or when the breathing is impossible with the head low.

Cimicifuga. Stitches in the region of the heart, and severe pain in the left side of the chest; lancinating pains in the chest, increased by taking a long inspiration; palpitation and irregular action of the heart, dependent on rheumatic and uterine irritation.

Gelsemium. Constrictive pain around the lower part of the chest; stitches in the lungs from above downwards; heavy and labored

respiration; inspirations sighing, long, with croupy sound; expirations sudden and forcible.

Glonoin. Feeling of constriction in the chest, with throbbing headache and vertigo; strong visible palpitation of the heart; rush of blood to the head and chest, and constant pulsating and beating pain in these organs.

Mercurius. Anxious oppression and heavy breathing, with desire to take deep breath; heat and burning in the chest; palpitation of the heart and cough, with bloody expectoration.

Nux vomica. Heat and burning in the chest, especially at night, with tossing about, anxiety, sleeplessness; or tensive pressure, as from a weight, especially in the open air, with heavy breathing and unpleasant pressure of the clothes upon the chest.

Phosphorus. Oppression and heaviness, tension and feeling of fulness of the chest; palpitation of the heart; anguish and sensation of heat rising to the throat.

Sanguinaria. Burning and pressing in the breast, especially in the region of the heart, with difficulty of breathing; palpitation of the heart, with great weakness; short, accelerated, constrained breathing.

Spongia. Orgasm of the blood in the chest after the least exertion, with dyspnœa, anguish, nausea, and fainting weakness.

Sulphur. Orgasm of the blood in the chest, with malaise, fainting, trembling of the arms, palpitation of the heart; heaviness, fulness and pressure in the chest, as from a weight, particularly when coughing; oppressed breathing, especially at night when lying.

Veratrum vir. Sensation as of a heavy load on the chest; anxious oppression of the chest; constant dull burning pain in the region of the heart; oppression of the chest, with nausea.

Compare Asthma.

CONGESTION OF THE HEAD; congestiones at caput.

§ 1. Principal remedies: 1, acon., arn., bell., bry., cact., cimicif., coff., gels., glon., lachn., merc., n. vom., op., puls., rhus, verat. alb., verat. vir.; 2, cham., chin., dulc., hamam., hedeoma, ign., sil., sulph.; 3, aur., cann., graph., sang., zizia.

§ 2. Persons, who are **fond of spirits** should take: 1, n. vom., lach., or puls.; or 2, ars., op., calc., sulph. Persons leading a sedentary life require acon. or n. vom. Girls at the age of pubescence: acon., bell., or puls. Children during **dentition**: acon., cham., coff., gels.

For congestion, from **great joy**, give coff. or op.; from **fright** or fear, opium; from **violent anger**, cham., or perhaps bry. or n. vom., and **from suppressed anger**, ignat.

For congestion from a **fall, blow**, or **violent concussion**, give: arn., cic., merc.; from **debilitating losses**: chin., calc., nux., sulph., or verat.; from the least cold: dulc.; from lifting heavy weights, or from injuries: rhus or calc.; congestion from **constipation**: bry., n. vom., op., merc., puls.

The **disposition** to congestions of the head requires: calc., hep., sil., sulph.

§ 3. Particular indications:

Aconitum. Beating and fulness in the head; frequent vertigo, especially when stooping; sensation as if the head would split, especially over the eyes; worse when stooping or coughing; scintillations and darkness before the eyes; buzzing in the ears; frequent fainting turns, palpitations, etc., or violent burning pains in the head, especially in the forehead, with red and bloated face, red eyes, paroxysms of rage, or of being beside one's self. (After acon., bell. is frequently suitable.)

Arnica. Heat in the head, with chilliness of the remainder of the body; dull pressure in the brain, or burning, beating, buzzing in the ears, and vertigo; obscuration of sight, especially when rising from a recumbent position.

Asclepias syriaca. A feeling as if some sharp instrument was thrust through from one temple to the other, with feeble pulse and cold skin; headache, with vertigo, occurring after suppressed perspiration, or from retention of effete matters in the system.

Aurum. Heat of the head; roaring noise in the head; fiery sparks before the eyes; worse after mental exertions; fearful and longing for death.

Belladonna. Violent pressure in the forehead, or beating, burning, and stitching pain in one side of the head; aggravation when walking or during motion, when stooping, or by the least noise or light, with red and bloated face, red eyes, scintillations, darkness before the eyes, buzzing in the ears, diplopia, disposition to sleep; or for dull aching pains, deep in the brain, with pale, sickly complexion, loss of consciousness, delirium, and muttering; or the pain appears after a meal, with languor, somnolence, painful stiffness of the nape of the neck, heavy tongue, and other apoplectic symptoms.

Bryonia. Painful compressive sensation in both sides of the head, or as if everything would fall out at the forehead when stooping; nose bleeds without relief; burning eyes; lachrymation; constipation.

Cactus. Vertigo from sanguineous congestions to the head; face bloated and red, with pulsating pain in the head; heat in the head and face, causing horrible anxiety; pulsating pain, with sensation of weight in the right side of the head, so severe as to make him cry out; heavy pain on the vertex, diminished by pressure, but increased by talking or a strong light; strong pulsations in the temples, as if the skull would burst.

Cimicifuga. Heaviness and dulness of the head; severe pain in the head, particularly in the forehead over the right eye, and extending to the temple and vertex, with fulness, heat, and throbbing, with a sensation as if the top of the head would fly off; the brain feels compressed.

Coffea. Lively temper; cerebral excitement; sleeplessness; heaviness of the head; increased congestion when talking; shining and red eyes.

Gelsemium. Headache, extending from the occiput to the os frontis; heaviness of head, with dulness of mind, dimness of sight, and vertigo; swimming sensation in the head; double vision, and great sensitiveness to all sounds; vertigo on rapid movement; during dentition children become drowsy, comatose, and convulsive.

Glonoin. Pains ascend from below upwards; aggravation of the pains in the head by motion; fainting; very quick pulse as long as the headache lasts; vertigo; dull headache; feeling of fulness in forehead and vertex; rush of blood to the head; constant pulsation and beating in the head; scintillations before the eyes, or black spots; buzzing; ringing in the ears during the headache.

Lachnanthes. Dizziness in the head, with sensation of heat in the chest and around the heart; dull headache over the whole head; sensation as if the vertex was enlarged and driven upwards; headache, pressing the eyes outward; the head feels enlarged, and as if split open with a wedge from the outside to within; the body is very cold, impossible to get warm; burning of the head, like fire.

Mercurius. Fulness in the head, as if the forehead would split, or as if the head were bandaged, or when the symptoms are worse at night, with burning-tearing and stitching pains; the patient sweats readily and profusely (is frequently suitable after bell. or opium).

Nux vomica. Nervousness and painful sensitiveness of the brain when walking or moving the head; pressure in the temples; remaining unchanged when lying or raising one's self; dim eyes, with desire to close them without being able to sleep; great heaviness of the head, especially when moving the eyes, with sensation, when thinking, as if the head would split; aggravation of the symptoms in the morning, in the open air, or after a meal, and especially after taking coffee.

Opium. Violent congestion, with tearing pain; pressure in the forehead from within outward; throbbing in the temples; wandering look; thirst; dry mouth; sour eructations; nausea or vomiting.

Pulsatilla. Exhausting pain on one side of the head; or the pain commences in the occiput, thence to the root of the nose, or *vice versa;* relief by tying a cloth round the head, or by pressure, or walking; aggravation by sitting; heaviness of the head; pale face, with vertigo; whining mood; shivering; anguish; phlegmatic temperament, etc.

Rhus tox. The congestion is accompanied by burning, throbbing pains, with fulness in the head; aching or creeping, vacillating sensation in the brain; the pains appear after eating.

Veratrum. Shocks with pressure, or pains on one side, or sensation as if the brain were dashed to pieces; or contractive pain, with astringent sensation in the throat; painful stiffness of the nape of the neck; copious secretion of watery urine; nausea; vomiting, etc.

Particular remedies for headache are:

a. When there is much **vertigo** or dizziness: 1, acon., arn., bell., brv., calc., caust., cic., con., lach., natr. m., nitr. ac., n. vom., phos., puls., rhus, sep., sil., sulph.; 2, amm., baryt., bruc., cann., carb. an., cham., chin., coccul., dig., hep., ign., kal, laur., lyc., petr., phos. ac., robin., spig., stram., sulph. ac., tart., veratr.

b. When the vertigo is so bad that one **falls down**: 1, bell., coccul., puls., rhus, sil.; 2, acon., chin., cic., con., graph., lach., phos. ac., rhus, sulph., zinc. That one falls **forward**: 1, cic., graph., sil.; 2, cupr., magn. c., magn. m., mang., natr. m., phos. ac., rhus, sabin., sarsap., sulph. **Backward**: 1, chin., phos. ac.; 2, kal., rhod., sarsap. **Sideways**: 1, con., sulph.; 2, acon., lach., sil., zinc. To the **left side**: 1,

lach., zinc.; 2, dros., mez., n. mosch., sil. To the **right**: acon., ferr., sabad., sil.

c. When there is much **heat** in the head: acon., arn., bell., bry., carb. veg., chin., lach., merc., natr., natr. m., nitr. ac., sep., sil., sulph.

d. When the head feels too **full**: 1, acon., bell., bry., calc., caps., chin., daph., graph., merc., phosph., sil., sulph.; 2, amm., carb. veg., chin., coff., petr., spong., sulph. ac.

e. When it feels **heavy**: 1, arn., ars., bell., bry., calc., carb. veg., chin., merc., natr. m., n. vom., puls., rhus, sep., sil., stann., sulph.; 2, acon., amm., amm. m., camph., carb. an., cham., con., dulc., hell, kal., lach., laur., lyc., magn. c., magn. m., n. mosch., oleand, op., petr., phos., plumb., staph.

§ 4. *a.* When the head feels **dull**: 1, anac., bell., calc., carb. veg., chin., hell., magn. aust., merc., natr. m., n. vom., op., petr., phos. ac., rhus, sep, sil., staph., sulph.; 2, acon., ars., bell., carb. an., cic., coccul., ferr., graph., hell., ign., kal., magn. c., natr, n. mosch., phos., puls., spig., staph., stram., thuj., zinc.

b. When it feels **cloudy**, with confusion of the senses, etc.: 1, acon., agar., bell., bry., cic., hell., hyos., laur., natr. m., op., stram., veratr.; 2, calc., cann., carb. veg., caust., cham., coccul., con., kal., magn. m., n. vom., phos. ac., puls., rhab., rhus, sil., veratr.

c. When **stupefied**: 1, arn., bell., hell., hyos., laur., n. vom., op., phos., phos. ac., plat., rhus, stram., veratr.; 2, ars., bry., calc., camph., cic., con., cupr., laur., natr. m., n. mosch., puls., rhab., sabad., sabin., stann., staph., sulph., verb.

d. When there is **loss of consciousness**: 1, arn., bell., hyos., n. vom., op., phos. ac., plat., rhus, stram., veratr.; 2, baryt., camph., cic., cupr., hell., kal., mur ac., natr. m., n. mosch., phosph., puls.

§ 5. See Headache, Apoplexy, Congestion, etc.

CONSTIPATION.

§ 1. This is a mere symptom, the cure of which requires a remedy corresponding to the totality of the symptoms characterizing the morbid state. Principal remedies: 1, æscul. hip., *bry.*, *calc.*, chelon., collins., hydrast., iris, lach., lyc., natr. m., *n. vom.*, op., *plumb.*, *podoph.*, sep., sil., staph., sulph., *veratr.*; 2, aletr., alum., bapt., bell., cann., canth., carb. v., caust., chimap., cimicif., con., euonym., gels., *graph.*, hedeom., kal., kreas., merc., mitchel., nitr. ac., phos., plat., puls., sass., stann., sulph. ac., zinc.

§ 2. To obtain **immediate relief**, give: 1, æsc., bry., n. vom., podoph., op.; or 2, cann., collins., hydrast., lach., mgt. arc., merc., plat., puls., sulph.

For **habitual** constipation, costiveness, give: bry., *calc.*, caust., collins., con., *graph.*, lach., lyc., *sep.*, sulph.

§ 3. **Constipation** of persons who lead a **sedentary life**, requires: 1, aloes, bry., n. vom., sulph.; 2, lyc., op., plat.

Constipation of **drunkards**: calc., lach., *n. vom.*, op., sulph.

Constipation resulting from the **abuse of cathartics** or setting in **after diarrhœa**: 1, n. vom., op.; 2, ant., lach., ruta.

Constipation of **old people**, or alternating with diarrhœa: 1, aloes, ant., op., phos.; 2, bry., calc. phos., lach., rhus, ruta.

Constipation of **pregnant** females: 1, n. vom., op., sep.; 2 alum., bry., lyc. And of **lying-in** females: ant., bry., n. vom., plat.

Constipation of **infants at the breast**: 1, bry., n. vom., op.; 2, alum., lyc., sulph., verat.

Constipation brought on by **travelling in a carriage**: 1, plat.; 2, alum., mgt. arc., op.

Constipation from **poisoning with lead**: alum., op., plat.

§ 4. For constipation with **ineffectual urging**: 1, caps., con., lach., lyc., merc., n. vom., sep., sulph.; 2, arn, bell., calc., carb. v., caust., cocc., graph., ign., kal., natr., natr. m., nitr. a., puls., sil., staph., verat., zinc.; 3, æsc. hip., hydrast., phytol., podoph.

Constipation **without the least desire**, as from inactivity of the bowels: 1, alum., chin., hep., kal., natr. m., *n. vom.*, staph., thuj., veratr.; 2, anac., arn., bry., carb. v., cocc., graph., ign., lyc., magn. m., natr., n. mosch., op., petr., rhod., ruta, sep., sil., sulph.; 3, collins., gels., hydrast., pod.

When the **fæces are very hard**: 1, amm., *ant.*, bry., *calc.*, carb. v., con., guai., *lach.*, magn. m., op., *plumb.*, *sep.*, sil., *sulph.*; 2, alum., carb. a., caust., kal., *lyc.*, magn. c, mgt. arc., *merc.*, *n. vom.*, petr., rhus, ruta, spong., staph., sulph. ac., thuj.; 3, æsc. hip.

When **lumpy**, like sheep's dung: 1, alum., *magn. m.*, merc., op., sep., *sil.*, sulph.; 2, amm., baryt., carb. a., caust., graph., kal., *lach.*, mang., n. vom., petr., plumb., stann., sulph. ac., thuj., verb.

When **too large**: 1, *bry.*, *calc.*, kal., mgt. arc., n. vom.; 2, aur., graph., ign., magn. m., merc., stann., sulph. ac., thuj., verat., zinc.

When **too thin**: caust., *graph.*, hyosc., merc., *mur. ac.*, natr., puls., sep., staph.

When **too scanty**: 1, alum., arn., *calc.*, graph., lyc., magn. m., *natr.*, n. vom., sep., sil., *sulph.*; 2, ars., baryt., cham., chin., lach., ruta, stann., staph., zinc.

§ 5. Particular indications:

Æsculus hip. Constant urging to stool, with ineffectual efforts; stool large, dry, hard, difficult, dark; the last of about natural consistency, followed by burning and constriction of the rectum, lasting till evening; prolapsus ani after stool, with backache; dryness, heat, and constriction of the rectum, which feels **as if full of small sticks**; throbbing in the abdominal and pelvic cavities; passing fetid flatus; urine dark, muddy and passed with much pain; dull pains in lower abdomen; severe **lumbo-sacral backache.**

Aloes. Constipation of aged people, with abdominal plethora; suitable to hypochondriasis, and to persons leading a sedentary life, with a pituitous state of the stomach and bowels; heat, soreness, and heaviness of the rectum; urgency as with diarrhœa; only **hot flatus** passes, with sensation as if a plug were wedged between the symphysis pubis and coccyx; involuntary, unnoticed hard stool.

Alumina. Torpor of rectum. No desire for and no ability to pass stool, till there is a large accumulation; **inactivity of the rectum, even a soft stool requires great straining**; stools difficult and hard, like putty, sticking to the anus, with discharge of blood from rectum; urine always voided while straining at stool; long-lasting pains in rectum after each stool; dry mouth and irritated-looking tongue;

want of peristaltic motion, occasioning great pressure to discharge the fæces in the aged and infirm.

Ambra grisea. Frequent ineffectual desire for stool, which makes her anxious; **at this time the presence of people becomes unbearable**; sensation of coldness in abdomen.

Ammon. mur. Hard stools, crumbling to pieces when defecating, requiring great efforts to expel them, followed by soft stool; the **fæces are covered with a glairy tough mucus**, and are accompanied by a discharge of a quantity of mucus.

Anacardium. Frequent tenesmus for many days, without being able to pass anything; great urgent desire for stool, but on sitting down the desire immediately passes off without an evacuation; the rectum seems to be powerless, with a sensation as if plugged up; frequent profuse bleeding from the anus when at stool.

Antimon. crud. Alternate constipation and diarrhœa of old people; difficult hard stool; fæces too large; costive with incarcerated flatus; **costiveness in the heat of summer**; constipation during childbed.

Apis mel. Chronic constipation, bowels sometimes open only once a fortnight; large, hard, difficult stools; stinging pains and sensation in abdomen as from something tight, which would break if much effort is used.

Arnica. Obstinate constipation after a blow on epigastrium.

Asafœtida. Obstinate constipation, with abdominal and hæmorrhoidal cramps; constant ineffectual urging to stool, with violent pressing toward the rectum, and discharge of offensive flatus; only slime passes, no fæces.

Aurum. Hard, knotty, and large stools; costiveness worse during menses; piles, with rectal catarrh.

Baptisia. Constipation, with torpor of the liver and hæmorrhoids in the afternoon, very troublesome.

Bryonia. Especially **during hot weather**; **no desire for stool**; little appetite; distress in stomach after eating; flatulence; more or less pains in bowels; weakness and pain in back, worse from exercise; stool infrequent, large in size, solid, passed with difficulty and attended by prolapsus of rectum and burning sensation; with disposition to headache and to become irritable and angry; rheumatic diathesis; it diminishes the intestinal peristaltic action and all excretion is slow.

Calcarea carb. Stools looking like lumps of chalk in children, during dentition; stools at first hard, then mushy, and finally fluid; stools smelling like rotten eggs; involuntary, fermented, sour-smelling diarrhœa, alternating with constipation; hard, large, partially undigested stools; after stool, feeling of faintness; oozing of fluid from rectum smelling like herring-brine; feeling of heaviness in lower portion of rectum; restless sleep toward morning.

Calcarea phos. Hard stool, with depression of mind, causing headache in old people.

Capsicum. After drinking, urging to stool, but only slime is passed; feeling of heat in abdomen.

Carbo anim. Severe burning in rectum in evening; unsuccesful desire for stool; passes only offensive flatus; pain in back, and feeling across abdomen as if there was no expulsive power.

Carbo veg. Constipation, with sensation as if the bowels would be moved, but flatus only passes; urging to stool, with discharge of soft fæces and relief from the pains. Hard stool, enveloped in mucus and blood at the extremity of the fecal mass; sensation of complete emptiness in the abdomen, remaining a long time after stool.

Causticum. **Constipation of children,** with enuresis nocturna; dryness of the rectum, with great contraction of the sphincter ani and pains in the rectum during stool, so that the children try to keep back the evacuation; tough stool, shining as if greased, with greasy taste in mouth; **the stool passes better standing**; frequent ineffectual efforts to stool, with much pain; anxiety and redness of face.

Chelidonium. Stools like sheep's dung; great pain in liver and cæcal region; gurgling in abdomen which is distended; frequent discharge of flatus; crawling and itching in rectum; reddish urine.

Cocculus. Disposition to stool, but the peristaltic motion in the upper intestines is wanting; hard stool every other day, expelled with great difficulty; contractive pain in rectum, preventing sitting, afternoons.

Collinsonia. Constipation, with a good deal of flatulence; sluggish stool, with distension of abdomen; heat and itching of anus; rectal costiveness with portal congestion; **habitual constipation.**

Colocynth. Constipation produced sometimes by cheese.

Crocus. Most obstinate constipation in grown persons or children, based on venous disturbances; sensitive, long, dull stitch near the left side of anus; stools contain dark, stringy blood; intolerable writhing in anus.

Euphorbium. Constipation from torpidity of the bowels; hard stool, difficult to pass; stool like glue, after previous itching of the rectum.

Ferrum acet. Chronic constipation, with ineffectual urging, with anæmic symptoms; flushed head and face with cold hands and feet; straining for stool all day; sick at stomach; disagreeable taste; worse drinking cold water.

Graphites. Constipation, with dryness of the mucous membrane of the rectum and fissura ani; hard knotty stool, expelled after great straining, the lumps being of too large a size, and united by mucous threads; a quantity of white mucus is discharged with each stool; prolapsus recti with the varices, as if the rectum were paralyzed; stitching, tearing, and soreness in rectum. Herpetic diathesis.

Hydrastis can. Constipation, with headache, hæmorrhoids; **after stool, pain in rectum for hours**; colicky pains, with sensation of goneness, faintness, and heat in intestines; the constipation is the cause of all other existing ailments.

Iris versicolor. Constipation succeeded by thin watery diarrhœa; flatulent colic; migraine; nervousness.

Iodum. Stools hard, knotty, dark-colored; constipation alternating with whitish diarrhœa.

Kali bichrom. Constipation, with debility, coated tongue, headache, and coldness of the extremities; scanty, dry, knotty stools, followed by burning in the anus; constipation, with painful retraction of the anus; very painful evacuations of extremely hard fæces; periodical constipation every three months.

Kali carb. Constipation, with difficulty of emission of too large-

sized fæces; retarded stool from inactivity of the rectum; feels distressed an hour or two before the passage; protrusion and distension of the varices during stool, with pricking and burning.

Kreasot. Constipation, stool hard, and expelled only after much pressing; stitches in the rectum, extending towards the left groin; constriction in case of uterine cancer.

Lac caninum. Chronic constipation; frequent desire with darting pains in rectum; no power to expel fæces, which are large in size, whitish, rough, hard; urine scanty and not frequent.

Lachesis. Constipation, with ineffectual effort to evacuate; diarrhœa and constipation in alternation; stools excessively offensive; constriction in the rectum, or sensation of a plug in the anus; tormenting urging, but not to stool; beating in the anus; as from hammers; rectum prolapsed and tumefied; ineffectual attempts at eructations.

Lycopodium. Large accumulation of gas in the bowels; desire, but inability to go to stool, with painful constriction of the rectum and anus; small stool, with sensation as if much remained behind, followed by excessive and painful accumulation of flatus; contractive pain in the perinæum after a scanty hard stool; itching and tension at the anus, in the evening in bed; itching eruptions at the anus, painful to the touch. **Abdominal plethora, with constipation in elderly people** of the higher classes, with no desire for stool. Torpor of bowels.

Magnesia carb. Constipation; frequent ineffectual urging to stool, with small stool, or only discharge of flatulence; stitches in the anus and rectum, with fruitless desire for stool.

Magnesia mur. Hard, knotty, difficult stools, crumbling as they pass the verge of the anus; knotty stool, like sheep's dung, the fæces covered with blood and mucus; much pressure to stool, passage scanty or only flatus.

Mercurius. Constipation, stool tenacious or crumbling, discharged only with violent straining; constant ineffectual urging, worse at night; prolapsus ani after stool; fæces of small shape; accompanied by bad taste in the mouth, but no loss of appetite.

Mezereum. Constipation, stool dark-brown in knots, very hard balls, with great straining, but not painful; copious discharge of fetid flatus before stool; during stool, prolapsus ani, with constriction of the anus, which makes it very difficult to replace it.

Natrum mur. Obstinate constipation, with troublesome perspiration at the slightest movement; difficult expulsion of fæces, fissuring the anus, with flow of blood, leaving a sensation of much soreness at the anus; a ripping-up sensation in the anus after stool; heaviness through the pelvis and across the bladder, worse when walking about; constipation from inactivity of the rectum; irritable skin; mind depressed; stools hard, difficult, crumbling; spasms of sphincter; tendency to catarrhal affections, to eczema and other eruptions after cold; irritability and dryness of the mucous membranes; emaciation. It rouses up the tonicity of the intestinal mucous membrane.

Natrum sulph. Hard knotty stool streaked with blood, preceded and accompanied by smarting at the anus; difficult expulsion of soft stool; emission of fetid flatus in large quantities.

Nitric acid. Desire for stool, but little passes; feels as if it stayed in the rectum and could not be expelled; ineffectual urging to stool,

with sharp splinter-like cutting pains in rectum during stool; stools dry, difficult, irregular; burning after stool; painful prolapsus of bowels, and sensation of constriction of anus.

Nux vomica. Frequent ineffectual desire for stool, the action of the intestines being irregular and spasmodic, the constipation resulting from this irregularity of action and not from inaction; stool black, hard, often streaked with blood; **obstructed portal circulation**; frequent ineffectual urging; hæmorrhoids; alternate constipation and diarrhœa; **relief after stool**; frequent scanty urination.

Opium. Suspension of secretion from the mucous surface of the digestive canal, thus dry mouth and fauces; constipation from inactivity of the rectum, but there is a **want of sensibility** in the abdominal condition, and hardly any inconvenience is felt from the accumulation of fæces; **constipation of good-humored corpulent women and children**; constipation from lead-poisoning; stool in hard, round, black balls, from spasmodic retention in small intestines; beating and sensation of heaviness in abdomen; rush of blood to the head; headache; sleepiness.

Phosphorus. Constipation, the fæces being slender, long, narrow, dry, tough, and hard like a dog's, voided with difficulty.

Phytolacca. Constipation of **aged persons**, or those of very weak constitutional powers, with weak heart's action, intermittent pulse, and generally relaxed muscular frame; continual inclination to go to stool, but passes constantly fetid flatus; pains shooting from the anus and lower part of the rectum along the perinæum to the middle of the penis.

Platina. Constipation after **lead-poisoning or while travelling**; frequent urging, with expulsion of only small portions of fæces, with great straining; after the stool, sensation of great weakness in abdomen and chilliness; the stool seems to stick to the anus, like putty.

Plumbum. Constipation from **atony of the muscularis and diminished secretion of the intestinal glands**; evacuation obstructed by the induration of the fæces; stools consisting of small hard balls; painful contraction and constriction of the anus; frequent violent colic.

Podophyllum. Constipation, with flatulence and headache; fæces hard and dry, and voided with difficulty; descent of the rectum from a little exertion, followed by stool or by the discharge of thick transparent mucus, sometimes mixed with blood; morning aggravation of all the intestinal symptoms; weakness and soreness of the back; hæmorrhoids.

Pulsatilla. Obstinate constipation; nauseous, bad taste in the morning, must wash out her mouth, produced by derangement of the stomach (fat); costive; stools large and hard, with much backache and urgency, after suppressed intermittent fever by quinine.

Ratania. Dry heat at the anus; sudden stitches, which the patient compares to stabs with a penknife; protrusion of varices after stool, with straining and ineffectual urging to stool.

Robinia. Desire for stool, but only flatus passes off; great distension of the stomach and bowels; great acidity of the stomach.

Selenium. Stool so hard and impacted that it must be removed by mechanical aid; the fæces contain threads of fecal matter, like hair.

Sepia. Ineffectual urging to stool, with discharge of mucus or

flatus only; stool retarded, insufficient, like sheep's dung, with straining and tenesmus; constipation **during pregnancy**; difficult discharge even of a soft stool; prolapsus ani during stool.

Silicea. Stool consists of hard lumps, which remain long in the rectum, as if it had lost the power of expulsion, with sensation of soreness; stitches and shooting pain in anus; constipation before and during menses; when, after most violent efforts of the abdominal muscles fæces have been nearly expelled, they as suddenly recede into the rectum; even a soft stool is expelled with much difficulty; much rumbling of flatulence in the abdomen.

Sulphur. Habitual constipation, especially in hæmorrhoidal and hypochondriac persons; frequent, but ineffectual urging to stool, with incarceration of flatus and distension of abdomen; stools hard and knotty; general dulness of mind and body.

Veratrum album. Digestion appears to be well performed, and still defecation is nearly impossible, on account of inertia of the rectum; there is no expulsive action; general depression of vitality; predominant coldness of the body; pallor and cold sweat on the forehead, or over the whole body, on slight emotion or exertion.

CONSTITUTION, Age, Sex, and Temperament.

§ 1. The following classification of remedies, agreeably to constitution, sex, etc., is, of course, imperfect, and many remedies, which have been omitted in the various paragraphs, may have to be supplied after a little more observation. Nevertheless, an intelligent physician will find the attempted classification of service, were it only to confirm the selection of a remedy, or to decide him in favor of one remedy among several doubtful ones.

§ 2. Premising all this, we will give the preference, as respects **age** and **sex**:

a. For the **male** sex, to: 1, acon., alum., aur., bry., canth., carb. veg., chin., clem., coff., coloc., dig., euphorb., graph., ign., kal., magn. arct., magn. m., merc., natr., natr. m., nitr. ac., n. vom., op., phos., rhus, sil., staph., sulph., zinc.; 2, agar., alum., anac., ant., ars., baryt., caps., carb. an., caust., coloc., con., hep., lach., lyc., mosch., mur. ac., par., petr., phos. ac., plumb., puls., seneg., stann., sulph. ac., thuj., veratr.

b. For the **female** sex, to: 1, acon., amb., amm. m., asa., bell., cham., chin., cic., con., croc., hyos., ign., magn. c., magn. m., mosch., n. mosch., plat., puls., rhus, sabin., sep., stann., val.; 2, alum., amm., arn., borax, calc., caust., cocc., ferr., graph., hell., hep., kal., lyc., merc., n. vom., phosph., ruta, sabad., sec., spig., stram., sulph., thuj., veratr., zinc.

c. For **children**: 1, acon., bell., bry., calc., cham., coff., hep., ign., ipec., lyc., merc., n. mosch., rhab., sil., sulph.; 2, amb., ars., aur., baryt., borax, bry., canth., chin., cin., dros., hep., magn. c., n. vom., puls., rhus, ruta, spong., stann., staph., sulph. ac., veratr., viol. tr.

d. For **young** people: acon., bell., bry., lach., and many others.

e. For **old** people: amb., aur., baryt., con., op., sec.

§ 3. As respects **constitution**:

a. For **blonde** persons of **lax** fibre, to: bell., brom., calc., caps.,

cham., clem., con., coccul., dig., graph., hyos., lach., lyc., merc., rhus, sil., sulph.

b. For **dark-complexioned**, with **rigid** fibre: acon., anac., arn., ars., bry., kal., natr. m., nitr. ac., n. vom., plat., puls., sep., staph., sulph.

c. For **bilious** individuals: 1, acon., bry., cham., chin., coccul., merc., n. vom., puls.; 2, ant., ars., asa., asar., cann., coloc., daphn., dig., ign., ipec., lach., sec., staph., sulph., tart.

d. For **nervous** persons: 1, acon., baryt., bell., chin., con., cupr., ign., magn. arct., merc., natr., n. vom., phos., plat., puls., sil., stann., sulph., val., viol. od.; 2, alum., ars., carb. veg., cham., dig., graph., hep., hyos., laur., lyc., natr. m., n. mosch., phos. ac., rhus, sabin., sep., stram., teucr.

e. For **plethoric** individuals. See Plethora.

f. For **lymphatic** individuals: 1, bell., calc., carb. veg., chin., lyc., merc., natr. m., nit. ac., phos., puls., sep., sil., sulph.; 2, amm., arn., ars., baryt., dulc., ferr., graph., kal., petr., rhus, thuj.

g. For **bloated**, spongy persons: amm., ant., ars., asa., bell., calc., caps., cupr., ferr., hell., kal., lach., merc., puls., rhus, seneg., spig., sulph.

h. For **slender** individuals: amb., n. vom., phos., sep.

i. For **thin**, lean subjects: 1, amb., ars., bry., chin., graph., lach., merc., natr. m., n. vom., stann., sulph.; 2, ant., baryt., cham., clem., cupr., ferr., ign., ipec., lyc., merc., nitr. ac., phos., plumb., puls., sec., sil., staph., veratr.

k. For **fat** large persons: ant., bell., calc., caps., cupr., ferr., graph., lyc., puls., sulph.

l. For **weakly cachectic** individuals: 1, arn., calc., chin., natr. m., n. vom., phos. ac., sulph., veratr.; 2, ars., carb. veg., lach., merc., phos., sec., sep., etc.

§ 4. As respects **temperament** and **disposition**:

a. For **choleric** vehement individuals: acon., ars., aur., bry., carb. veg., caust., hep., kal., lyc., magn. aust., natr. m., nitr. ac., n. vom., phos., plat., sep., sulph.

b. For **bland** dispositions: amb., bell., calad., cic., coccul., ign., lyc., magn. arct., puls., sil., sulph.

c. For **phlegmatic** individuals: bell., caps., chin., lach., merc., mez., natr., natr. m., puls., seneg.

d. For **lively** dispositions: acon., ars., cham., nitr. ac., n. vom., etc.

e. For **melancholy** persons: acon., aur., bell., bry., calc., chin., graph., ign., lyc., natr. m., plat., puls., rhus, stram., sulph., veratr.

f. For **sensitive** people: ars., ant., calc., canth., coff., con., cupr., ign., lach., lyc., n. vom., phos., plat., sabad.

CONTRACTION OF MUSCLES, Induration.

The principal remedies for this affection, which is generally connected with rheumatic or arthritic ailments, are: 1, amm., amm. m., caust., coloc., graph., lach., natr., natr. m., puls., rhus, sep., sulph.; 2, baryt., carb. an., carb. veg., con., lyc., n. vom.

See Gout and Rheumatism.

COPPER or Verdigris, ill-effects of.

For poisoning with large doses, Hering recommends: 1, albumen,

either with or without water; 2, sugar, or sugar-water; 3, milk; 4, mucilaginous drinks; 5, iron filings dissolved in vinegar, and mixed with gum-water.

The subsequent dynamic affections require: 1, hep., n. vom.; or 2, aur., bell., chin., cocc., dulc., ipec., merc.

CORNS.

§ 1. The principal remedies, which, indeed, do not always cure, but palliate the pain, are: 1, ant., calc., sep., sil.; 2, amm., carb. an., ign., petr., lyc., nitr. ac, sulph.

§ 2. *a*. For **boring** pains, give: borax, caust., natr., phos.

b. For **burning** pains: calc., ign., magn. arct., petr., phos. ac., sep., sil., sulph.

c. For **aching** pains: ant., graph., bry., phos., sep.

d. For **inflammation**: lyc., sep., sil.

e. For **tearing** pains: bry., lyc., magn. m., natr., sep., sil., sulph.

f. For **stitching** pains: ant., bry., calc., lyc., natr., natr. m., rhus, sep., sil., sulph., thuj.

g. For **pain** generally: bry., calc., lyc., n. vom., phos., rhus, sep., sil., sulph.

h. For **soreness**: amb., graph., ign., lyc., magn. arct., n. vom., rhus, sep.

§ 3. See Skin, Induration, Thickening of the.

CORNEA, disease of the.

For **inflammation, suppuration, or ulceration of the cornea**, keratitis, give:

Aconite. Superficial ulceration of the cornea of **traumatic origin**, or from exposure to the open air; conjunctiva very red, even to chemosis, photophobia, and lachrymation; or the eye is dry, hot, burning, and sensitive to air. Patient restless, feverish, and thirsty.

Alumen. Purulent ophthalmia of children; spots on cornea; staphyloma corneæ.

Apis mel. Scrofulous, parenchymatous keratitis, with dim, vascular cornea, hot lachrymation, contracted pupils, photophobia; pustular keratitis, with dark-red, chemosed conjunctiva, and swollen lids; pupil cannot be seen through the smoky, discolored cornea; severe and shooting pains through the eyes, with swollen œdematous condition of the lids and conjunctiva; patient drowsy and thirstless.

Argent. nitr. **Ulceration of the cornea in new-born infants or from any form of purulent ophthalmia, with profuse discharge from the eyes.** Ulceration, with halo around the light by day, and darting pains through the eye, morning and evening; ameliorated in the cool open air, and worse in a warm room. Lids red, thick, swollen; conjunctiva chemosed, and the discharge of whitish-yellow pus profuse.

Arnica. Traumatic ulceration, with much hæmorrhage into the anterior chamber.

Arsenicum, especially for scrofulous, anæmic, restless children. Ulceration superficial, with a tendency to recur first in one eye and then in the other. **Excessive photophobia**; lachrymation hot, burning, acrid, and profuse; pains **burning**, sticking, throbbing, pulsating;

worse at night, especially after midnight; bathing with warm water relieves; eyeballs sore to touch; conjunctiva red; marked soreness on the internal surface of the lids, which are œdematous, spasmodically closed, and often excoriated by the acrid discharge.

Asafœtida. Ulceration, accompanied by iritic pains, extending from within outwards, and relieved by rest and pressure.

Aurum. Ulceration of the cornea, especially when occurring during the course of pannus and scrofulous ophthalmia. Cornea quite vascular; patient irritable and sensitive to noise; cervical glands enlarged and inflamed; marked photophobia; lachrymation profuse and scalding; eyes very sensitive to touch. The pains extend from without inwards, and are worse on touch (reverse of asaf.).

Calcarea carb. **Corneal ulcerations in fat unhealthy children,** with large abdomens, who sweat much, especially about the head, and are very susceptible to cold air; deep sloughing ulcer found in weak cachectic persons. *Calc. iod.* may be preferable for strumous subjects, who have enlargement of the tonsils and cervical glands. *Calc. arsenicosa.*

Cantharis. Superficial ulcerations caused by burns, with burning pains and lachrymation.

Chamomilla. Ulceration in cross peevish children during dentition.

China (**Chinin. mur.**). Ulceration of malarial origin or dependent upon anæmia, especially when the iris became affected with severe pain in or above the eye; periodic in character, especially when accompanied by chills. Ulcers found in the course of pannus, with much pain in the morning.

Cimicifuga. Ulcers, with sharp neuralgic pains through the eye into the head.

Cinnabaris. Pain above the eye, extending from the internal to the external canthus, or running around the eye.

Conium. **Superficial ulceration, intense photophobia,** and much lachrymation; little or no redness of the conjunctiva; strumous condition; enlarged glands.

Croton tigl. Ulceration, with marked pain in the supraciliary region at night, with vesicular eruption on face and lids.

Euphrasia. Superficial ulceration; photophobia; **profuse acrid burning lachrymation,** excoriating the lids; eyes smart and burn; blurring of eyes relieved by winking.

Graphites. Eczema on head and behind ears, moist, fissured, glutinous; superficial ulcerations from pustules; cornea vascular, conjunctiva slightly injected; **photophobia intense**; lachrymation moderate or profuse; lids covered with dry scales; red and sore, with cracking and bleeding of the external canthi, when attempting to open the eyes.

Hepar. Ulcers and abscesses of the cornea, especially for the **deep sloughing form and when hypopion is present**; intense photophobia; profuse lachrymation; great redness of cornea and conjunctiva, even chemosis. Pains severe, of a throbbing, aching, stinging character; better from warmth. Marked sensitiveness of the eye to touch; the spasmodically closed lids bleed easily upon opening them.

Kali bichrom. **Indolent ulceration**; no photophobia and no redness; stringy discharge.

Mercurius. Superficial or deep ulcers in strumous or syphilitic subjects. Cornea around the ulcer quite vascular; photophobia and profuse lachrymation, burning, excoriating; pains worse at night, in damp weather and extreme cold, temporarily ameliorated by cold water.

Mercurius prot. Serpiginous ulceration, commencing at the margin and extending over the whole cornea, or a portion of it, especially the upper part, involving only the superficial layers.

Natrum mur. After the use of caustics; photophobia; acrid lachrymation; lids swollen; eruption around the eye on face; sharp piercing pains above the eye on looking down.

Nux vom. Superficial ulceration, with excessive photophobia, especially mornings. **Neuroparalytic keratitis.**

Rhus tox. Superficial keratitis, with excessive photophobia and lachrymation, so that the tears gush out upon opening the spasmodically closed lids; the child lies with its face buried in a pillow; chemosis of conjunctiva; lids, especially upper, œdematous.

Silicea. **Sloughing ulcers**; small round ulcers, with a tendency to perforate, especially if situated near the centre of the cornea, and having no bloodvessels running to them.

Staphisagria. For lacerated wounds of cornea.

Sulphur. General symptoms. All eye-symptoms aggravated by bathing the eyes.

For **specks**: ars., *calc.*, cann. sat., caust., euphr., hep., hydr., kali bichr., nitr. ac., seneg., sep., spig., *sil.*, *sulph.*

For **ulcers and scars**: *ars.*, calc., hep., kali bichr., lach., merc., natr. mur., sil., sulph.

For **obscuration of cornea**: *calc.*, *cann.*, caust., chel., chin., euphr., hydr., magn., nitr. ac., *phosph.*, puls., sulph.

For **pterygium**: arg. nitr., ars., calc., chimaph., lach., psor., rat., sulph., zinc.

For **staphyloma**: apis, calc., euphr., ilex, lyc., sulph.

For **fungus hæmatodes**: bell., calc., carb. an., lyc., sep., sil., sulph., thuja.

CORYZA.

See Catarrh of Nose.

COUGH, tussis.

§ 1. Cough being, generally speaking, a mere symptom, it seems impossible to furnish precise instructions for the treatment of every species of cough. Nevertheless, it may not be superfluous to mention the principal remedies for cough, provided the practitioner selects his remedy in accordance with the general symptoms of the patient.

Taken in this sense, the principal remedies for cough are: 1, acon., aral., asclep., ars., bell., bry., calc., carb. v., hep., ipec., lob., lyc., lycopus, n. vom., phos., puls., rum., sang., sep., stann., stict., sulph.; 2, ceras., cham., chin., cimicif., cin., con., dros., dulc., eupat., gels., gnaph., ham., helon., hep., hyosc., ign., kal., lach., led., leptan., rhus, sil., spong.; 3, æsc. h., apoc., arn., caps., caust., comoclad., dioscor., euphr., op., phos. ac., pod., phytol., squill., stann., staph., verat., verb.

§ 2. For CATARRHAL COUGH: 1, *acon.*, bell., *bry.*, *cact.*, cham., cimic., merc., *n. vom.*, puls., rhus, sulph.; 2, arn., ars., calc., caps., caust.,

chin., cin., dros., dulc., euphr., hydrast., hyosc., ign., ipec., lach., phos., phos. ac., sep., sil., spig., squill., stann., staph., stict., verat., verb.

For cough accompanied with VOMITING OR NAUSEA, give: 1, *bry.*, carb. v., dros., ferr., hep., ipec., n. vom., puls., sulph.; 2, æsc. h., calc., chin., kreas., lept., natr. m., sep., sil.; 3, lach., phos. ac., rhus, sabad., tart., veratr.

For NERVOUS AND SPASMODIC cough: 1, bry., carb. v., cin., *hyosc.*, *ipec.*, n. vom., puls., rum.; 2, ambr., bell., cupr., dros., ferr., hep., mgt. arc., merc., sulph.; 3, acon., calc., chin., con., ign., iod., kal., kreas., lact., natr. m., nitr. ac., sep., sil.

§ 3. For DRY COUGH, WITHOUT EXPECTORATION: 1, *acon.*, *arum*, *bell.*, *bry.*, *calc.*, *cham.*, *coff.*, hep., *hyosc.*, ign., iris, *ipec.*, lach., lachn., n. *vom.*, petr., *phos.*, *rum.*, *sang.*, *sep.*, spong., sulph.; 2, ant., arn., ars., cact., carb. v., caust., chin., *cin.*, cupr., *dros.*, iod., kreas., lyc., *merc.*, nitr. ac., n. mosch., plat., puls., rhus, seneg., spig., squill., stann., staph.; 3, æsc. hip., asclep. tub., cact., cimicif., cist., gymnocl., jugl., lachn., stict., zizia.

For LOOSE COUGH, WITH EXPECTORATION: ars., *bry.*, calc., *chin.*, iod., *lyc.*, *phos*, *puls.*, seneg., sep., sil., squill., *stann.*, sulph.; 2, acon., alum., anac., apoc. c., arum, dros., dulc., eryng., ferr., kal., lept., merc., natr. m., phos. ac., ruta, senec., spong., staph., stict., thuj., veratr.; 3, asclep. syr., eryng., collins., eupat. perf., hepat., hydrast.

For cough, loose in the **daytime**, dry **at night**; ars., calc., cham., graph., n. vom., puls., sabad., sil., sulph.

For cough, with expectoration **only in the morning**: 1, alum, amm., bry., calc., carb. veg., ferr., hep., magn. c., mang., natr. m., phos., puls., sep., squill., sulph. ac.; 2, bell., kal., led., lyc., mur. ac., natr., nitr. ac., phos. ac., sil.

Expectoration **only in the evening**: 1, arn., cin., graph.; 2, calc., kal., lyc., mur. ac., nitr., n. vom., phos., ruta, sep., stann.

Expectoration **only at night**: bell., calc., caust., hep., led., lyc., sep.

When it is impossible to throw off the detached substance: amb., arn., caust., kal. sep.

§ 4. *a.* For **bloody** expectoration: 1, acon., arn., bry., calc., ferr., ipec., lyc., nitr. ac., phos., sulph.; 2, ars., bell., chin., con., croc., dros., dulc., hep., hyos., laur., led., merc., nitr., rhus, sabin., sep., sil., squill., sulph. ac.

b. For blood-streaked expectoration, or **mucus mixed with blood**: 1, ars., bry., chin., ferr., phos., sabin., sep.; 2, acon., arn., bell., borax, iod., ipec., laur., lyc., magn. c., op., sulph. ac., zinc.

c. For **purulent** expectoration: 1, calc., carb. veg., chin., con., kal., lyc., natr., nitr., phos., sep., sil., staph., sulph.; 2, ars., bell., carb. an., dros., ferr., hep., merc., nitr. ac., phos. ac., puls., rhus, stann.

d. For **jellylike** expectoration, or resembling boiled starch, etc.: arg., baryt., chin., dig., ferr., laur.

e. **Frothy** expectoration: ars., ferr., op., phos., puls., sec., sil.

f. **Mucous** expectoration: 1, ars., bry., calc., chin., lyc., phos., puls., stann., sulph.; 2, amm., arg., baryt., bell., carb. veg., cin. dulc., iod., kreas., lach., magn. m., nitr. ac., n. mosch., ruta, staph., thuj.

g. **Fetid** expectoration: 1, calc., natr., sil., sulph.; 2, ars., con., graph., lyc., magn. m., nitr. ac., phos., sep., stann.

h. **Watery** expectoration, or of thin mucus: arg., carb. veg., cham., chin., ferr., graph., lach., lyc., magn. c., merc., stann., sulph.

i. **Tenacious** expectoration: 1, ant., ars., bell., bov., carb. veg.,

seneg., sil.; 2, alum., anac., cann., cham., chin., dulc., ferr., iod., kal., magn. c., magn. m., lach., merc., mez., phos. ac., rhus, spong., zinc.

§ 5. *a.* **Yellow** expectoration: 1, bry., calc., carb. veg., dros., kreas., phos., puls., stann., staph., thuj.; 2, acon., amm. m., ars., lyc., mang., merc., natr., nitr. ac., ruta, sep., spong.

b. **Gray** expectoration: 1, amb., ars., lyc., sep.; 2, anac., arg., chin., kreas., lach., magn. m., n. vom., thuj.

c. **Greenish** expectoration: 1, ars., carb. veg., lyc., magn. c., puls., stann.; 2, borax, colch., led., mang., natr., phos., sil., thuj.

d. **Reddish** not bloody expectoration: bry., squill.

e. **Blackish** expectoration: chin., lyc., n. vom., rhus.

f. **Whitish** expectoration: 1, arg., carb. veg., kreas., lyc., phos., sep., sulph.; 2, acon., amm. m., carb. an., chin., cin., cupr., ferr., rhus, sil.

§ 6. *a.* For **bitter** expectoration: 1, ars., cham., merc., n. vom. puls.; 2, arn., bry., canth., dros., nitr. ac., sep.

b. **Foul** expectoration: arn., bell., carb. veg., cham., con., cupr., ferr., puls., sep., stann.

c. **Salt** expectoration: 1, ars., lyc., natr., phos., puls., sep.; 2, alum., amb., baryt., calc., chin., dros., graph., magn. c., magn. m., merc., n. vom., samb., sil., sulph.

d **Sour** expectoration: 1, calc., n. vom., phos.; 2, bell., cham., chin., hep., kal., magn. m., plumb., puls., sulph.

e. **Musty** expectoration: borax.

f. For expectoration tasting like old **catarrhal** mucus; bell., puls., sulph.

g. For **sweetish** expectoration: 1, calc., phos.; 2, kreas., kal., lach., magn. c., n. vom., puls., samb., squill., stann., sulph.

h. For expectoration tasting like **tobacco**: puls.

i. For expectoration having an **offensive** taste: 1, ars., dros., merc., puls.; 2, calc., ferr., ipec., lach., natr. m., sep.

k. For other kinds of taste, compare Taste.

§ 7. *a.* For RACKING, EXHAUSTING COUGH: 1, *ars.*, bell., lach., lob. infl., *merc.*, *n. vom.*, puls., stann., sulph.; 2, anac., carb. v., gymnocl., hyosc., ign., lyc., sil.; 3, *caust.*, chin., con., cupr., graph., *ipec.*, kal., phos., rum., rhus, squill.

b. For SUFFOCATIVE COUGH: 1, arum, chin., cin., *cupr.*, dros., *ipec.*, *op.*, sil.; 2, bry., carb. v., con., hep., n. vom., puls., sep., sulph.; 3, ars., carb. a., caust., cham., lach., mgt. arc., n. mosch., samb., tart.

c. For HOARSE DEEP COUGH: 1, carb. v., cin., *hep.*, ign., merc., n. vom., stann., *sticta;* 2, acon., ambr., apoc., ars., carb. a., caust., kreas., lyc., nitr. ac., phytol., samb., verat., *verb.*

d. For HOLLOW BARKING COUGH: 1, acon., bell., *bry.*, dros., hep., nitr. a., spong., staph.; 2, caust., cin., ign., kreas., phos., samb., spig.

e. For PANTING WHEEZING COUGH: 1, cin., dros.; 2, bell., carb. v., con., cupr., dulc., hyosc., ipec., phos., puls., rum., spong., verat.; 3, acon., ambr., arum, chin., kreas., lyc., rhus.

f. For TITILLATING COUGH: 1, acon., ars., cham., dros., iod., ipec., lach., natr. m., n. vom., phos., phytol., puls., rum., sep., staph.; 2, amm., bell., carb. a., caust., cimicif., con., eryng., gels., ham., nitr., sil., spong., stann., verat.

g. For CROWING COUGH: 1, chin., cin., dros., dulc., samb., spong.; 2, acon., hep.

h. For SPASMODIC COUGH: 1, *bell.*, *bry.*, carb. v., chin., dros., *hyosc*, *ipec.*, n. vom., puls.; 2, ambr., comoclad., cupr., ferr., hep., mgt. arc., merc., sulph.; 3, acon., calc., chin., con., ign., iod., kal., kreas., natr. m., sep., sil., verat.

i. For SHORT HACKING COUGH: 1, acon., ars., coff., lach., merc., natr. m., n. vom., *sulph.;* 2, alum., bry., caust., chin., eupat., graph., ham., hep., ign., kreas., lyc., nitr. a., phytol., pod., *puls.*, rhus, *sep.*, spong., squill., stann., sulph. ac.

k. For cough, as if from the VAPORS OF SULPHUR, or from **feather-dust** in the throat: 1, ars., chin., ign., puls.; 2, amm., calc., cin., teucr.

§ 8. *a.* For cough coming on IN THE EVENING, give: 1, *ars.*, calc., *caps.*, carb. a., *carb. v.*, *dros.*, hep., kreas., merc., natr. m., nitr. ac., petr., puls., stann.; 2, amm., cham., con., eupat. p., kal., lach., lyc.

b. AT NIGHT IN BED: 1, *acon.*, amm., ars., baryt., *bell.*, calc., caps., cham., cimicif., *dros.*, eryng., graph., *hyosc.*, kal., *merc.*, natr. m., *n. vom.*, petr., *puls.*, *rum.*, *sang.*, sep., sil., *sticta;* 2, anac., arn., carb. a., carb. v., caust., chin., cocc., coff., colch., comoclad., hep., ip., kreas., *lyc.*, mgt. arc., magn. m., phos., ruta, sulph., verb.; 3, eupat. perf., lachn., *rumex*, zizia.

c. IN THE MORNING: alum., *ars.*, *bry.*, *calc.*, caust., cham., chin., *dros.*, iod., kal., lachn., lyc, natr. m., *n. vom.*, phos., phyt., puls., rhus, sil., sulph.

d. AFTER A MEAL: ars., *bell.*, *bry.*, calc., carb. v., china, *ferr.*, hep., *lach.*, n. vom., phos., puls., sang., sil., staph., sulph.

e. AFTER DRINKING: acon., *ars.*, bry., chin., dros., *hep.*, lach., phos., squill.

f. In the OPEN AIR: 1, ars., nitr., phos., sulph. ac.; 2, alum., ipec., mgt. arc., rhus, seneg.

g. In the COLD, in COLD AIR, and after taking **a cold drink**: 1, amm. m., *ars.*, caust., cimicif., hep., *ipec.*, phos., sil., squill.; 2, carb. v., dulc., nitr. ac., sabad., sep.

h. During EXERCISE: 1, ars., bry., chin., dros., ferr., lach., n. vom., phos., sil., stan.; 2, hep., natr. m.

i. When LAUGHING, TALKING, SINGING, READING (motions of the chest): 1, cimicif., chin., comoclad., lach., n. vom., *phos.*, *puls.*, stann.; 2, anac., baryt., caust., dros., magn., merc., mur. ac., natr. m., sil.; 3, hepat., myric.

k. When LYING, going off again when raising one's self, or rising from a seat: 1, *hyosc.*, mez., *puls.*, *rhus*, *sabad.*, sulph.; 2, con., ipec., nitr. ac, phos., sep., sil.; when **lying on the back**: amm. m., kal. bi., natr. m., phos.; DURING SLEEP: ars., calc., cham., lach.

§ 9. *a.* For cough, AFFECTING THE HEAD, and causing pain in the head: 1, *bell.*, *bry.*, calc., caust., natr. m., *n. vom.*, *rum.*, *sang.*, sulph.; 2, alum., ambr., anac., caps., carb. v., hep., lach., lyc., merc., phos., sep., squill.; 3, asclep. tub.

b. The FACE GETS RED AND BLUE during the paroxysms: acon., bell., *cin.*, con., *cupr.*, *ipec.*, kal., n. vom., op., sil.

c. With PAINS IN THE THROAT: 1, *acon.*, carb. v., hep., kal., *merc.*, natr. m., n. vom., phos., spong.; 2, ars., calc, caust., chin., lyc., nitr. ac., phytol.; 3, arum, asclep. syr. and tub., bapt., cact., cimicif., cist., eryng., hydr.

d. Producing NAUSEA AND VOMITING: 1, bry., *carb. v.*, *dros.*, ferr.,

hep, *ipec.*, lob., n. vom., *puls.*, sulph.; 2, calc., chin., kal., kreas., natr. m., sep., sil., verat.; 3, lac., phos. ac., pod., rhus, sabad., tart.

e. With pain in the region of the STOMACH and HYPOCHONDRIA: 1, *bry.*, dros., lach., n. vom., phos.; 2, ambr., amm., ars., hep., lyc., nitr. ac., sep., sulph.

f. With pressure through the ABDOMINAL RING, as if HERNIA would protrude: 1, mgt. arc., *n. vom.*, sulph.; 2, cocc., natr. m., sil., verat.

g. With PRESSURE ON THE BLADDER, and causing the urine to spirt out: 1, caust., *natr. m.*, phos., *squill.*, verat., zinc.; 2, ant., caps., colch., kreas., puls., staph., sulph.

h. Affecting the CHEST: 1, *acon.*, bell., *bry.*, lyc., *phos.*, puls., sulph.; 2, amm., arn., ars., bor., calc., carb. v., caust., dros., kal., mang., merc. nitr., nitr. ac., petr., sep., squill.

i. With ARREST OR DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING: 1, ars., *cupr.*, *ipec.*, op., sil., *tart.*; 2, acon., bell., carb. a., carb. v., cic., con., hep., kreas., lach., mgt. arc., natr. m., n. mosch., n. vom., puls., sang., sep., sil., squill.

k. With STITCHES IN THE SIDE: 1, *acon.*, *bry.*, phos., *squill.*, sulph.; 2, ambr., chin., verat.

l. When the paroxysms AROUSE THE EMOTIONS, as anger, etc.: 1, asar., bell.; 2, arn., cham., tart.; with **crying**: 1, arn., bell., cin., hep.; 2, samb., tart.

§ 10. **Cough better by cold drinks**: caust., cupr., sulph.; **better by warm drinks**: ars., lyc., nux v., rhus, ver. alb.; **relief from drinking**: spongia; **better after eating**: anac., ferr., spong.; **better after breakfast**: alumen; **worse during breakfast**: alumen; **worse from cold drinks**: amm. mur., calc., carb. veg., dig., hep., lyc., rhus, scill., sil., staph., sulph. ac., ver.; **worse from tobacco**: acon., bell., brom., bry., carb. an., clem., coloc., dros., euphr., ferr., hep., *ign.*, iod., lach., magn. arct., magn. carb., nux, petr., *puls.*, *spong.*, staph., sulph. ac.; **worse from coffee**; caps., caust., cham., cocc., ign., nux; **worse from beer**: mez., rhus; **worse from milk**: ambr., ant. tart., brom., kali, sulph. ac., zinc.; **worse from tea**: ferr.; **worse from eating**: anac., ars., bell., bry., calc., carb. veg., caust., chin., cocc., dig., ferr., hyosc., ipec., kali, laur., magn. mur., mosch., nux vom., op., phos., puls., rhus, ruta, sep., staph., sulph., tart. emet., zinc.; **relief by vomiting**: mez.; **relief by supporting chest with the hand**: dros., eupat., kreas., natr. sulph., phos., ran. bulb.; **better by pressing hand on pit of stomach**: croc.; **better by washing chest with cold water**: bor.; **worse by motion**: bry., seneg.; **worse when lying on right side**: acon., amm. mur., carb. an., ipec., stann.; **worse when lying on back**: amm. mur., iod., nux, phos., sil.; **worse in room**: arg., bry., croc., laur., magn. carb., natr. mur., puls., spig.; **in warm room**: bry., natr. carb.; **from anger**: acon., ars., bry., cham., chin., ign., nux vom., sep., staph., ver. alb.

§ 11. Special indications:

Aconite. Dry, tickling, annoying night cough; short dry cough; paroxysmal only **during** expiration, induced from a tickling sensation by the rush of air from the lungs through the oversensitive and irritated larynx; spasmodic rough croaking, with danger of suffocation; a dry hard, ringing cough; **expectoration absent**, or bloody or thick white mucus; cough worse after taking cold, drinking cold water, from tobacco smoke, lying on either side, evening, night, more when dropping to sleep, or after midnight; first stage of croup or bronchitis, before the disease became settled.

Æsculus hip. Sensation of dryness and stiffness of the glottis and of the laryngo-pharyngeal mucous membrane; hoarse voice; rapid labored breathing; dry short cough; increased by swallowing and deep breathing; dry hacking cough, caused by constriction of the fauces, with irritation of the epiglottis. Hepatic cough.

Agaricus musc. Violent cough in isolated attacks, ending in repeated sneezing; convulsive hacking cough, with oppressive sweat; violent spasmodic cough at night; expectoration of small transparent lumps, almost without cough, relieving the lungs; frequent deep inspirations.

Ailanthus gland. Constant dry hacking cough, with oppression, burning, and pains in the chest; tight and wheezing, with scanty expectoration; violent fits of coughing before retiring and on rising; coughs continually till she raises freely, then better; mucopurulent sputa free in the morning, sticky and scanty during the day; aching through centre of left lung.

Alumina. **Great dryness of the mucous membranes**; dry hacking cough, with frequent sneezing; cough from a sensation as of loose skin hanging on throat, from **elongated uvula**, from talking or singing; short, causes pains in right temple and top of head; sometimes also difficult breathing; soon after waking in the morning; every morning a long attack of dry cough, ending in difficult raising of a little mucus, with tearing pain and involuntary emission of urine; in old or withered-looking people.

Ambra grisea. **Nervous and spasmodic cough**; paroxysms of cough coming from deep in the chest, exerted by violent tickling in the throat, evening without, morning with expectoration, generally of a grayish-white, seldom of yellow mucus; of salty or sour taste; violent spasmodic cough, with **frequent eructations** and hoarseness; lifting a heavy weight aggravates the cough; cardiac anguish; spasmodic palpitations; spasmodic short breathing.

Ammonium carb. Chronic cough of old people, with bronchial irritation and tendency to asthma or emphysema; incessant cough, **excited by a sensation as if down in the larynx**; hoarseness and inability to speak a loud word; cough, with expectoration only in the morning, from tickling in the throat as from dust; cough, with stitches in the small of the back; violent cough about 3 or 4 A.M., with painful sensation of spasmodic constriction in chest.

Ammon. mur. Dry tickling cough in the throat, night and day; dry cough in the morning, with **stitches in chest** or left hypochondrium, becoming loose in afternoon; cough loose at night, with stitches in left hypochondrium, lying on back; worse when turning on side, also before eating or drinking cold things; expectoration of blood, following itching in throat. Coryza of children, discharge bluish.

Anacardium. Violent convulsive cough, caused by tickling in the larynx; worse at night, without expectoration; in daytime and after meals, cough, with expectoration of flat sweetish-tasting mucus, or gray, or mixed with blood and pus; tough and sticky mucus in the throat in the morning; an attempt in removing it ends in vomiting; after the cough yawning and sleepiness; cough, with pain in occiput.

Antimonium crud. **Depressed vitality of the mucous membranes** (ammon. mur.), cough shaking the whole body with involuntary escape of copious urine; cough after rising in the morning, as

if arising from the abdomen; first attack the most severe, subsequent ones weaker and weaker, until the last resembles only a hacking cough; cough in the hot sun, or when looking into a fire; coming into a warm room from the cold air; loss of voice when overheated.

Apis mel. Irritation to cough in the suprasternal fossa; cough with ringing sound from affection of the upper part of bronchi; irritating cough, easily produced by the slightest pressure on larynx; cough, which loosens with difficulty, rouses from sleep before midnight, and ceases as soon as the least particle is loosened, which is swallowed; cough especially after lying down or sleeping; cough with painful concussion of head and shaking the chest; no expectoration, or sweetish or tasteless.

Argentum met. Dry cough from irritation of the bronchi, with sore pain and easy expectoration; drawing stitches on the lowest rib near the spine; cough in attacks, rattling by day and in the room, not at night nor in the open air, with easy expectoration looking like boiled starch; worse from laughing; **constant expectoration, day and evening.**

Argentum nit. Irritation of the vagus and sympatheticus; dryness of the throat when beginning to speak; burning and scraping in fauces and throat; dark redness of the affected parts, with the sensation as if a splinter was sticking in the throat, followed by accumulation of thick tough phlegm, producing gagging and frequent hoarseness; irritating suffocative cough in the afternoon and night; belching and straining to vomit during coughing.

Arnica. Torpor of the capillaries of secretion and myalgic pains; constant tickling in larynx and trachea, causing coughing day and night; tickling in lower part of trachea, and dry hacking cough, most at night during sleep, and not awakening him; scanty expectoration of glairy transparent mucus mixed with blood; **expectoration when loosened must be swallowed**; breath fetid, short, and panting from obstruction and infiltration of the parenchyma of the lungs, followed by decomposition of the blood; dry, short, hacking cough, with bloody expectoration; cough dependent upon cardiac lesion; child cries just after coughing; cough after gaping, better when lying with head low.

Arsenicum. A mixture between depression and irritation; oppressed, anxious, short respiration, with difficult secretion of mucus and dryness; burning and constriction in the larynx; cough, with arrest of breathing and expectoration of frothy mucus in lumps, or tasting salty in daytime, without expectoration at night; night cough, must sit up as soon as cough commences.

Arum triphyllum. Sore throat of clergymen and professional singers; affections of the larynx and trachea, from overexertion of the voice, with accumulation of mucus; moist cough, with excoriating feeling in the fauces and larynx; the voice is hoarse, uncertain, cannot be controlled; at night after lying down, inability to sleep.

Asafœtida. Hoarse, ringing, short cough, excited by tickling in the trachea, with asthmatic feeling therein; spasmodic contraction of the thorax and accumulation of stringy mucus.

Aurum. Dry, spasmodic, nervous cough, peculiar to females, periodically, every night from sunset to sunrise.

Baryta carbonica. Atrophic children, who take cold easily, which always results in sore throat; sensation as if the lungs were full of smoke; hoarseness and loss of voice from rough mucus in the

larynx and trachea, with a tickling sensation in the pit of the stomach; cough worse in the evening before midnight after getting the feet wet, when sleeping in a cold room. **Suffocative catarrh of old people.**

Belladonna. Irritable and inflammatory condition of larynx and trachea; paroxysmal dry cough with dryness of throat from arrest of secretion, with heat and pain on swallowing; after long coughing expectoration of mucous sputa tinged with blood, worse evening and early night, particularly just after lying down; cough often compels patient to sit up, but does not thereupon cease (in hyosc. it does); short dry cough, from tickling in the larynx, with stitches in different parts; almost uninterrupted dry spasmodic cough, with vomiturition and much pain in the pit of the stomach; attack of coughing as if one had inhaled dust, awaking him at night; pressing pain in the nape of neck when coughing; child begins to cry immediately before the cough comes on (arnica after the cough).

Bromine. **The anæsthetic to larynx and pharynx**, with peculiar sensation of dryness in throat and neighboring parts; dry spasmodic cough, with wheezing and rattling breathing, connected with hypertrophy of heart; tickling in trachea during an inspiration (aconite expiration); rough barking cough, from tickling in the throat, with short and hurried breathing; much rattling in the larynx during respiration, and still more during the cough; sensation of coldness in the larynx; sensation as if the air-passages were full of smoke; suffocation seems imminent in consequence of the apparently great accumulation of mucus in the larynx (tartar emetic in bronchi); aggravation during first part of the night; better after midnight; child yawns often and is drowsy; wakes gasping, and is relieved by a drink of water.

Bryonia. Dry cough, coming from gastric region, and preceded by a crawling and tickling sensation in epigastrium or in throat, inducing cough, followed by mucous sputa; hacking cough, as if something (mucus) lodged in trachea, worse from talking or smoking; he presses with his hand upon sternum to support the chest during the violent exertion; expiration more hurried than in inspiration; sensation during cough as if head and chest would fly to pieces; eating and drinking excite cough, and this produces nausea and vomiting; cough on going from cold to warm air; suffocating cough in the evening and at night without expectoration; during the day with yellow expectoration, consisting of coagulated blood or of cold mucus, with a disagreeable flat taste. Cough, with involuntary secretion of urine; stitches in the chest and small of the back, aggravated by touch, motion, talking, laughing, eating, and drinking; cough at night in bed, compelling one to spring up and assume erect posture at once.

Cactus grand. **Spasmodic cough**, with copious viscid expectoration, or thick yellow, of the consistence of boiled starch; chronic bronchitis, with profuse rattling of mucus in the lungs and difficulty of breathing; cough, with profuse hæmorrhage from the lungs.

Calcarea carb. Obstinate painless hoarseness; nightly cough, with hoarseness; accumulation of tenacious mucus in the larynx down to the bronchi; catarrh and ulceration of the larynx and trachea; dry violent cough, with titillation as if from dust in the throat, especially evening or during sleep; or moist cough, with mucous râles and a thick yellowish fetid expectoration; cough dry at night and loose in daytime; very sensitive to cold, which goes

right through her; the pains aggravated by the slightest touch, as from a current of air, whether warm or cold, noise, excitement.

Calcarea phosph. Tubercular cough, with soreness and dryness in the throat; cough, with yellow expectoration; more mornings, with fever, dryness, and thirst; with the cough stitches in chest; heat on lower part of chest and upper arm.

Capsicum. With every explosive cough, and at no other time, there escapes a volume of pungent fetid air; stitches in the suffering parts with the cough, and aching in the throat or ear; nervous spasmodic cough in sudden paroxysms, convulsing the whole body, sometimes with pains in distant parts; dry hard evening cough, with pain in distant parts.

Carbo veg. Chronic catarrhal hoarseness; cough, with greenish fetid expectoration; spasmodic hollow cough in short hard spells, caused by a feeling as of vapors of sulphur; worse evening or before midnight; by going into cold air or into cooler air from a warm place, with copious sputa night and morning; yellow-green or purulent brown, bloody, or less often tenacious whitish mucus, or watery, of sour or saltish taste and of unpleasant odor; worse in the evening from movement, when walking in the open air, after lying down; heat of body when coughing; cough mostly hard and dry, hoarse, or rough-sounding, occurring after a meal and ending in vomiting (pertussis); pain in chest and stitches through head; burning pain in chest **after** the cough, tough and greenish sputa.

Carduus mariæ. Sympathetic cough, dry, hacking, worse at night, with gastric symptoms and painfulness of epigastrium to pressure (dependent on old hepatic or splenetic troubles); every sudden or violent movement of the body is painful, both in chest and abdomen.

Causticum. **Catarrhal aphonia,** or weakness of voice from overexertion; cough, after getting better, comes to a standstill, and there remains a dry hollow cough; **great rawness of throat and chest** when coughing, with tightly adhering mucus in the chest, with pain in the hip and involuntary passage of urine; hacking cough, from creeping and rawness in throat; cough relieved by a swallow of cold water; worse from exhaling cold air, draught of air, from evening till midnight, when awaking; the quantity of mucus in the throat and chest produces spells of coughing, but he cannot expectorate the acrid fatty-tasting mucus, but is obliged to swallow it (arnica); he cannot cough deep enough to get relief, especially when lying down.

Cepa. Tickling in larynx, with hoarseness; oppressed breathing, from pressure in the middle of the chest; hacking cough on inspiring cold air; cough and catarrh, with fluent excoriating coryza; **severe laryngeal cough,** which compels the patient to grasp the larynx; feels as if the cough would tear it; constant inclination to hack; worse in the room; better in fresh air.

Chamomilla. Moderates the excessive sensitiveness to pain; with fretful children the cough is worse at night, from crying, from cold air, and during sleep; tickling in pit of throat causes a scraping dry cough, with whistling and mucous rattling during respiration; voice hoarse, rough, from the tough phlegm in larynx; continual irritation to cough after midnight, with orthopnœa and whistling; stitches and burning in larynx; cough from irritation of chest, from tickling

in pharynx and larynx during the day, with expectoration of small quantities of tough mucus, tasting bitter or putrid, only in daytime, none at night; cough and vomiting **during** the time of meals (bry. immediately after eating).

Chelidonium. **Bilious cough**; enlarged liver, with jaundice; violent cough, somewhat spasmodic, dry in paroxysms, and then again racking, with much expectoration from the lungs, with pain behind the sternum, especially at night; dry cough through the day, with pain and stitches in the right side, with severe hoarseness towards evening, so that her voice could hardly be heard; dry spasmodic cough, increased after meals, when sitting up; sensation as if the larynx were pressed against the pharynx, impeding deglutition; long-continued cough, with loose rattling mucus.

China. **Bronchorrhœa**, with general malaise, simulating the last stage of phthisis; cough most when the head is low, it must be raised up; cough after eating; cough, with a granular expectoration during the day and evening, not at night or in the morning; hoarseness from mucus in the larynx; sensation of soreness in larynx and trachea; suffocative fits, as from mucus in larynx and bronchi; suppuration of lungs after hæmoptysis, with stitches in chest, aggravated by pressure; difficult inspiration and quick expiration.

Cina. Nervous excitement quite out of proportion in its great severity to the light catarrhal affection, involving the whole cerebro-spinal system; cough so violent as to bring tears into the eyes; produces pain under sternum, and soreness and susceptibility to cough at every unusually deep inspiration; spasmodic cough with vomiting; titillation low down in trachea, inducing cough and dyspnœa, with expectoration of white mucus; frequent returns of dry, short, hacking cough, followed by swallowing, as if something were rising in throat; the child coughs itself in a rigid state; after the paroxysm a gurgling noise in the larynx, which goes down into the stomach; much perspiration during exercise and cough; worm-cough; great peevishness.

Cocculus. Fatiguing cough, from oppression of the chest; hysterical spasms in the chest, with sighing and moaning.

Coccus cacti. Roughness of throat, cough, and sneezing; burning in throat when hawking; every coughing spell is terminated by expectoration of large quantities of thick, viscid, albuminous mucus; expectoration of globular mucus, some as large as a pea; feeling as of mucus ascending and descending the trachea, causing tickling and cough; worse in warm room, better in open air; worse after dinner.

Collinsonia. Cough, with expectoration of lumps of coagulated blood enveloped in mucus.

Comocladia. Cough, with pain under left nipple, extending through to the left scapula; rheumatic and pleurodynic pains in chest.

Conium. Dry hacking, almost continuous, cough; worse on lying down and at night; **there is hardly any cough in daytime**; paroxysms of cough simulating whooping-cough, caused by unbearable titillation in the pit of throat, with lisping voice; teasing dry cough, lasting a long time after lying down at night, worse by talking or laughing; hardly any expectoration at night, and difficult, bloody, purulent, offensive expectoration during the day; loose cough, with in-

ability of expectoration; he must swallow what he coughs up (arn., caust.); cough relieves the tight feeling in the chest.

Copaiva. Chronic pulmonary catarrh, with profuse expectoration of a greenish-gray purulent mucus, of a disgusting odor, sometimes mixed with blood.

Corallia rubra. **Nervous and spasmodic cough**; so violent that children lose their breath and become purple and black in face; during deep inspiration, sensation as if the air passing through the air-passages was icy cold, with inclination to cough and difficult hawking up of bronchial mucus; every atmospheric change causes coughing; **tuberculosis.**

Crocus sat. Violent dry cough, from irritation in the pharynx, relieved by pressing with **the hand on the pit of the stomach**; cough, with spitting of blood; sensation as if something living were hopping in the chest.

Croton tigl. Cough, with violent, sore, drawing pain through the chest into the back; more on left side; when coughing, soreness of the abdomen; accumulation of rattling mucus in the chest, which is painful to the touch.

Cubebs. Incessant bronchial cough; worse evening, by heat and in the open air; barking cough, with sensation of foreign body in larynx; throat dry and parched; hurried and noisy respiration; **harsh cough, which seems to tear and rupture the bronchi**; expectoration difficult and painful, or yellow-greenish, rusty, and streaked with blood; hæmoptysis, especially evenings.

Cuprum. **Nervous and spasmodic cough**, dry and suffocative, worse nights; in the morning slight expectoration of phlegm, with dark blood, of putrid taste and smell; **uninterrupted cough**, cannot speak a word, with discharge of bloody mucus from the nose; relieved by drinking cold water; worse after eating solid food, inhaling cold air, from laughing, and taking deep breath; faint in stomach.

Curare. Dry spasmodic cough, shaking whole body, provokes vomiting, and often followed by fainting; worse by breathing cold air, laughing, eating, moving; burning and shooting in larynx; hoarseness and aphonia; expectoration yellow, gray, greenish, nearly black; burning heat in chest, with sensation of distension; breathing difficult; stitching pains in right side; præcordial anguish; palpitation and stinging pains in heart.

Digitalis purp. Spasmodic and hollow cough, from roughness and scraping in throat; expectoration of sweet-tasting jellylike mucus in the evening; hoarseness in the morning after a nightsweat; **cough after eating**, with vomiting of food; worse by talking, walking, drinking anything cold, when bending the body forward; expectoration like boiled starch; great prostration after coughing.

Dolichos prur. Tickling-itching sensation under the sternum in the bifurcation, patient wishes he could scratch it, as he does other skin.

Drosera. **Spasmodic nervous and sympathetic cough**; cough from midnight till morning, with vomiting, bleeding from nose and mouth, and high fever; cough, with constriction of chest, relieved by pressure of the hand; continuous roughness and dryness in the larynx and trachea, with dry barking cough; alternately soft or hardened

mucus in trachea; spasmodic cough of phthisical girls; **harassing titillating cough, as soon as the head touches the pillow.**

Dulcamara. **Catarrhal troubles, caused by exposure to damp cold weather**; increased secretion of the mucous membranes and glands, those of the skin being suppressed; long coughing spells to expel phlegm, in children and old people, from threatening paralysis of the vagi; spasmodic cough, with profuse secretion of mucus in the larynx and trachea; easy expectoration of tasteless mucus, often streaked with blood.

Elaps. cor. Cough, with **expectoration of black blood**, and a tearing sensation in cardiac region; almost constant cough, with frightful pains throughout the lungs, as if they were torn out, especially in upper portion of right chest.

Eupatorium perf. **Bilio-catarrhal fevers**; hectic cough from suppressed intermittent fever; loose cough during apyrexia, also at night after measles (sticta); rough scraping cough; chest sore, must support it with his hands; flushed face; tearful eyes.

Euphrasia. Cough on rising in the morning, continuing until lying down again; can scarcely get breath; tickling in trachea, worse from tobacco-smoke; better when eating; **no cough at night.**

Eugenia jambos. Cough of throat; pains principally in throat-pit; **not a trace of sputa**; cough more frequent evenings, and at night.

Ferrum. Spasmodic cough from tickling in trachea, must sit up at night to raise the sputa, after eating, with vomiting of food, with stitches in chest and soreness; dry tickling cough, with blood-spitting; sputa copious, putrid, purulent, greenish, or frothy, worse morning, copious when moving; scanty, thin, frothy, with streaks of blood; hawks up scabs; urine squirts out when coughing.

Gelsemium. Catarrhal affection growing out of the relaxed and debilitated condition of the system on the return of warm weather at the close of winter, **spring fever**; hoarseness, with dryness of the throat; burning in larynx, descending into the trachea; cough from tickling and dryness of fauces; sensation of soreness in chest when coughing.

Graphites. Cough caused by deep inspiration, with strangling, red face, watery eyes, straining all over; loose from tickling deep in the chest, at night; expectoration salty; taste of blood in mouth.

Hamamelis. **Cough from a varicose condition of the throat**; tickling cough, taste of blood on awaking; dry cough, severe stinging in the uvula, as if it would break; venous blood comes up into the mouth, without coughing, and scarcely any effort; expectoration thick, yellowish, or greenish gray, tasting putrid.

Hepar sulph. Hoarse croupy night-cough, **the phlegm is loose and choking**; cough worse after exposure to chilly night air, and from drinking cold water; cough excited when any part of the body gets cold, or when any part of the body is uncovered (rumex); constant rattling of mucus in the chest of infants, threatening suffocation at times; **severe laryngeal catarrh**, with roughness and pain in the upper part of throat; sensation as of a clot of mucus or of internal swelling when swallowing; stitches and pain extending from ear to ear; violent and suffocative paroxysms of coughing, often attended by retching, which precede the expulsion; rattling choking cough, worse

towards morning and after eating; moist cough, depending on an organic or catarrhal basis; **elongated flabby uvula**, with tickling sensation in the back of the throat and enlargement and inflammation of the mucous follicles.

Hepatica triloba. Excessively annoying irritation of the fauces; expectoration profuse, yellow, **creamy, and sweet**; tickling, itching, and scraping in chest, worse by eating or inhaling dust.

Hyoscyamus. Nervous cough, aggravated as **soon as patient is lying down**, better on rising or sitting up; elongation of the uvula, which causes continual tickling in the throat; rough voice from mucus in larynx and trachea; expectoration of saltish mucus or bright-red blood, mixed with coagula; during cough spasm of the larynx, painful epigastrium, and hypochondria; dry night-cough, with scanty expectoration, or from the exertion mucous vomiting; after measles.

Ignatia. Dry, hollow, spasmodic cough, caused in the evening by a sensation like from fumes of sulphur, or from dust in pit of throat, in the morning from a tickling above the pit of stomach; the longer the cough, the more the irritation to cough increases; cough during a walk every time he stands still, or after warm drink; sleepy after each coughing-spell; expectoration in the evening, rarely in the morning, difficult in the evening, tasting and smelling like old catarrh; especially suitable to young people and women.

Illicium anis. After coughing, feeling of emptiness; frequent cough, spitting blood in small quantities, and with pus-like phlegm, with pain in the right chest; whitish expectoration.

Indigo. Dry cough, always attended **with nosebleed**; violent cough, inducing vomiting; suffocative cough in the evening, and after going to bed. Pinworms.

Iodum. Constant tickling and inclination to cough in the trachea and under the sternum; dry morning cough from tickling in larynx and throat; dry cough, with stitches and burning in chest; cough, with expectoration of large quantities of mucus, frequently blood-streaked; expectoration saltish, sour, gray, or white; emaciation with wasting fever.

Ipecacuanha. Cough, rough, shaking; dry from titillation in upper part of larynx; severe suffocative cough, with sweat on forehead; shocks in the head; retching and vomiting; quick, anxious breathing; suffocative attack in the room, from the least motion, better in the open air; coughing so rapid that one gets hardly a chance to breathe, with blueness of face; convulsive evening cough; the chest is full of phlegm, but does not yield to coughing, with rigidity and blueness of face.

Kali bichrom. Wheezing, with retching and expectoration of **tough mucus which can be drawn in strings to his feet**; cough excited by tickling in larynx, or at the bronchial bifurcation, by oppression at the epigastrium, from accumulation of mucus in larynx; cough with pain from mid-sternum through to back, worse undressing, morning on awaking, after eating; deep inspiration; better after getting warm in bed.

Kali carb. Paroxysmal cough from tickling in throat, larynx, or bronchi, with dislodgment of tenacious mucus or pus, which must be swallowed; spasmodic cough, with gagging or vomiting of ingesta and sour phlegm; tormenting cough, gets nothing up, feels as if a

tough membrane were moved about, but would not loosen; cough with sputum of masses of blood and pus; cough day and night; dry and teasing, from 3 to 4 A.M.; brought on by eating warm food, drinking, motion, sitting erect, lying on side, or exposure to cold; better after breakfast when bending forward.

Kali iod. Considerable irritation about throat, causing dry cough, or with expectoration of **green mucus**; syphilitic cases.

Kreasot. **Fatiguing cough of old people**; sputa copious, thick, yellow, or white; whistling dry cough, caused by **crawling** below the larynx or in the upper bronchi, from mucus in bronchi which cannot be dislodged, with dyspnœa; dry spasmodic cough in the morning, causing retching, with escape of urine and easily detached expectoration; after every coughing-spell copious purulent expectoration; periodical blood-spitting, with greenish-yellow pus-like sputa; expectoration of black coagulated blood.

Lachesis. Attacks especially the vagus, causing constriction and choking about the trachea (bell, larynx); spasmodic dysphagia and dyspnœa and slowing even of the heart's action; gagging, persistent cough from tickling in the throat, under the sternum, or in the stomach; worse during the day or on falling asleep, after alcoholic drinks, from atmospheric changes; cough from ulcers in the throat; expectoration scanty, difficult, watery, saltish, must be swallowed; cough as if some fluid had gone in the wrong passage; sense of fulness in the trachea and painful aching in the whole extent of the os hyoides; after a long, dry and wheezing paroxysm of cough there is suddenly a profuse expectoration of frothy tenacious mucus, the expulsion of which gives great relief; sensation as if something were in the trachea, which might be raised, comes partly up and then goes back again; cough provoked by tickling in trachea, induced by touching or pressing on it or by throwing the head back or by eating; worse on awaking from sleep; accompanied by hoarseness and sore throat, which shoots up into the ear, also by chronic tonsillitis with oily white granules. At every cough a stitch in the hæmorrhoidal tumor.

Lactuca vir. Cough, disturbing the night's rest, from a spasmodic irritation of the laryngeal and pharyngeal nerves; periodic cough, in short paroxysms, shaking the abdomen; **incessant spasmodic cough**, which threatens to burst the chest, caused by tickling in fauces and sensation of suffocation in throat, followed by copious mucous expectoration.

Laurocerasus. Short, titillating cough and dyspnœa from **heart disease**; cannot lie down; whizzing, with sensation as if the mucous membranes were too dry, with copious jelly-like sputa, dotted with bloody points; worse from motion, stooping, warmth.

Ledum pal. Chronic cases, characterized by cold and deficiency of animal heat; spasmodic cough, preceding for a few days the eruption of eczema or an attack of gout; hollow, racking, spasmodic cough from tickling in larynx; before cough he loses his breath; after cough dizziness and staggering; double sobbing inspiration; **expectoration of bright-red foaming blood**, or fetid, purulent matter.

Lithium carb. Violent cough, in quick shocks; evening while lying, must rise; no sputa; irritation to cough, starts at a small spot posteriorly and inferiorly in throat.

Lobelia infl. **Asthmatic constriction of the air-tubes**; burning pricking in the air-passages; dyspnœa, with a sense of a lump in the pit of the stomach rising to the mouth; cough short, dry, only a single one, from a feeling of narrowness in the chest; cough, with sneezing, gaping, and flatulent eructations; cough, with feebleness of the pulse; inclination to get a very deep breath, which relieves the pressive pain in the epigastrium; cough in severe and long spells, relieved by expectoration of ropy mucus, which inclines to stick to pharynx.

Lycopodium. **Chronic persistent catarrh of the air-passages**; cough dry, day and night, with painfulness of the gastric region, from irritation in trachea as from fumes of sulphur; formication in the windpipe at night; dry cough in the morning; cough, with expectoration during the day, and worse at night; sputa thick, yellow, purulent, grayish-yellow, or dirty; fetid pus or mucus streaked with blood; cough worse from 4 to 8 P.M., on alternate days; from exercise; in the wind or in the warm room; from eating and drinking cold things.

Magnesia carb. Fits of spasmodic cough **at night** in persons much troubled with ascarides; it then cures both.

Manganum. Chronic diseases of larynx, and Eustachian deafness; dry cough, brought on by loud reading and talking, with painful dryness; roughness and constriction of larynx; cough and hoarseness in the morning, and in the open air; sputa mucous, yellowish-green; deep cough without expectoration, *ceasing when lying down.*

Mercur. sol. Violent racking cough, worse at night, as if the head and chest would burst, sometimes with vomiturition, from tickling in larynx and upper part of chest; only at night or only by day, with acrid yellowish mucus, at times mixed with coagulated blood, and tasting putrid or saltish, with shortness of breath and salivation, not allowing him to utter an audible word; worse at night, in the night air, when lying on either side.

Merc. bijod. Cough from elongated uvula; cough, with sore throat and loose mucous sputa.

Mezereum. Spasmodic cough, caused by irritation from larynx to chest; sputa in the morning of yellow viscid mucus, tasting saltish or like an old catarrh; violent uninterrupted cough till relieved by vomiting.

Millefolium. **Cough, with frequent spitting of bright blood**; oppression of the chest; palpitation; piercing pains, stinging, bruised feeling; ebullitions from coughing blood.

Natrum mur. Cough from tickling in throat or pit of stomach; sputum, morning of yellow or blood-streaked mucus, with bursting pain in the forehead, and shocks or beating as of hammers; involuntary urination; **stitches in the liver**; dry cough, with rattling in chest; worse from rapid motion, deep inspiration, lying in bed, becoming warm in bed, sour food, empty swallowing, or drinking.

Niccolum. Dry hacking cough, **like the tick of a clock in its regularity**; continuing often in paroxysms for hours; cough from tickling in the throat in the evening; nightly cough, obliging him to sit up and to hold his head with his hands; violent hoarseness; he is scarcely able to speak; cough, with great dyspnœa, but little or no expectoration.

Nitric acid. **Liver cough**; dry barking cough from tickling in

larynx and pit of stomach; worse at night and in day when lying down; sputa raised with difficulty, of blood mixed with clots during the day, or of greenish-white casts, as if from air-cells (secondary syphilis); tasting bitter, sour, salty, and of offensive odor; hoarseness, especially when talking for a long while; chronic laryngeal cough, without expectoration, characterized by a stinging or smarting sensation, as if a small ulcer were there, **generally felt on one side.**

Nux moschata. **Hysterical affections of the air-passages**; sudden hoarseness from walking against the wind; dry barking cough, with sudden loss of breath; hacking cough during pregnancy; excited by scratching in throat, crawling in upper part of windpipe; cough caused by getting warm in bed, standing in water, bathing, getting overheated, living in cold damp places; loose cough after eating; dry after drinking; sputa dark, slimy, saltish; must swallow the loosened phlegm; especially in pregnancy.

Nux vomica. Cough dry, fatiguing, from titillation in larynx; worse after midnight and mornings, causing headache, pain in the stomach and soreness in the abdominal walls; worse after eating; cough worse from gaping and from mental efforts, ascending, cold, exertion; on awaking, from tobacco, drinking, eating; better from warm drinks; sputa yellow, gray; cold mucus, sour, or sweetish, or bright-red blood from the nose and mouth; **desire to eat during cough.**

Opium. Dry, tickling, paroxysmal cough; worse at night; with gaping, drowsiness, yet cannot sleep; cough, with spasms of lungs and blue face; frothy sputa, containing blood and mucus, followed by yawning.

Phellandrium aquat. Dry cough, with suffocation and short breath, worse while walking; cough, with mucus in throat, provoking constant hawking and constant coughing at night; not relieved by sitting up; frequent easy expectoration of mucus in the morning.

Phosphorus. Abrupt, rough, short, dry cough, from tickling in trachea low down, and sensation of tightness across chest, and by a feeling of rawness and soreness in trachea and bronchi; trembling of the whole body when coughing; sticking in epigastrium, must press it with the hand; nervous cough when any one enters the room, before a thunderstorm, from strong odors; while coughing, involuntary stools; cough, with stitches over one eye, splitting headache, burning dryness in the throat, hoarseness, aphonia, soreness and roughness of the larynx; worse evening and night, from change from warm to cold air, from laughing or loud talking, from lying on left side; sputa mostly, in the morning, frothy, bloody, rust-colored, or purulent, white and tough or cold mucus, tasting sour, salty, or sweet.

Phosphor. acid. **Spasmodic tickling cough**, as from down in the larynx, suprasternal fossa, and whole chest, as far as the epigastrium; evening without, morning with expectoration of dark blood, or of tenacious whitish mucus of sourish herby taste; dyspnœa as from weakness of the chest.

Phytolacca. **Ulcerated sore throat**; tickling on left side of larynx, with hacking cough and great dryness of the throat; cough towards

morning from dryness of the pharynx; dry bronchial cough, with sensation of roughness and slight increase of heat in trachea and bronchi; can only expectorate when pressing his finger against the sore spot in the trachea.

Platina. **Hysterical dry cough**, from stifling beneath the upper fourth of the sternum; difficult anxious respiration, as from constriction or from a weight in the chest; cramp-pain in left chest, gradually increasing and decreasing in intensity; loss of voice; sudden arrest of breathing in the throat, as when walking against a sharp wind.

Psorinum. Dry hacking cough from titillation in trachea, with weakness, heaviness, and soreness in chest; has to cough a long time before expectorating green mucous sputa; worse mornings when awaking, and evenings when lying down; **chronic blennorrhœa of lungs**; offensive nocturnal diarrhœa.

Pulsatilla. Cough, which makes one shake all over, with sensation as if one would vomit, and pain in right hip; cough from irritation in pit of stomach, shattering, spasmodic, often in paroxysms of two coughs each, excited by itching, scratching, and dry feeling, as from vapor of sulphur, in trachea and chest; **dry at night**, going off when sitting up in bed, with dyspnœa and asthmatic oppression, palpitation especially when lying on left side, and sensation like that of an ulcer in the middle of the thorax; **loose cough during the day**; dry after every sleep, in the evening when lying down, when warm in bed; loose with yellow mucous sputa, bitter and greenish, with purulent expectoration, or of pieces of dark, coagulated blood; diarrhœa at night.

Rhododendron. Dry exhausting cough, morning and evening, with oppression of the chest and rough throat, with escape of urine; dyspnœa from constriction of the chest.

Rhus toxicod. Dry teasing cough, caused by tickling in the bronchi; by uncovering, even a hand; with tearing pain in the chest; stitches, profuse sweat and pain in the stomach; worse before midnight or in the morning, soon after awaking; **cough with taste of blood, although no blood is to be seen**; sputa pale, clotted or brown blood; grayish green cold mucus of putrid smell; acrid pus.

Rumex crispus. **Exalting the sensibility and diminishing the secretion of larynx and trachea**; violent, incessant, fatiguing cough, aggravated by pressure, talking, and by every inspiration of cool air and at night; cough, with pain behind midsternum; soreness in larynx and behind sternum; rawness under clavicles; pain in stomach; stitches in left lung; cough worse from changing rooms evening when lying down; hawking, with burning soreness in larynx, later in left bronchus; renewed by strong inhalation and scraping; hoarse barking cough, in attacks every night at 11 P.M., and at 2 and 5 A.M. (children), by inhalation of a breath of cold air, by any variation in breathing, as when undressing and going to bed, he keeps the head covered with the bedclothes; cough in any position, it makes the chest feel bruised, and it seems as if the cough did not reach low enough down to raise the phlegm, and when it did loosen it, it causes soreness of chest.

Sabadilla. Dry cough (in children) from scraping and roughness in throat, with lachrymation; hoarse cough, with hæmoptoë; violent spells of coughing at the same hour or at new or full moon; expectoration

of tenacious yellow mucus, of a repulsive sweet taste, or else of bright-red blood, especially when lying down.

Sambucus niger. **Increased secretion of the skin and of the respiratory mucous membrane; sudden nocturnal suffocative attacks** from obstruction of thorax, when it seems as if the patient, awakened about midnight, would choke, without being able to call for help; profuse expectoration, with oppressed respiration; hoarseness, with much tough mucus in the larynx; quick, wheezing, crowing breathing; accumulation of mucus in the larynx; suffocative, hollow, deep cough, caused by a spasm in the chest, with expectoration only during the day of small quantities of tough mucus.

Sanguinaria. Dry cough, with considerable tickling in the pit of the throat, with a crawling sensation extending downwards beneath the sternum; severe cough, causing considerable pain beneath the upper part of the sternum, without expectoration; dry teasing cough, with dryness of the throat; sensation of constriction, with inclination to take a deep breath, which greatly increases the constriction, and causes a tearing pain through the chest, particularly the right; painful sighing respiration; chest sore and painful to touch (myalgic); dry cough, awakening him and not ceasing until he sits up in bed, and passes flatus, upward and downward; sputa, thick, mucous, offensive, purulent, rust-colored; **circumscribed redness of cheeks.**

Scilla mar. **Drinking of cold water always brings on severe cough;** tickling, worrying, almost constantly harassing cough of greater or less severity, day and night, sometimes loose, at other times dry; every fit of coughing winds up with sneezing and involuntary urination; short rattling cough, disturbing sleep; spasmodic cough from rattling in trachea or creeping sensation in chest; sputa, white or reddish mucus, sweetish, and of offensive odor; the loose cough in the morning is more fatiguing than the dry cough in the evening; worse by changing from warm to cold air.

Senega. Burning and titillation in larynx and throat, with danger of suffocation when lying down, from adhesiveness of mucus; oppressed breathing as if the chest were not wide enough, especially in the open air, and when going up stairs; shortness of breath, from accumulation of mucus in the chest and trachea; dry shaking cough, from tickling in larynx, especially in the open air, and when walking fast; cough, with expectoration of tough mucus (like the white of an egg); cough worse in the morning, while dressing and **before breakfast, no cough at any other meal.**

Senecio aureus. Increased secretion from the bronchial mucous membrane; chronic coughs, in females, **the result of obstructed menstruation**; hæmoptoë; cough, with copious sputa of yellowish, thick, sweet mucus, often streaked with blood, attended with a sensation of rawness and soreness of the chest; **cough at the climaxis.**

Sepia. Chronic diseases affecting the female sexual organs; **coughs from passive congestions and obstructions in the portal system;** dry cough, especially in evening in bed, till midnight, often with nausea and bitter vomiting; cough during sleep, without waking, from tickling in larynx or bronchi, toward morning; coughs every evening till he brings up a little phlegm; coughs phlegm loose, but cannot get it up, or is obliged to swallow again what he raised; spasmodic cough, excited by tickling in chest, from larynx to stomach,

during day without, in the morning with expectoration of yellow, green, or gray pus, or of a milky tenacious mucus, generally of salty taste.

Silicea. **Cough provoked by cold drinks**; soreness and weakness of chest, relieved by inhaling moist warm air; laryngeal morning cough, commencing immediately on getting out of bed, with tough, gelatinous, and very tenacious expectoration; loss of breath when lying on the back or stooping; hollow, spasmodic, suffocative cough, from tickling in throat, with expectoration only during the day of profuse yellowish-green pus or of tough milky mucus, at times of pale frothy blood, of greasy taste and offensive odor; hoarseness, with roughness of the larynx; suffocative cough at night, with sighing and deep breathing.

Silphium laciniatum. Scraping, tickling, and irritation of the fauces and throat, nausea, faint feeling, and soreness in epigastrium; constant hawking and clearing the throat, but only throws off a thin viscid mucus; sneezing, followed by a discharge of limpid acrid mucus from the nose, attended with constriction and pressure in supraorbital region; cough, attended with expectoration of yellow mucus; constriction and tightness in the lungs, with a constant desire to expectorate; spasmodic cough.

Spigelia. Suffocating dry cough at night, worse when bending forward, with palpitation; discharge of offensive mucus and blood from posterior nares at night; worm-cough.

Spongia. Dry, barking wheezing cough, caused by burning tickling in larynx, like a plug or valve, or by feeling of accumulation of mucus and weight in chest; chronic cough in violent attacks, which brings up small hard tubercles; profuse secretion of mucus in bronchi; expectoration of yellowish or whitish mucus; much oppression of breathing; worse by lying with the head low, the room getting too warm, **relieved by eating ever so little**; cough, with sensation of burning in the chest, relieved by eating and drinking.

Stannum. Dry, racking, concussive cough, so that the chest feels as if eviscerated, with weakness in limbs and general languor, caused by mucus in the chest and by stitches and dryness in the trachea, with copious, green, salty sputum during the day, most profuse in the morning; worse by talking, singing, laughing, and from drinking anything warm; oppressed breathing and want of breath from every movement, when lying down, in the evening.

Staphisagria. Throat dry and rough, sore when talking or swallowing; spasmodic hollow cough, with expectoration of yellow, tough, purulent mucus at night; worse from vexation, indignation, or after meat; sputa loosened at night and generally swallowed.

Sticta pulm. Excessive dryness of the nasal mucous membrane, which becomes painful; the secretions are so quickly dried that they become as hard as scabs; dry and hacking cough from tickling in the larynx and oppression of the lungs, causing a feeling of a hard mass collected there; cough excited by every attempt at inspiration; **incessant cough at night**, with comparative freedom from cough during daytime.

Stramonium. **Cough of drunkards**; periodical, painless, spasmodic cough, with shrill screeching tone; worse morning, from

touching throat, from walking in wind, in vaulted rooms, after debauch, after fright, from looking at bright objects, drinking water.

Sulphur. Suppressed choking cough; short, dry, with stitches in the chest, or under the left scapula; dry cough, with hoarseness; dryness in throat, and watery coryza; loose cough, with much rattling of mucus, and soreness and pressure in the chest; sputa mucous, greenish lumps of sweetish taste, bloody pus; when coughing, headache as if bruised or torn; sometimes vomiting; pain in abdomen.

Sulphuric acid. Cough aggravated by the smell of coffee; soreness and tiredness between scapulæ; cough from irritation of chest, with expectoration in the morning of dark blood, or of a thin, yellow, blood-streaked mucus, tasting sour.

Thuja occid. Shortness of breath from mucus in the trachea; coughs loosely in the evening after lying down, or as soon as he eats or drinks anything cold; sputa green, tasting like old cheese; sensation as of a skin in the larynx.

Tolu. Constant, violent, racking, dry cough, with tickling irritation in larynx and trachea, especially above and below the upper part of the sternum; feeling as if something must be got rid of; pain in coughing all the way down in front of the (left) lung; a raw, sore, scraping feeling as if the mucous membrane was too much irritated, which keeps him from sleeping.

Trifolium prat. Spasmodic shaking cough, bronchial râles; asthmatic respiration; profuse stringy cohesive expectoration, resembling albumen.

Veratrum alb. Every coughing-spell is followed by great exhaustion, with cold sweat on the forehead and cyanosis; dry tickling, after walking in sharp cold air; deep, hollow, ringing cough by tickling on lowest branches of bronchi, and expectoration of yellow, tough, tenacious mucus, of bitter, saltish, sour, or putrid taste; suffocative fits from a constriction in the larynx or in the chest, worse from going into a warm room, getting warm in bed, eating and drinking cold things, especially water; mornings, and until midnight.

Veratrum viride. Cough, with high fever, oppression of the chest, scanty bloody expectoration; cough and vomiting of tough viscid mucus; spasmodic cough from spinal congestion or cerebral irritation, with spasms.

Verbascum. Frequent attacks of a deep, hollow, hoarse cough, with the sound like a trumpet, caused by a tickling in larynx and chest; cough without waking; hoarseness in the evening while reading.

Zincum met. Debilitating spasmodic cough from tickling in larynx, extending to the middle of the chest, with expectoration of yellow, purulent, blood-streaked, tenacious mucus, tasting disagreeably, sweetish, putrid, metallic, or of pure blood, in the morning or during the day; cough worse after eating, during rest, from drinking milk, sweets, liquors, during menstruation; cough all night, with dull pains in the chest; spasmodic cough, child puts hands to genitals; shooting pains in pit of stomach when coughing, which disappear after expectoration; spasmodic cough, as if the chest would fly to pieces; constrictive sensation around chest, with pain in chest as if cut to pieces (from irritation of intercostal nerves); spasmodic cough with such as have large varices on the legs, disposed to burst and bleed, and incessant and violent fidgety feeling in the feet and lower

limbs; **cough during menses**; complaints from overheating; drowsiness, with frequent gaping.

Zingiber. Dry hacking cough, from tickling in larynx or left side of throat, from smarting or scratching, with pain in lungs, and difficult breathing; copious morning sputa.

Zizea aurea. Dry cough, with stitches in the chest; a bruised feeling in the muscles of the chest, dyspnœa; worse in the evening and at night.

COXALGIA.

Coxarthrocace. See Hip Disease.

CRAMPS IN THE CALVES OF THE LEGS.

Alum., ambr., anac., *cham.*, chin., con., *cupr.*, colost., terrapin, ferr., graph., ign., mgt. aust., natr., nitr. ac., nux v., phosph., puls., sec., sep., sil., spig., stann., staph.

CRAMPS IN STOMACH.

See Cardialgia.

CRITICAL AGE.

Menopausis: 1, puls., lach.; 2, bry., cocc., con., ign., sep., sulph. Flushes during menopause: amyl nitrite, lach., sang., sep. Compare Amenorrhœa, Dysmenorrhœa, Metrorrhagia, etc.

CROUP, ANGINA MEMBRANOSA.

Acetic acid. Lining membrane of larynx and trachea covered with fibrinous exudation; hoarseness, with laryngeal irritation; difficult breathing from laryngeal obstruction; hissing, rattling in throat; hurried and laborious breathing; **membranous croup**, with hissing respiration and rattling in throat; **no thirst with the fever.**

Aconite. **Inflammatory period**; high fever, dry skin, restlessness; the child is in agony, impatient, throws itself about; dry and short cough, but not yet wheezing, nor sawing respiration; cough and **loud breathing during expiration**, but not during inspiration; every expectoration ending with a hoarse hacking cough; after exposure to dry cold winds.

Spongia. Children with fair complexion; great dryness of the larynx, with short, hard, barking cough; embarrassed breathing, as if the larynx and trachea became narrower; pain at the larynx when touching it; slow, loud, wheezing, and sawing breathing, and suffocative fits, with inability to breathe except with the head bent backwards; **sawing sound during remission**; the child wakes with suffocation about larynx on falling asleep early at night; always **worst before midnight**, and **croup does not extend below the larynx.**

Hepar sulph. Croup after exposure to dry cold wind, with **swelling below the larynx**; great sensitiveness to cold air; red face, high fever, hoarseness, and **rattling of moist mucus**, which the child is unable to get rid of, but **still little or no difficulty in breathing**; aggravation **after** midnight or towards morning; sensation as if there was a fishbone in the throat, or of internal swelling, when swallowing;

stitching pain extending from ear to ear, when swallowing or turning the head.

Bromine. Children with blue eyes and light hair. **Spasmodic or suffocative croup**; hoarse, whistling, croupy voice, gasping for breath; much dry wheezing cough, without expectoration; formation of a false membrane in larynx and trachea; much rattling in the larynx when coughing, and hoarseness and spasmodic closure of glottis, relieved by a drink of water.

Iodine. Black-eyed children; roughness, painful pressure, and stitches in **larynx and pharynx**, as if swollen; pain in larynx, with discharge of hardened mucus; constriction and heat in the larynx; increased secretion of mucus in the trachea; dry, short, and hacking cough; **soreness of the throat and chest**, especially when in bed, with wheezing in the throat and drawing pains in the lungs (the child grasps throat and chest with his hands); hoarseness, the voice becoming continually deeper; **tracheal and bronchial croup, with tendency to torpor**; moist cough, with expectoration; morning aggravation; expectoration of large quantities of mucus, frequently blood-streaked; constant desire to change position, without anguish; **plastic exudation.** Swollen glands about neck.

Kali bichromicum. It suits best **fat chubby children; gradual and insidious onset**; at first only slight difficulty of breathing, when the mouth is closed; as the disease progresses there is fever and increased difficulty of breathing, **hoarse voice, constant cough at intervals**; cough hoarse, dry, barking, metallic; deglutition painful; tonsils and larynx red, swollen, covered with a false membrane, difficult to detach, with expectoration of tough stringy mucus; finally breathing performed only by the abdominal muscles, and those of the neck and shoulders; head bent backwards, breath offensive; diminished temperature, prostration, stupor, and death from asphyxia, if not relieved.

Kali brom. **Spasmodic croup**; child awakens suddenly from a sound sleep by a sense of suffocation, with a peculiar ringing, dry, brassy cough, and hurried breathing; the child is agitated, face flushed, eyes suffused and bloodshot. After one or two hours the child falls asleep, and **breathes easily and naturally**, only to awake again in a similar paroxysm; hyperæsthesia of the laryngeal nerves, followed by loss of sensibility in the larynx; hoarseness, extremely painful and disagreeable hacking cough, with paleness and confusion of the head; **remission during daytime.**

Kaolin. Croup seated in **lower part of larynx and upper part of trachea**; husky voice; metallic rasping cough; paroxysms of suffocation.

Cubebæ. False membranes, **thick and of a dark shade**, principally in the larynx; respiration noisy and panting; sensation as if the head was choked up, with heaviness of head; danger of suffocation; voice harsh and wheezing; cough, with coryza and hoarseness; during and after cough, **cold sweat upon the breast and back, with burning in abdomen**; respiration impeded, difficult, with crepitant râles; great fulness of chest; dyspnœa and sense of suffocation; barking and croupy cough, with feeling as of a foreign body in larynx; throat dry and parched; respiration hurried and noisy; face red and pale by turns; contractive and pressive headache, with drowsiness, but without sleep; uneasiness, anxiety, cannot remain in bed; constant need

to swallow the saliva to relieve the dryness and suffering in the throat and larynx.

2. **Antimonium tart.** Voice weak and changed; hoarseness in the morning; rapid, short, heavy, and anxious breathing; must be supported in a sitting posture in bed; large quantities of mucus in the bronchial tubes, but none in expectoration; **tough secretion of mucus from air-passages**; oppressed breathing and sensitive stitches in left breast; danger of suffocation from paralytic state of the lungs; large increase in amount of carbonic acid expired; face cold, bluish, covered with cold clammy perspiration; pulse very frequent; prostration; collapse; **severe forms of catarrhal croup.**

Arsenicum. Cough worse after midnight; the croup aggravates by spells; between them the child feels comparatively easy, though still distressed; great prostration; restlessness; thirst, but the child takes only a sip; bloated face, covered with cold perspiration; especially suitable to children frequently affected **with hives and nettlerash,** where there is hoarseness; feeling of burning or dryness in the larynx; cough, with sense of constriction and suffocation.

Belladonna. Sawing-whistling breathing; frequent barking croupy cough, skin dry and hot; face red; eyes congested; pulse full, sharp, and frequent; tonsils red and swollen; patches of membrane on the fauces; great restlessness and irritability.

Bryonia. Tough mucus in the trachea, which is loosened only after frequent hawking; scraping sensation in the lower portion of the trachea, provoking a dry cough; voice rough and hoarse; hacking dry cough, from the upper part of the trachea; single, forcible, spasmodic shocks towards the upper part of the trachea, which is covered by dry tough mucus; cough, from a constant crawling upward in the throat, followed by expectoration of mucus.

Causticum. **Catarrhal croup**; sensation of **rawness in the throat** when coughing, with sawing respiration; dry sensation in the air-passages; irritation to cough, with easy expiration; dry hollow cough, with sore sensation in a streak down along the trachea, where it pains on every fit of coughing, and almost prevents breathing; frequent attacks of suffocation during inspiration, as if some one grasped the trachea, arresting the breathing for the moment.

Ipecacuanha. **Catarrhal croup**; convulsive evening cough; expectoration of mucus, with metallic taste; spasmodic cough, with constriction and danger of suffocation; shocks on falling asleep; rigidity of the body, followed by jerking of the arms towards each other; nausea and vomiting; worse from the least motion.

Lachesis. Croup in children subject to inflammatory rheumatism; decided aggravation after sleep, after a short nap; the children, as it were, **sleep into the croup, and, when thoroughly aroused, breathe more freely**; the child cannot bear anything touching the neck; patches of exudation in the fauces, extending downward on pharynx and larynx; commencing paralysis of lungs; left side of throat particularly affected; sensation as if there was something fluttering above the larynx; cough excited by sensation as if a crumb of bread were sticking in throat, causing frequent hawking and swallowing.

Lactic acid. Dryness, scratching and burning in throat; tearing in larynx and trachea, with hoarseness; difficult expectoration of gray tasteless mucus, or so tough that air can hardly pass through

it; horrible dreams of abysses and restless sleep; **croup-sound not heard.**

Lobelia infl. **Spasmodic croup**, with stridulous breathing, ringing cough, dyspnœa; constrictive sensation in the larynx; constant cough and great anguish, with fear of suffocation; sensation of a lump in the throat-pit, impeding respiration and deglutition.

Lycopodium. Hoarseness remaining after croup, or with it loose cough in daytime and suffocative fits at night, or, in general, when suffocative fits alternate with free catarrh; dryness in windpipe, with hoarseness; feeling of rawness in trachea, with increased expectoration of mucus; **cough in the evening before going to sleep** (lach. after sleep), as if the larynx were tickled with a feather, with scanty expectoration; tickling cough, as from fumes of sulphur in larynx, with gray salty expectoration and difficult respiration.

Naja tripudians. **Spasmodic croup.** Clogging up of the larynx and trachea with thick mucus, which is hawked up with difficulty; sensation of rawness in larynx and trachea (caust.), or as if there was a hair in it, causing constant tickling, coughing, hoarseness; finally some expectoration of tenacious mucus; breathing laborious; gasping for breath for several hours.

Phosphorus. Catarrhal and inflammatory states of the respiratory organs throughout their whole length; painfulness of larynx to touch; hoarseness and aphony; shortness of breath; the child is hoarse and croupy at night; better towards morning; croup, with tendency to relapse, especially in tall, slender, nervous children.

Sambucus niger. **Spasm of the epiglottis**, attacking the child during sleep at night, whether spasmodic or true croup. Quick wheezing-crowing breathing, with suffocative attacks **just after midnight**, and from lying with the head low; frequent waking up as if in a fright, with fear of suffocation, mouth and eyes being half open; dry heat during sleep; profuse perspiration only after awakening; **dread of being uncovered.** In dangerous cases with excessive weakness, old-looking features, and threatening paralysis pulmonum.

Sanguinaria. **Pseudo-membranous croup**; chronic dryness of the throat and sensation of swelling in the larynx, with expectoration of thick mucus; **aphonia**, with swelling of the throat; steady severe cough without expectoration, with pain in the head and circumscribed redness of the cheeks; tormenting, exhausting cough.

For the hoarseness and catarrhal affections after croup: carb. veg., dros., *hep.*, *phosph.*, sang.; for the disposition to croup: lyc. or phosph.

CRUSTA LACTEA.

Ars., bell., bor., *calc.*, clem., lyc., ol. crot., rhus, sulph., viol. tric Compare Eczema.

Arsen. Pimples and vesicles; acrid discharge, itching and burning; worse at night in cold air; better from external warmth.

Bellad. Teething; jerking in sleep; want to sleep, yet unable to do so.

Borax. Red papulous eruption on the cheeks and around the chin; herpetic eruption around the nates.

Calcarea carb. A dose morning and evening for a long time; scrofulosis of fair plump children; teething; moist scurfy eruption

on cheeks and forehead, with burning pain, especially after washing; moist eruption behind the ears; scurfy pimples on border of lower lip; perspiration after eating and drinking.

Clematis. Pale and sickly countenance; moist eczema on neck and occiput, itching terribly; worse from washing in cold water, in bed, from warm poultices.

Lycopodium. Thick crusts underneath cracked surface; skin dry and excoriating; worse at night and in warmth.

Ol. crotonis. Itching pustules; swelling and redness of the face and eyelids, which are covered with small vesicles; burning and itching.

Rhus tox. Acrid inflamed look; swollen glands on neck and throat; stiffness of neck.

Sulphur. Excoriations; pimples; vesicles; violent itching; bleeding from scratching; worse at night; diarrhœa in the morning.

Viola tricolor. Milk crust, burning and itching, especially at night, with discharge of tough yellow pus; heat and perspiration of the face after eating.

CYANOSIS.

As a consequence and symptom of other derangements suggests: acon., amm. carb., arn., ars., *camph.*, carb. veg., con., *cupr.*, *dig.*, *lach.*, *op.*, puls., rhus, samb., sec., veratr. alb.

CYANOSIS CARDIACA.

Morbus cœruleus neonatorum: arn., bry., croc., *dig.*, *lach.*, lauroc., nux., op.

Digitalis. The child cannot be turned in bed or moved suddenly without nearly fainting and with an inclination to vomit; chilliness; coldness of the extremities; blue color of the skin, especially of the eyelids, lips, tongue, nails; unequal irregular pulse.

Lachesis. Suffocative attacks on touching the larynx or moving the chest; fainting and anxiety from the slightest motion of the child; purple color of the skin; coldness of extremities.

Laurocerasus. Slow, feeble, almost imperceptible breathing, with moaning; irregular beating of the heart, with slow pulse; soporous condition; amelioration in the open air.

CYSTITIS.

Inflammation of bladder: 1, *acon.*, camph., *cann.*, *canth.*, chimaph., dig., nux v., populus, puls.; 2, apis, arn., ars., calc., cauloph., collins., equiset., erig., eupat. purp., gal., gels., graph., hydr., hyosc., kal., lyc., mez., polyg., senec., sep., sulph., tarant., veratr.

Aconite. High fever; restlessness; **constant urging, yet fearful of voiding urine,** on account of the painfulness of the act; urine scalding hot; micturition painful, difficult, sometimes only drop by drop; children reach with their hands to the genitals and cry out.

Apis mel. Great irritation at neck of bladder, with frequent and burning urination; frequent desire, with passage of only a few drops; difficult urination of children; urine scanty, high-colored, hot, red, and bloody; if caused by cantharides.

Arsenicum. Burning pain, especially at the commencement of urinating; fever; great restlessness; cold perspiration; face and extremities cold; chronic cystitis, with inability to void the water; bladder greatly distended and paralyzed; urine turbid, mixed with pus and blood.

Belladonna. Rapid sinking of strength; the region of the bladder very sensitive to the touch; urine hot and fiery red; clear at first, but soon becoming turbid on standing, and depositing a copious, slimy, bright-red, branlike sediment.

Camphora. Antidotes the effect of drugs acting on kidneys and bladder; complete suppression of urine; slow and thin stream; burning in urethra and bladder.

Cannabis sat. **Gonorrhœal cystitis**; burning smarting in the urethra; complete suppression of urine, or constant urging to urinate, especially at night, with burning pains; passes only drops of bloody urine.

Cantharides. Spasmodic pains in the perinæum, along the urethra down into the testes, which are drawn up; intolerable burning pain in the bladder; cutting through the abdomen; violent tenesmus (tarantula) and burning in the bladder; violent, but ineffectual urging to urinate, with drop-discharge of a saturated dark urine; stinging and burning pains in the region of the bladder, before and after micturating, or cutting pains from the kidneys to the bladder; abdomen distended and painful to contact, especially in the region of bladder; vomiting and nausea; great thirst, but drinking, and even the sight of water increases the pain.

Carbo veg. In old people and chronic cases, where the acute inflammation has subsided, and only blennorrhœa remains.

Chimaphila. Frequent and profuse discharge of urine, loaded with mucus; urging to urinate after voiding it; pressing fulness in the region of the bladder.

Colocynthis. After alleviation of the most violent symptoms, when the pain during micturition extends all over the abdomen; the urine looks turbid when first voided; depositing, on standing, a tough, mucous sediment, which can be drawn into strings.

Conium. Cutting-drawing through the urethra while urinating; sharp stitches shortly after urinating in the region of the neck of the bladder for many hours; shooting stitches in back part of urethra.

Dulcamara. Chronic cases, with constant desire, deep in the abdomen, to urinate; painful pressing down in the region of the bladder and urethra; drop-discharge of urine, with mucous sediment, or mixed with bloody lumps; from local damp or cold.

Elaterium. Inflammation of the neck of the bladder; pains, when urinating, so violent as to induce some degree of convulsions, with constant heat at the neck of the bladder.

Erigeron. **Dysuria of teething children**; the child cries when voiding urine, the calls for which are frequent; increased discharge of a strong odor; vesical irritation from calculi.

Eupatorium purp. Constant desire to pass water, accompanied by a cutting aching pain in the bladder; most excruciating burning and smarting in the urethra during the passage of urine; passes a few drops at a time, and is obliged to try it often.

Helleborus. The inflammation gradually increased in intensity,

with constant desire to urinate, causing spasms; little urine is voided; constant nausea; distended abdomen.

Hyoscyamus. Retention of urine, so that bladder becomes largely distended; urine turbid, depositing a mucous or purulent sediment; great thirst; dry tongue; delirium.

Kali carb. Violent cutting and tearing in the bladder, neck of the bladder and urethra; urine hot, scanty, frequent, flows slowly, with soreness and burning, and deposits a red, slimy, or purulent sediment.

Lachesis. Catarrh of bladder, with discharge of offensive mucus during micturition; urine almost black, foamy; ineffectual urging to urinate; burning when it does pass; feeling as of a ball rolling in the bladder or abdomen when turning over.

Lycopodium. Feeling of heaviness in the bladder; burning during micturition; constant urging to urinate, passing into retention of urine; urine dark, milky, flocculent, with thick purulent sediment of a nauseous odor; fever, with general malaise and gastric ailments; frequent urging to urinate, forcing one to retain the urine and to support the abdomen with the hands; chronic cases; disposition to urinary concretions; in children urging to urinate, with impossibility to pass it; they cry impatiently and grasp the abdomen; when they discharge, the urine may be pale and clear.

Mercurius. Fever, with chilliness; great soreness in the region of the bladder when touching it; violent urging; the urine flows in a thin stream, or only drop by drop, containing mucus, blood, or pus; during micturition sweat breaks forth; **syphilitic gonorrhœa.**

Nux vom. Frequent urging to urinate, with violent pains during and after micturition, which is very scanty; burning pain in urethra, bladder, and kidney; contractive pain in urethra while urinating; constipation; hæmorrhoids; after drugs or suppressed gonorrhœa.

Pareira brava. Constant urging to urinate, with violent pains in the glans penis and straining, so that it extorts screams from the patient; worse after midnight till morning; the urine has a strong ammoniacal smell, and contains large quantities of thick tough mucus.

Polygonum. Painful cutting and feeling of constriction and strangulation at the neck of the bladder while urinating, lasting a long time after; pains in bladder; frequent and profuse discharge of clear, white, or straw-colored urine.

Populus. Urine scanty, containing a large quantity of mucus and pus, with severe tenesmus, as soon as the last drops are voided or a little before; **catarrh of the bladder, especially in elderly persons,** with ardor urinæ or perfect retention; chronic gleet.

Pulsatilla. After exposure to cold the urine deposits a slimy sediment, which sticks to the vessel; tenesmus and stinging in the neck of the bladder; the pain continuing awhile after micturition.

Sepia. Chronic cases; distension of the lower part of abdomen; annoying itching sensation in the region of the bladder, with urging to urinate, especially at night; during and after micturition chilliness and heat in the head; periodical discharge of mucus with the urine; sometimes pieces of coagulated mucus clog up the urethra; constipation.

Sulphur. Urine mixed with mucus or blood; burning in urethra after micturition; constant desire to urinate, day and night; after

micturition the pain continues in the urethra until a new urging ensues; stool also painful; feverish and sleepless during the night; suppressed or visible cutaneous eruptions; gonorrhœal discharges; hæmorrhoids.

Tarantula. Cystitis, with high fever, gastric derangement, excruciating pains, and impossibility to pass a drop of urine; the bladder seems swollen and hard; great tenesmus from spasmodic action, debilitating the patient, who passes only by drops a dark-red, brown, fetid urine, with a gravel-like sediment.

Terebinthina. Sensitiveness of hypogastrium; tenesmus of bladder; strangury and pains in urethra; violent burning and cutting in bladder, alternating with a similar pain at the navel, worse at rest, less when walking in open air; **urine retained from atony of the fundus vesicæ**; catarrh of the bladder in old persons of sedentary habits.

Uva ursi. Frequent urging, with little discharge, and burning-cutting pain afterwards; the urine is yellow, but deposits a tough mucus; sometimes blood and mucus are voided at the same time, with great straining; constipation.

CYSTOPLEGIA.

Acon., arn., ars., bell., caust., cic., dulc., hyosc., lach., lauroc., mgt. aust., physost., tereb.

For paralysis of the bladder: ars., hell., laur., tereb.; post partum: canth., ferr., phosph., kreas., nux vom., scilla, zinc.

For paralysis of the neck of the bladder: ars., bell., caust., cic., dulc., gels., hell., hyosc., lach., lauroc., mgt. aust., physost.

CYSTOSPASM.

1, asa., canth., caps., clem., phosph. ac., physost., puls., sars., sep., tarant., tereb.; 2, *camph.*, copaib, eupat. purp., apis, bell.

DACRYO-ADENITIS.

Inflammation of the lachrymal gland: **when acute**: acon., bar., bell., hep., merc., sil.; **chronic**: bar., iod., kali iod., phyt.

DACRYO-CYSTITIS.

Inflammation of the lachrymal sac.: 1, acon., arum, arg. nitr., calend., euphr., hep., merc., petr., puls., sil.; 2, bell., calc., cinnab., cimicif., con., hydr., kali iod., natr. mur., sang., stram., stilling., sulph.

Discharge thin and acrid: alum., ars., arum, cinnab., merc.; **thick and bland**: calc., puls.; **thin and bland**: euphr., sil.; **very profuse**: arg. nitr., hep., natr. mur., merc.; **obstinate**: calc., fluor. ac., petrol., sil.

DANDRUFF.

Kali mur., *natr. mur.*, white scaly dandruff on scalp with itching; *canth.*, enormous quantities of scaly dandruff, hair falls out when combing; *badiaga*, dry, tetterlike appearance of scalp with slight

itching, excess of dandruff; **allium sat.**: dandruff and baldness; **kali sulph.**: **yellow** scaly dandruff, hair falls out easily when combing.

DEADNESS

Of single parts, a mere symptom, hints to: 1, calc., chel., con., lyc., nux vom., puls., rhus, sec., sulph.; 2, ant., merc., natr. mur., sil., stann., thuj., zinc., etc.

DEAFNESS.

See Otitis and Otorrhœa, also Hearing, Defective.

DEBILITY, Asthenia.

§ 1. In many cases a mere symptom, which disappears with the general disease. Sometimes, however, it arises from losses of animal fluids, sexual excesses, and violent acute diseases, and requires special treatment. Principal remedies are: 1, ars., carb. v., *chin.*, ipec., *n. vom.*, phos., *phos. ac.*, staph., *sulph.*, veratr.; 2, acon., alet. far., aral., amm., arn., baryt., calc., camph., caust., chelon., cocc., cornus, ferr., graph., helon., hydr., kal., lach., lyc., merc., natr. m., nitr. ac., oleand., rhus, rum., sang., sec., sep., sil.; 3, anac., arg. n., bar. m., bapt., cann., canth., ceras., cham, cimicif., con., corydal., cupr., dig., dulc., eupat. per., fluor. ac., gels., hyosc., kreas., lept., lycopus., magn. m., mosch., mur. ac., petr., plat., populus., stann., zinc.

§ 2. For debility from LOSS OF ANIMAL FLUIDS, give: alstonia, *china;* and if this should be insufficient: 1, calc., carb. v., cin., lach., n. vom., *phos. ac.*, sulph., verat.; 2, nitr. ac., sulph. ac., selen.

§ 3. For debility from SEXUAL EXCESSES without onanism, give *china;* chronic debility requires: 1, *calc.*, ceras., helon., n. vom., phos. ac., sil., staph., sulph.; or 2, anac., arn., carb. v., con, diosc., merc., natr. m., phos., sep.; **from lactation**: calc., chin., ferr. phos., phos. ac., aletris far., alstonia.

Calcarea is indicated when an embrace causes languor, trembling of the extremities, weariness, pain in the head.

Staphisagria. When the patient worries about his ailments, and is affected with asthma after an embrace, and with hypochondriac mood.

Selenium. Easy exhaustion; inability to perform any kind of labor, either mental or physical; sexual desire, with debility and relaxation of the organs; loss of prostatic juice.

§ 4. ONANISM generally requires: n. vom.; then sulph. and calc.; provided phos. ac. and staph. are not sufficient; frequently we give with success: carb. v., cin., cocc., con., natr. m., n. mosch., phos. China is of little use, as the chief cause is here not loss of animal fluids, but rather nervous prostration.

To eradicate the vice, give: 1, calc., sulph.; or 2, chin., cocc., merc., phos.; 3, ant., carb. v., plat., puls.

§ 5. For exhaustion and debility from OVERWORKING THE BODY: acon., arn., *ars.*, bry., *calc.*, chin., cocc., coff., merc., rhus, sil., verat. From NIGHT WATCHING: carb. v., cocc., n. vom., puls. From STUDYING TOO HARD, and overworking the mind: bell., calc., *lach.*, *n. vom.*, puls., sil., sulph. From SEDENTARY HABITS: n. vom., sulph.

§ 6. For debility in consequence of ACUTE DISEASES: 1, chin., hep., sil., verat.; 2, calc., kal., natr. m., phos. ac., sulph.; 3, alet. far., alston., bapt., cornus, fraser., gels., hydr., mitchel.

For debility from BLOODLETTING: chin., phos. ac., sulph. ac.

For debility from GROWING TOO FAST: phos. ac.

For OLD PEOPLE: aur., *baryt.*, chin., con., op.

§ 7. For HYSTERIC DEBILITY. See Hysteria.

DEBILITY, nervous, or excessive nervous excitement. § 1. Principal remedies are: 1, acon., cham., chin., cimicif., coff., cornus, helon., lept., lycopus., mgt. arc., n. vom., puls., sang.; 2, asar., bapt., hep., ign., nitr. ac., picric ac., teucr., valer., verat.

§ 2. If caused by **study, watching, or a sedentary life**, give: 1, n. vom., sulph.; 2, calc., carb. v., chelon., cocc., iris, lach., mgt. arc., puls.

If caused by abuse of **coffee**: cham., *ign.*, merc., n. vom., sulph.

If by **abuse of mercury**: carb. v., cham., *hep.*, *nitr. ac.*, puls.

If by **narcotics**: cham., coff., *merc.*, n. vom.

If by **abuse of wine or spirits**: acon., bell., coff., n. vom., puls., sulph.

§ 3. Symptomatic indications:

Aconitum. Suitable to young people (especially young girls) when plethoric and leading a sedentary life, or for extreme sensitiveness to pain; sleeplessness; tossing about; extreme sensitiveness of sight and hearing; **red cheeks**; tendency of blood to the head; **palpitation of the heart**, etc.

Aletris far. Debility, especially of females, from protracted illness or defective nutrition; no organic disease; debility after diphtheria.

Chamomilla. Sensitiveness to pain; disposition to faint when suffering ever so little; disconsolate, tossing about, moaning and lamenting; irritable, quarrelsome mood; alternate paleness and redness; or one cheek **pale** and **cold**, the **other warm** and **red**, etc.

China. Great debility, with trembling; aversion to physical or mental labor; excessive **nervous** sensitiveness; sensitiveness to draughts of air; sleeplessness from thoughts crowding upon one's mind, or remaining awake late at nights; heavy dreams, causing anxiety even after waking; disposition to sweat; hypochondriac mood.

Coffea. Sleeplessness; mental excitement; ill-humor, or excessive mirthfulness and liveliness; extreme sensitiveness to pain.

Nux vom. Irritable; nervous sensitiveness of all the organs of sense; tendency to start; anguish; disposition to lie down; aversion to open air and exercise; peevish mood; vehement; disposed to be angry.

Pulsatilla. Corresponds to the symptoms of nux, but more suitable to females or people of bland disposition.

Magn. arct. Nervousness; trembling; distension of the abdomen; anguish; nervous debility.

Picric acid. Asthenia from diminished nutrition; furunculosis; weakness of muscles; lame and tired sensation all over the body; better in open air and when at rest.

Selenium. Great nervous debility after typhus, particularly where the sensations of the patient spread from above downwards.

DEGLUTITION, Difficult, Dysphagia.

§ 1. Principal remedies: 1, bell., canth., caust., hyos., lach., merc., n. vom., puls., sil., stram.; 2, acon., alum., amm., ant., ars., aur., calc., cham., cic., cocc., cupr., dros., ign., kal., laur., lyc., merc., n. vom., op., rhus.

§ 2. If caused by inflammation, give: acon., bell., canth., cham., ign., merc., n. vom., puls.; and the other remedies indicated for **sore throat**.

If caused by **spasms** of the fauces: 1, bell., canth., hyos., lach., stram.; 2, alum., ars., cic., coccul., con., ign., laur., lyc., merc., n. vom., op., veratr.

If caused by **paralysis** of the muscles: 1, caust., con., graph., lach., sil.; 2, ars., bell., carb. veg., cocc., cupr., hyos., ipec., kal., laur.? n. mosch.? n. vom.? op., plumb., puls.? rhus.?

§ 3. See Pharyngitis, Spasms, Paralysis, etc.

DELIRIUM.

§ 1. It is a mere symptom, though of great importance in selecting a remedy. For delirium without fever, or mania, see Mental Derangement; **delirium with fever**, or violent cerebral irritation, requires: 1, bell., cact., hyos., lachn., op., stram., verat. a., verat. vir.; 2, acon., aur., *bry.*, *cupr.*, lach., lyc., n. vom., phos., sulph.; 3, arn., ars., bapt., calc., canth., cham., cimicif., cin., cypriped., gels., ign., kal., pod., puls., rhus, sang., sec., spong., zizea.

§ 2. Particular indications:

a. For ANXIOUS, FRIGHTFUL OR FRIGHTENING delirium: 1, *acon.*, bell., hyosc., *opium*, puls., sil., *stram.*; 2, anac., bapt., calc., cimicif., cypriped., hep., lach., n. vom., phos., pod., verat.

b. With FANCIES: 1, bell., stram., sulph.; 2, cham., gels., hyosc., op., sep., sil., spong.; 3, graph.

c. With DESIRE TO ESCAPE, jumping up from bed: 1, *bell.*, bry.; 2, *acon.*, coloc., op.

d. LOQUACIOUS DELIRIUM; 1, bell, rhus, stram., verat.; 2, cact., lach., op.

e. With VISIONS, PHANTASMATA, etc.: 1, *bell.*, hyosc., op., stram.; 2, ars., cact., n. vom., puls., sulph.; 3, calc., camph., can. ind., carb. v., dros, hell., hep., nitr. ac., plat., sang., veratr.

f. MERRY DELIRIUM: 1, bell.; 2, acon., op., sulph., verat., zizea.

g. MUTTERING DELIRIUM: 1, bell., hyosc., stram.; 2, n. vom.

h. With ILLUSION OF SPACE: bell., bry., lach., verat.

i. RELIGIOUS DELIRIUM: 1, bell., puls., stram., verat.; 2, aur., croc., lach., plat., sulph.

k. With SCREAMS: plant., puls., stram., verat. vir.

l. With TALKING ABOUT DEAD PEOPLE: 1, bell., n. vom., op.; 2, ars., canth., hep.

m. SAD WHINING DELIRIUM: acon., bell., puls.

n. FURIBUND DELIRIUM: acon., bell., cimicif., op., plumb., verat.

§ 3. Special indications:

Acetic acid. Violent delirium (in typhus), with colic and diarrhœa, or with distended abdomen and constipation.

Aconite. Delirium, with talk about death; raves at night and springs out of bed, with great heat, dilated pupils, or convulsions.

Æthusa cyn. Delirium full of hallucinations; sees rats running across the room, sees cats and dogs; tries to jump out of the window.

Apis mel. Stupor, with murmuring delirium; dread of death, fear of being poisoned.

Arnica. Stupor, sits as if in thought, yet thinks of nothing, like a waking dream; trembling lower lip; declines to answer questions (phos. ac.); thinks he is well (apis, ars.).

Arsenicum. Slow protracted cases with mild delirium, great restlessness, anxiety.

Arum triph. During delirium boring in the nose; picking at one spot, or at the dry lips.

Baptisia. Delirium, especially at night, or constant; delirious stupor, falls into a deep sleep, while answering questions (arn., hyosc.).

Belladonna. Violent delirium, with attempts to run away (op.), to strike, bite, and spit, upon people; congestion to brain with great drowsiness, but inability to sleep; delirium with fear of imaginary things, sees monsters, tries to hide himself; violent delirium, breaks into fits of laughter, then gnashes the teeth and tries to bite people.

Bryonia. Nocturnal delirium about business; visions when shutting eyes; irritability and hasty speech; dull, pressing, stitching headache.

Camphora. Delirious, somnolent, with slow fever, at night, dulness and heat of head with cold clammy skin.

Cantharis. Furious delirium, with crying, barking, and beating; confusion of head, anxious restlessness; cold sweat, especially on hands and feet.

Cinchona or China. Delirium, after depletion; on closing eyes, sees figures of persons.

Colchicum. Delirium with headache; intellect cloudy, though giving correct answers; rarely irritable mood.

Cuprum met. Delirium; afraid of every one who approached him, shrinking away from them, tries to escape; full of fears, restless, tossing about.

Gelsemium. Delirium in sleep, half waking, with incoherent talk; delirium as soon as he falls asleep (spong.); loquacity; brilliant eyes; shooting through temples and nose.

Hyoscyamus. When spoken to, he answers correctly, but unconsciousness and delirium immediately return; delirium continues while awake, talks of business, complains of imaginary things; indistinct and muttering loquacity; insane passion for work.

Lachesis. Delirium, fears she will be damned; delirium at night, muttering, drowsy, red face; or slow difficult speech and dropped jaw; delirium with great loquacity, constantly jumping from subject to subject; delirium from overwatching, overfatigue, loss of fluids, excessive study; dread of death, fears to go to bed; considers himself dead; muttering stupor.

Lachnanthes. Loquacious delirium, brilliant eyes, circumscribed red cheeks.

Lycopodium. Sopor, delirium, uses wrong words for correct ideas.

Mercur biiod. Delirium with ulcers on fauces and tonsils, with increased fever.

Nux moschata. Delirium, violent vertigo, strange gestures, loud improper talk, sleeplessness; laughter, everything appears ludricrous, talks loudly to himself.

Opium. Mild or furibund delirium, with loud talking, laughing, attempts to escape; venous congestion with dark-red face; imagines parts of body very large; thinks she is not at home.

Phosphoric acid. Quiet delirium with great stupefaction and dulness of head; unintelligible muttering delirium.

Podophyllum. Delirious loquacity during fever heat.

Rhus tox. Delirium, talks incoherently to himself, mental operations slow and difficult; answers correctly, but slowly, sometimes hastily (bry.: hasty speech; hepar: hasty speech and hasty drinking); low, mild delirium, thinks he is roaming over fields or hard at work.

Stramonium. Loquacious delirium, singing, laughing, whistling; constant involuntary odd motions of limbs and body; all objects appear oblique; delirium with very graceful gesticulations; patient conscious of her mentally unnatural condition.

Veratrum album. Delirium; heavy, soporous sleep; restless, thirsty, cramps in legs, cold sweat, tingling; irregular pulse.

Zincum. Delirium with attempts to get out of bed; staring eyes; constant trembling of the hands and coldness of the extremities.

§ 4. Compare Fever, Mental Derangement, Morbid Sleep and Dreams.

DELIRIUM TREMENS.

See Drunkards, Diseases of.

DENGUE, breakbone fever.

Acon., eupat. perf., gels., rhus.

DENTITION, morbid.

See Children, Diseases of.

Aconite. Nervous erethism, constant restlessness; the child gnaws at its fingers or fists, or something else, cries, whines, or frets much of the time; restless sleep, much heat about head, sometimes with cold hands and feet; constipation or diarrhœa; great thirst, the child tries to cool its gums with the cold water.

Antimon. crud. Tongue white, much vomiting, no thirst; stools composed of hard lumps and watery secretions, passing together.

Apis mel. Flabby children, when there are cerebral symptoms; child screams out sharply and suddenly during sleep, especially at night; urine scanty, sometimes more profuse; red spots over skin, causing itching and restlessness, worse at night; the gum covering the teeth may have the appearance of a sac containing water.

Arsenicum alb. Child thin, pale, acid, restless; looks weak and waxen, had undigested, fetid stools; dry and shrivelled skin, and is particularly restless after midnight; vomiting of all fluids soon after swallowing them, especially water; wants a sip or two of cold water very often; **gum over tooth looks blistered or to be filled with a dark, watery fluid**; dry scaly milkcrust.

Belladonna. Active children, groaning and moaning gives them partial relief; violent starting and jumping, whilst sleeping or waking, with fright; convulsions followed by sound sleep; face and eyes red, often with dilated pupils and heat of head; skin hot, burning; stools composed of green, thin, sour-smelling mucus, and the child often shudders during stool; **numerous turgid bloodvessels in congested gums.**

Borax. Child afraid of a downward motion, even in sleep; great sensitiveness to least noise; starting and crying out during sleep, wants to hold on to something, as if afraid of falling; stools watery, yellow, green or brown; **aphthous condition of gums** and so sensitive as to shriek from the least touch, even of the nipple, when hungry.

Bryonia. Dry, parched lips, dry mouth and constipation; stools dark and dry, as if burnt (all secretions diminished); child wants to be quiet and dreads motion; if raised up, it vomits and feels faint; vomits its food soon after taking it, unchanged (æthusa); likes cold water best; **swollen gums hot and dry, though pale or light red.**

Calcarea carb. Large open fontanelles; head perspires during sleep, wetting pillow far around; stools large, hard, chalky, or thin and whitish; feet cold and damp; abdomen large; glands around neck swollen; loose rattling cough; soft and flabby muscles; **gums pale and shiny, tooth long time coming through.**

Calcarea phos. Peevish and fretful children; fontanelles still open or head closed and reopened, most in vertex; cold sweat on face; body cold; head totters; squinting as if from pressure; eyes somewhat protruding; **during dentition diarrhœa** with much wind, greenish thin stools; children refuse the mother's breast; they lose flesh, can neither stand nor walk; **backward in teething**, also in closing of fontanelles; skull soft and thin, crackling noise like paper; crepitation when pressed, most in occiput.

Causticum. Children with delicate skin, when, during the evolution of a group of teeth, intertrigo appears, with occasional convulsions; prolonged constipation; stools tough, covered with mucus, and shine like grease; yellowish, sickly looking taint, ravenous hunger, takes its food hurriedly, frequent gulping up of the watery portion of its nourishment; **suppuration of the swollen gums.**

Chamomilla. Peripheral hyperæsthesia, starting and jumping during sleep; when awake it must be carried around to soothe its sufferings; one red cheek, the other pale; watery, slimy diarrhœa, or like chopped eggs and spinach, and smelling like rotten eggs; dry, hacking cough, very thirsty, likes to hold its mouth in cold water a long time when drinking; very little appetite and frequent vomiting of thin, sour milk; sleeplessness; **gums red and tender.**

Cicuta vir. Grinding together of the teeth, which are through, with pressing of the jaws together, like lockjaw; convulsions with limbs relaxed and hanging down, or unnaturally stiffened and extended.

Cina. Excessive peevishness, wants everything and pushes it away when offered, does not like to be spoken to or touched; restless in his sleep, wants to be rocked; unusual hunger, cries out from colicky pains and cries for water; rubs its nose; hacking cough followed immediately by an effort of swallowing; milky white (phosphatic) urine.

Coffea. Child is good-natured, though it cannot compose itself to sleep; feverish for want of sleep, which it cannot obtain.

Colocynth. Much colic, forcing child to double up, with writhing and twisting; stools watery, frothy or bloody; colic relieved by pressing hard upon abdomen.

Cuprum acet. and met. Dryness of mouth, with colicky pains in bowels; convulsions; beginning with cramps in lower extremities and drawing in fingers and toes, with much throwing about of the limbs; frothing at the mouth and choking in throat; spasms preceded by violent vomiting of mucus; after one spasm the child screams, turns and twists till another spasm occurs; green, bloody, painful stools.

Dulcamara. All teething troubles increased by damp, cold weather.

Ferrum. **Persistent diarrhœa the result of teething**; stools composed of mucus and undigested food, sometimes excoriating and exhausting, though painless; face flushed with red spot on cheeks; vomiting soon after taking food; **slow dentition.**

Graphites. Oozing of clear, glutinous, watery fluid behind the ears, on face, scalp, leaving the surface raw, aggravated at the evolution of each group of teeth; constipation, or large, difficult stool.

Hepar. Dry, herpetic eruption in bend of joints, greatly itching; whitish, sour-smelling diarrhœa, worse with every cutting of teeth; **gums ulcerated, tender and painful.**

Hyoscyamus. Pressing of gums together, putting hands to jaws, fingers into mouth; difficulty in swallowing; convulsions, beginning with twitchings of muscles of face, especially about eyes; dilatation of pupils; dark-colored, bloated appearance of face and deep sleep after the spasm goes off.

Ignatia. Child awakens from sleep with piercing cries and trembles all over; convulsive jerks of single parts; frequent flushes of heat, with perspiration; spasms return at the same hours daily, with trembling all over; spasms with cries or involuntary laughter; mucus or bloody stools; often with undue exertion and prolapsus of rectum; sighing and sobbing continues long after the crying.

Ipecacuanha. Continual nausea, with occasional vomiting; diarrhœa, stools fermented and of many colors, or green as grass; face pale with blueness of eyes.

Kreasot. **Very painful, difficult dentition,** pains worse during night; protruding gums infiltrated with a dark, watery fluid; **teeth, as are through the gums, dark and show specks of decay down to the gums**; constipation; stools hard and dry; or dark brown, watery, very offensive stools, very exhausting, excoriating, containing sometimes portions of undigested food.

Lachesis. Child awakens in an unhappy mood and distressed; convulsions as soon as the child goes asleep, breathing ceases just prior to the convulsion; **protruding gums dark purple.**

Lycopodium. Child sleeps with its eyes partly open, throwing its head from side to side, with moaning; it cries and screams just previous to passing water; urine leaves reddish stain on diaper; rumbling, rattling, and commotion in bowels, offensive flatus; does not care for his food.

Magnesia carb. **Teeth do not come through**; green, sour-smelling diarrhœa, stools with appearance of scum on a frog-pond; fre-

quent vomiting of sour substances; loss of appetite, sour breath, frequent effort to pass a natural-looking stool; **emaciation.**

Magnesia mur. **Slow dentition,** with distension of abdomen and constipation; enlarged hard liver; stool large and hard, crumbling as it leaves the verge of the anus.

Mercurius sol. Copious salivation, sometimes little blisters on tongue, gums, and cheeks; ulcers on protruding gums; restless nights; convulsions when child takes cold and salivation is arrested; yellowish, strong-smelling urine, staining the diaper; abdomen hard and distended; stools slimy, bloody, green, with tenesmus.

Nux vom. For teething children being raised by artificial or mixed feeding, or whose mothers and nurses indulge constantly in highly seasoned food, wines, etc. Little appetite, thirst, child peevish and fretful; large, difficult stool, or small, frequent, lumpy or fluid stools; bloody saliva often stains their pillows when sleeping; mouth sore, breath offensive.

Nux mosch. Exhausting, thin stools, yellow, soaking into the diaper; constant sleepiness.

Podophyllum. Grinding of teeth, as are already out, with crying and worrying, often with painful diarrhœa; rolling of head from side to side, with green stools; whitish, chalklike stools, very offensive, with frequent gagging and thirst; morning diarrhœa; frothy, undigested stools; prolapsus recti; worrying and sleepless forepart of night from nervous irritability; voracious appetite, but diarrhœa immediately after eating or drinking; food sours soon after eating and is rejected.

Psorinum. Dark fluid stools, having the smell of rotten eggs; child's breath and eructations of the same offensive odor.

Rheum. Child smells sour; sour-smelling diarrhœa, worse when moving about, with much pain in abdomen during stool.

Sepia. Dry ringworms, brightening up at the evolution of every fresh group of teeth; bad smell from mouth; diarrhœa worse after taking **boiled** milk; exhausting diarrhœa.

Silicea. Scrofulosis and helminthiasis, with profuse salivation; **frequent pulling at the gums**; nocturnal fever with heat on head; difficult stools, fæces receding before the child can effect its passage; feet smell badly, notwithstanding every effort to prevent it; profuse sour-smelling perspiration upon the head in the evening; **large head and large fontanelles; protruding gum, sensitive and seems blistered.**

Stannum. Child seems more comfortable by lying with its abdomen across some hard substance; epileptiform convulsions, with clenching of its thumbs (bell.); hernia.

Staphisagria. Child very sensitive to mental or physical impressions; it winces and shrinks from every wry look or harsh word and cries from the least pain; **pale white appearance of gums, which are very tender to touch**; potbellied children; frequent desire for stool, not relieved even by a free evacuation; moist scald head, with yellow scabs and very offensive (graph., viola tric.); **teeth decay as soon as they are cut.**

Stramonium. Grinding of teeth; moving of fingers in sleep, as if searching for something; desire for light; disposition to stammer when trying to talk; convulsions, with cries as if from the sight

of hideous objects; throwing about of the limbs, especially upper ones.

Sulphur. Dirty, sallow, impoverished child; white, sour diarrhœa, with redness about anus; green or bloody stools, with crying and worrying, and rawness about anus; vomiting of nourishment; papulous eruption on skin, with much itching; child hates to be washed; frequent waking, jumps in his sleep; weak and faint spells.

Sulphuric acid. **Aphthæ in mouth and gums,** very painful; child irritable, restless, cries much; **saffron-colored mucous stools.**

Veratrum album. Vomiting, with severe retching or severe retching without vomiting; cold sweat on forehead; vomiting renewed by the least motion; each stool followed by great prostration; cold, damp feeling of extremities; weak, faint pulse.

DIABETES.

Diabetes mellitus and insipidus. Principal remedies: 1, *helonias, phosph. ac., uranium;* 2, ars., carb. v., chimaph., coloc., lact. acid., lach., lycopus., sulph.; 3, carbol. ac., canth., chloroform, curare, eupat. purp., moschus, natr. mur., sep.; 4, asclepias vincetoxicum, berberis vulg., phosph. (Galvanization of the pneumogastric nerve.)

Argentum met. Emaciation and great weakness; face pale and sallow; urine turbid, sweetish-tasting, profuse; scrotum and feet œdematous and itching; fetid taste of the mouth; disposition to gangrene.

Arsenicum alb. Insatiable hunger; unquenchable thirst; emaciation; paleness of the skin; loss of strength; disposition to gangrene; dryness of mouth and throat; great quantity of urine; watery diarrhœa; slight motion causes dyspnœa, with palpitation and fainting.

Asclepias vincet. **Arthritis;** bleeding of gums; insatiable hunger; impotency; emaciation.

Berberis vulg. Pale sallow face, sunken cheeks; sickly expression; dryness and sticky sensation in the mouth and fauces; sticky frothy saliva, like cotton; great appetite and increased thirst; increased micturition; pale-yellow urine, with a gelatinous sediment; weakness of the sexual organs; pulse slow and weak; paralyzed bruised sensation in the back; fatigue and prostration from slight exertion; skin sticky and scaling off; **intense coldness of knees.**

Carbolic acid. Short, dry, hacking cough; excessive urination, the urine containing sugar; copious flow of limpid colorless urine; diarrhœa or torpor of intestines; unusual appetite and thirst for stimulants; great languor and profound prostration; skin cold, with horripilations; light cases in persons given to obesity.

Causticum. Diabetes insipidus; frequent and urgent desire to urinate in hysterical women and during convalescence from some forms of fever; deposits of oxalate of lime in urine; pains and weight in loins.

Chamomilla. Diabetes from functional disease of the liver; increased secretion of urine and saliva; increased secretion of clear, not very acid, urine.

Cuprum. Great and slowly progressing emaciation; suppurating tuberculosis of the lungs, and evident signs of depression of the

brain; very great thirst; increased hunger; sweetish taste of the mouth; increased urination, especially at night; dry, very unfrequent stool; decrease of sexual desire.

Curare. Clear and frequent urine, with digging crampy pains in kidneys; shooting in stomach; dry mouth; great thirst, especially evenings and at night; sugar urine, with great emaciation; **diabetes acutissimus, threatening life.**

Digitalis. Heavy specific gravity of the urine; palpitation of the heart; irregular and intermittent pulse; cough, with profuse, loose, purulent expectoration; profuse and frequent emission of clear pale urine; debility steadily increasing.

Helonias. Unnatural languor, feeling of weakness, and weight in the region of the kidneys; general weariness; wakes every morning with the lips, tongue, and fauces dry, and a bitter, disagreeable taste in the mouth; pain in kidneys; passes large quantities of clear pale urine and of increased specific gravity; complete impotence; pain and feeling of lameness in the whole back; numbness in the feet, going off by motion; dull, gloomy, and irritable; profound melancholy.

Kali brom. Emaciation, paleness, skin cold and dry, pulse rapid and feeble, tongue red and tender, gums spongy and bleeding; thirst excessive; appetite voracious; bowels constipated; urine pale, frequent, of great density, and loaded with sugar; liver tumid and tender.

Kreasot. Perfect depression of the trophic nervous system. Heaviness all over, with drowsiness; depression of spirits; head feels confused and dull; dimsightedness; flat bitter taste; appetite, with sensation of fulness; intermittent, hard, dry stool; frequent and copious emission of hot clear urine; impotence; bruised sensation in chest and all along the back; physical exhaustion.

Lachesis. Despondency and peevishness; dimness of eyes; livid-gray complexion; readily bleeding gums; sweetish taste; constipation; violent urging to urinate, with copious discharge; impotence; difficult suffocative breathing; laming pain and weakness in back and extremities; gangrene; emaciation, with muscular relaxation.

Lactic acid. Excessive thirst; frequent and copious micturition; urine contains sugar; skin rough and dry; obstinate constipation; tongue dry, sticky; gastric ailments; debility and emaciation; feels constantly tired and exhausted from slightest exertion.

Lithium carb. Very frequent urination, disturbing sleep; turbid urine, with much mucous deposit; dark reddish-brown deposit in urine.

Lycopodium. Peevish and depressed in mind; thirst and hunger constant, but worse at night; flatulence; fæces small in quantity; want of natural warmth; sexual desire and power gone; lithic acid gravel; pulmonary phthisis, pituitosa and purulenta, with hectic; great emaciation; mental, nervous, and bodily exhaustion; **gouty lithæmia.**

Lycopus virg. Diabetes mellitus and insipidus from some derangement of the central nervous system or sympatheticus; morbus Basedowii; copious flow of clear urine, of great density, containing sugar; intense thirst; great emaciation, etc.; increased bronchial irritation, with sighing respiration; cardiac depression.

Magnesia ust. Sad mood; dryness of the eyes; dulness of hearing; pale earthy complexion; looseness of the teeth, with swelling and bleeding of the gums; dryness of the mouth, especially at night and in the morning; burning in the throat, with dryness and roughness; urine increased, pale, watery, with white sediment; itching and great dryness of the skin.

Mineral waters. Carlsbad, Gastein, Vichy, Wildungen, in Europe; Bethesda, Gettysburg.

Moschus. Unquenchable thirst; great emaciation; costiveness; frequent passage of large quantities of saccharine urine; paralytic condition of the brain; dimness of sight; earthy complexion; great dryness of the mouth and putrid taste; great thirst for stimulants and aversion to food; prickling in the skin; general exhaustion, with coldness all over.

Natrum mur. Polyuria; unquenchable thirst; emaciation; loss of sleep and appetite; no sweat; the skin generally cold; irritable and peevish; sallow complexion; great debility; great despondency; constipation, with sensation of contraction of the anus.

Natrum sulphuricum. (Carlsbad) depressed, irritable, taciturn, tired of life; dulness in head and weakness of sight; dryness and burning in the eyes; nosebleed; dryness of mouth and throat; great thirst for very cold drinks; voracious appetite, with a boring pain; disgust while eating; fetid flatus; increased urination, especially at night; pains in small of back, with burning urine; hæmoptoë; cough, with purulent expectoration.

Nux vomica. Good livers and sedentary habits. Acidity, with dyspeptic troubles; constriction of the throat; dry cough; pains in the back; numbness; paretic condition of the lower extremities; after ineffectual desire to urinate, frequent and more copious urination than could be expected from the quantity of fluid taken; sexual desire strong.

Phosphor. acid. Debility from loss of animal fluids; bad effects from grief, anguish, sorrow, and care; all the joints feel bruised; very sensitive to fresh air; lassitude and heaviness; weakness of mind; falling out of the hair; dimness of eyes; excessive thirst; eructations from acids; pressure in stomach; hard difficult stool; shortness of breathing; urine thick, **like milk** (**chyluria**) or lime-water, with whitish curds, with stringy bloody lumps, or clear, limpid, and containing much sugar; pain in back and kidneys; dull pressure in bladder; greatest weakness and emaciation; furunculosis.

Phosphorus. **Glycosuria, with phthisis**; urine profuse, pale, watery; or turbid, whitish, like curdled milk, with brickdust sediment and variegated cuticle on surface.

Plumbum. Dryness and brittleness; lassitude; great feebleness; steady decrease of nutrition; dingy color of the skin; gangrene; fever, with unquenchable thirst; lowness of spirits, anguish, and deep melancholy; diminution of sight; great dryness of the mouth; dry cracked tongue; feeling of contraction and constriction of the throat; constipation; suppuration in lungs; hectic fever and complete impotence; **chronic lead-poisoning produces a perfect picture of diabetes mellitus and of morbus Brightii.**

Podophyllum. Chalky stools; profuse and frequent micturi-

tion immediately after drinking; excessive hepatic action; hot sour flatus.

Ratania. Considerable emaciation and weakness; limbs sore and aching; great appetite; insatiable thirst and constant dryness of the mouth; gums livid and swollen; soreness in the kidneys; severe pains in small of back, improved by motion; hard stool, with straining; frequent urging to urinate, with scanty discharge, or passes large quantities of light-colored urine.

Secale corn. Great general lassitude; heaviness of limbs; loss of strength; emaciation; gangrene; skin dry and withered; furuncles; petechiæ; fever, with unquenchable thirst; diminished power of the senses; dryness of the mouth; morbidly great appetite; cardialgia; costiveness; diarrhœa; watery urine; increased quantity of urine.

Sulph. acid. Lassitude; debility; despondency; dimness of mind and of sight; itching over the whole body; flatulency upwards and downwards; stitches in hepatic region; skin completely inactive, cold, and dry; large quantities of sugar in urine; typhoid condition.

Tarantula. Profound grief and anxiety; great prostration, and pain as if the whole body were bruised; loss of memory and dimness of sight; constant craving for raw articles; intense thirst; disgust for meat and general wasting away; constipation; polyuria, with violent pains in the lumbar region, and paralysis of the lower extremities; miliary eruptions and furuncles.

Terebinthina. Inability to concentrate the mind; dull languid mind, relieved by frequent micturition; despondency; wearied of life; obscuration of sight; sunken features; lips cracked and slightly bleeding; epistaxis; spongy gums; tongue dry and red; foul breath; hunger and thirst, with debility; aversion to meat; rancid or acrid eructations; burning in stomach and hypochondria; tympanitis; albuminuria, with frequent micturition; **sugar is noticed in urine after large doses of ol. tereb.**

Uranium nitrate. **Causes sugar to be deposited in the urine.** General languor; debility; cold feeling; vertigo; purulent discharges from eyelids and nostrils, with ulceration of cheeks from the acrid discharge; copious salivation; vomiting, with great thirst; putrid eructations; urgent desire to evacuate bladder and rectum; frequent micturition; cough, with purulent discharge from nostril; lung infiltrated with gray tubercles; stiffness in loins; languor on rising from bed, with fishy smell of urine; prostration, somnolence, and shivering during the day; restless at night.

DIAPHRAGM:

1. **Inflammation**: *acon.*, ambra., apis, ars., bell., *bry.*, cann., cham., cocc., *col.*, dig., dulc., *hep.*, laur., *lyc.*, nux mosch., nux vom., phosph., puls., sep., spig., *sulph.*, tobac., veratr.

Paralysis of diaphragm: ars., bism., ign., nux vom., puls., ruta, stram., zinc., ver. alb.

Neuralgia of the diaphragm requires: atrop., rhus, mez.; after becoming rooted: sil.; intermittent neuralgia: ign. or the arsenical salts; mosch., with exhaustion, as if in last stage of phthisis.

Spasms of the diaphragm: cupr., stram., ver. alb.

2. Special indications :

Aconite. At the first onset, to moderate the fever and the pain, and to limit the exudation as much as possible.

Apis mel. Diaphragmitis ; severe burning pain under short ribs on both sides ; pains from below ribs spreading upwards ; obliged to bend forward from a painful contractive feeling in the hypochondria.

Belladonna. The muscles are affected, especially the crura ; in co-affection of the liver ; in inflammatory and colicky pains from incarcerated concrements in the liver and kidneys ; in pylephlebitis ; in puerperal affections, with a great deal of pain in the head from active hyperæmia (atropia).

Bryonia. Fibrinosis ; affections of serous and partly, also, fibrous membrane (hepar follows well).

Cactus grand. Feeling as of a cord around hypochondria ; rush of blood to the chest ; shooting pains through to the back and up each side of chest ; cannot lie down ; dry, tickling cough as from dust in throat.

Colchicum. Symptoms similar to bry., but less energetic, though more serious ; albuminosis.

Digitalis. In persons who have suffered from inflammation of the serous membrane, especially from pleuritis, and in consequence of it become anæmic (calcarea arsenicosa). Grasping pain from inflammation of the crura ; vomiturition or vomiting ; oppression in the centre of the chest ; difficult breathing, more frequent than normal ; the pulse in the beginning suppressed, quick ; nails blue ; face elongated and cold ; in spite of the anæmia the patient cannot bear a high temperature, even during reaction ; the patient sits rather than lies down.

Dulcamara. Diaphragmitis, with simultaneous rheumatic affections of the spinal cord.

Morphine. Great jactitation, albuminous redness, impossibility of sleeping from dyspnœa, and extension of the disease ; hyperæsthesia of the nerves ; changing pulse.

Nux vomica. The muscular parts chiefly affected ; boring and tearing pains, with nausea and vomiting.

Stramonium. A mixture of hyperæmia and spasm, of affection of the spinal cord and of the diaphragm, singultus, sympathetic spasm of the glottis, etc. In co-affection of the heart consult : spig., laur., cann., ars., veratr. alb.

Tobacco. Excessive painfulness of the muscular part of the crura from renal calculi, especially when incarcerated in the ureter (bell. contracts the circular fibres, tobacco the longituninal ones).

3. **Singultus** : *nux*, after cold drinks ; *veratrum*, after hot drinks ; *ars.*, *puls.*, after cold fruit ; *hyosc.*, in hyperinotic inflammations of abdominal organs. In children, *ignatia* or *stram.*, when they are restless or cry much at night. Also, when very painful : 1, nitrate of amyl., marum, ranunculus, ratania, or, 2, bismuth, carbo veg., crot. tigl., ferr., lach., moschus, niccolum, staph., zincum.

DIARRHŒA.

§ 1. Principal remedies are : 1, *ars.*, *cham.*, chin., *dulc.*, ferr., ipec., merc., *puls.*, rhab., sec., sulph., verat. ; 2, ant., bry., calc., caps., coloc.,

crot. t., *n. vom.*, phos., *phos. ac.*, rhus; 3, arn., bell., berb., carb. v., cupr., graph., hep., hyosc, lach., magn., nitr. ac., n. mosch., petr., sep.; 4, æsc. h., alnus, apoc., asclep., chim., collin., gnaph., ham., hel., hydr., *iris*, jugl., *lept.*, phytol., *pod.*, *rhus v.*, *rum.*

§ 2. PAINLESS DIARRHŒA: ferr., veratr.; ascl. s., caul., chin., cinn., *dulc.*, gels., ipec., petr., phos., *sec.*, sulph.

Diarrhœa WITH COLIC: apoc. a., *ars.*, bry., cact., *cham.*, collins., coloc., hep., *merc.*, nitr. ac., puls., rhab., rhus, sulphur, etc.

With VOMITING: apoc. a., apoc. c., *ars.*, ascl. s., bell., bry., calc., cham., coloc., collin., chin., crot., *dulc.*, euphorb., ferr., gnaph., *ipec.*, iris, pod., puls. See Cholera.

With TENESMUS: 1, ars., cap., hep., ipec., lach., merc., n. vom., rhab., rhus, sulph.; 2, æsc. h., eupat. per., gels.

With discharge of UNDIGESTED FOOD, lienteria: 1, *chin.*, *ferr*, iris, *oleand.*; 2, ars., bry., *calc.*, *cham.*, *dulc.*, men., phos., phos. ac., phyt., pod., *sec.*; 3, ant., arn., asar., bor., con., nitr. ac., n. vom., rhab., rhus, sang, sil., sulph.

COLLIQUATIVE DIARRHŒA: 1, *ars.*, *chin.*, *ipec*, *verat.*, or, 2, arn., calc., dulc., euon., euphorb., ferr., fraser., gnaph., merc., petr., *phos.*, phos. ac., pod., sec.

For BILIOUS SLIMY DIARRHŒA. See Gastric Derangement.

For CHRONIC DIARRHŒA: aln., ampel., apoc. c., bapt., *calc.*, chin., cist., collins., ferr., *graph.*, hep., lach., lept., nitr. ac., petr., *phos.*, phos. ac., pod., sep., sulph.

For DISPOSITION TO DIARRHŒA, give: *calc.*, graph., kreas., natr. m., *nitr. ac.*, phos., *sulph.*

§ 3. Diarrhœa in CONSEQUENCE OF AN EXANTHEM, requires: ars., chin., merc., phos. ac., puls., sulph.

From VIOLENT EMOTIONS, **fright**, **sudden joy**: 1, ant., coff., op., verat.; 2, acon., puls. From depressing emotions: ign., phos. ac. From chagrin or anger: cham., coloc.

From DERANGED STOMACH, or **irregular living**: ant., coff., ipec., puls., n. vom. From **revelling**: carb. veg., n. vom. From **drinking milk**: bry., sulph., or lyc., natr., sep. From the use of **acids** or **fruits**: ars., lach., puls., or china.? rhod.?

From abuse of CATHARTICS OR CALOMEL: hep., or carb. v., chin., nitr. ac. From abuse of **magnesia**: puls., rhab. From abuse of **rhubarb**: cham., merc., puls., or coloc., n. vom. From abuse of **tobacco**: cham., puls.

Diarrhœa FROM A COLD: 1, bell., bry., cham., dulc., merc., n. mosch., verat., or 2, caust., chin., natr., n. vom., op., puls., sulph. From **a cold in summer, fall**, or **winter**: ars., dulc., or bry., merc. From a **cold drink**: ars., carb. v., n. mosch., puls.

§ 4. Diarrhœa of OLD PEOPLE: ars., bry., phos., sec.

Of CHILDREN: ant., *cham.*, ferr., hyosc., ipec., jalap., magn., merc., n. mosch., *rhab.*, sulph., sulph. ac.

During DENTITION: ars., calc., cham., coff., ferr., ipec., magn., merc., sulph.

Of ENFEEBLED PERSONS: 1, chin., ferr., n. mosch., phos., phos. ac., sec.; 2, bapt.

Of PREGNANT FEMALES: 1, ant., dulc., hyosc., lyc., petr., sep., sulph.; 2, alum., cham., chin., n. vom., puls., verat.

Of LYING-IN FEMALES: ant., dulc., hyosc., rhab.

Of CONSUMPTIVE PERSONS: calc., chin., ferr., hep., phos.

Of SCROFULOUS PERSONS: 1, calc., dulc., lyc., sep., sil., sulph.; 2, ars., baryt., chin.

§ 5. Particular indications:

Aconite. Frequent scanty and loose stools, with tenesmus, after checked perspiration; frequent watery slimy stools in summer, with cool nights, after being overheated; from anger and fright; bilious diarrhœa, like chopped herbs, of infants with colic.

Æsculus hip. **Chronic diarrhœa**; stools papescent, mushy, white, or natural in color, accompanied by severe lumbar and sacral pains; weakness, tenesmus, and very unpleasant sensation in rectum and anus.

Æthusa cyn. Bilious, light-yellow, or greenish liquid stools; worse in the morning, during dentition, with much pain and tenesmus.

Agaricus. Diarrhœa, mostly in the morning after rising and eating, with much rumbling; crampy colic, and passing of inodorous flatus; stools grass-green, thin, fecal, slimy; the burning and the red spots on the skin fade away as the diarrhœa improves; increased micturition even with the diarrhœa.

Alstonia const. Summer diarrhœa; stools full of undigested food and tinged with blood, especially when complicated with symptoms of malarious poison, or from drinking bad or swamp water, impregnated with decayed vegetable matter; **camp diarrhœa.**

Aloes. **Difficulty to retain the fæces**; lumpy watery stool, with intense griping pain across the lower part of the abdomen, especially on right side, before, during, and after stool, relieved by passing flatus, followed by extreme prostration and perspiration; constant rumbling in bowels, with feeling as if he must have a stool, but no discharge follows; urgency, as with diarrhœa, only hot flatus passes, with great relief; it soon returns, with sensation as of a plug wedged between symphysis pubis and coccyx; stools small, brownish, slimy, half fluid; yellow, pappy; stool and urine escape together; diarrhœa in **hot damp weather**, from cold damp room; stool passes without any exertion when walking or standing; foul-smelling flatus, which causes burning in the anus; urine generally profuse; chilliness when leaving the fire; good appetite, but aversion to meat. **Want of confidence in the sphincter ani; the rectum feels as if full of fluid, which feels heavy, as if it would fall out; hospital diarrhœa**; disposition to stool when urinating; when the pain ceases after the stool, it leaves a slight burning in rectum, with weakness and lassitude.

Alumina. **Inactivity of rectum**; even a soft stool requires great straining; inability to pass a stool till there is a large accumulation of fæces; diarrhœa whenever she urinates; diarrhœa, with bloody, scanty stool, with urging in rectum; diarrhœa exhausting and stools offensive.

Ammonium mur. Discharge of glairy tough mucus with stool; green, slimy diarrhœa, with soreness of anus; sore pustules near it; after eating, with pain in abdomen, back, and limbs.

Antimonium crud. Alternate diarrhœa and constipation of old people; diarrhœa after nursing, from overheating, after cold bathing, at night and early mornings, with nausea and vomiting, with colic and much belching; acrid diarrhœa, with white tongue, loss of appetite, eructations, nausea, and vomiting; protrusion of rectum after stool;

watery, profuse stools alternating with constipation; stools watery, profuse, with little hard lumps, or containing undigested food; diarrhœa from vinegar or other acids; diarrhœa of pregnant women and young children.

Apis mel. Diarrhœa in the morning, hands blue and cold; chronic diarrhœa, with many small passages of blood and mucus; chronic diarrhœa of a bilious or erysipelatous character; increasing prostration during diarrhœa; yellowish-brown stools, accompanied by frequent and painful urination; painless diarrhœa, especially in the morning; **offensive watery stool**, after it rawness of anus; burning in abdomen and tenderness to the least pressure; thin yellow stool, with extreme weakness; stool with every motion of the body, as if the anus were constantly open. Suits irritable people, dissatisfied with everything, or weak delicate children, of a rambling disposition.

Argentum nitr. **Diarrhœa as soon as he drinks**; great fondness of sugar, though eating it provokes diarrhœa; stool green, flaky, like spinach, mucous; bloody, with tenesmus; brown, liquid, frequent, fetid, with noisy flatus and colic at night; looseness after exalted imagination.

Arnica. **Involuntary stools during sleep**; brown fermented stools, with fetid breath and loathing of food; offensive, papescent, involuntary stools; foul and putrid eructations and stools, with feeling of nauseous repletion after eating.

Arsenicum. **Diarrhœa of malarial origin, or after chilling the stomach with cold substances**; great weakness, out of all proportion to the amount of stool, fainting, rapid emaciation, rapid and scarcely perceptible pulse; stool preceded by restlessness, anguish, and pain in abdomen; stool pappy (not often watery), yellow, bloody, or greenish, or more frequently a blackish, very offensive substance, accompanied by vomiting, excessive pain in abdomen, burning in rectum, tenesmus; followed by burning in anus, palpitation, trembling of limbs, and great prostration; small, painless, pappy stools, smelling like putrid ulcers; purging, with extreme coldness of extremities; watery autumnal diarrhœa, with pinching pains and tendency to run into cholera or dysentery; vomiting after drinking; pulse frequent in the morning and slow in the evening; **wants to lie with the head low**; worse at night, from 1 to 3 A.M., and in the morning after rising.

Asafœtida. Stools copious, watery, liquid, of a yellow or dark brown color and disgusting smell, accompanied with discharge of flatus and pain in abdomen, preceded by violent urging and emission of flatus; only slime passes, no fæces; stool and breath equally offensive.

Asarum eur. Instead of stool, **long, yellow, tenacious strings** of inodorous mucus are passed, especially in women after confinement, with leucorrhœa; before stool, cutting in the abdomen, and sharp stitches in the rectum from above downwards.

Asclepias tub. Fluid painful stools, of a very strong smell, or like spoiled eggs, with the sensation as if the bowels would come out; black clammy stools, with yellow spots, like fat, attended with a feeling as if a stream of fire passed through the abdomen.

Baptisia. **Adynamic diarrhœa**; stools dark, offensive, nauseous, and even bloody, with colic and tenesmus; pain in the region of the

liver, and particularly of the gall-bladder; fetid exhausting diarrhœa, causing excoriation; dark-brown mucus and bloody stools, with typhoid tendency.

Belladonna. Involuntary diarrhœa; stool followed by frequent urging, no more stool is passed; flushed face; red eyes; throbbing carotids, etc.

Benzoic acid. Stool copious, watery, grayish-white, like dirty soapsuds, excessively offensive, scenting the whole house; stools of a strong, pungent smell, like that of the urine.

Berberis. Watery evacuations, large, pappy, free, mostly with tenesmus before and after.

Boletus lar. Deep-yellow, frothy, papescent stools, that run a stream from the bowels, last part mixed with bile and frothy mucus, preceded by hard sickening pains in the hypogastrium, and followed by the same symptoms.

Borax ven. Stools frequent, soft, light yellow, slimy, with faintness and weariness; painless, at first frothy, thin and brown; later cadaverous-smelling, containing bits of yellow fæces.

Bovista. **Diarrhœa before and during menses,** with cutting pains; stools first hard and difficult; last thin, even watery, with much pain in belly; after stool tenesmus and burning in the anus; stinking flatus.

Bryonia. Diarrhœa in summer after drinking milk, cold drinks, or from anger and chagrin; diarrhœa, especially in the morning on rising, as soon as he moves about; burning diarrhœa; lips dry and parched; thirst; nausea after eating; qualmishness and fainting when rising up, with great desire to lie down and keep quiet; alternation of diarrhœa and constipation; stinking flatus.

Cactus grand. Bilious diarrhœa; the stools always preceded by pains; morning diarrhœa of very loose fæces, preceded by great pain; sensation of great weight in the anus, and a strong desire to pass a great quantity, however, nothing passes; pricking in the anus, as of sharp pins, causing a slight friction.

Calcarea carb. **Chronic diarrhœa,** after sulphur; in scrofulous children, with debility, emaciation, pale face, and great appetite; crawling in the rectum, as from worms; oozing of fluid from the anus, smelling like herring brine; stools frequent, first hard, then pasty, then liquid; thin, offensive, like bad eggs.

Calcarea phosph. Diarrhœa with a great deal of flatulence; pus is discharged with the stools, which are extremely offensive; stools watery, very hot, green, loose, slimy; longing for bacon, ham-fat.

Camphora. After taking cold; cutting pain, with a loose discharge of dark-brown or black fæces, like coffee-grounds; diarrhœa with great prostration.

Cantharis. **White or pale-reddish mucous stools, like scraping of the intestines**; frequent, small, corrosive stools, with colic and pinching; anxious restlessness; pale wretched appearance; frequent ineffectual desire to urinate; burning after urination.

Capsicum. Cutting flatulent colic; thirst; drinking causes shuddering; aggravation by currents of air, even warm air; drawing pains in the back after stool; putrid taste as of putrid water; frequent unsuccessful desire to urinate; stools frequent, small, with

tenesmus and burning in rectum and bladder; tenacious mucus mixed with black blood.

Carbo veg. **Chronic diarrhœa**; cholera or exhausting infantile diarrhœa; when the breath begins to get cold; diarrhœa with much flatulency; stools frequent, involuntary, putrid, cadaverous-smelling, with slight cutting and burning in anus.

Causticum. Chronic diarrhœa in dyspeptics and consumptives, which is caused whenever taking fresh meat; liquid fecal stools, which pass better standing; aversion to sweet things.

Chamomilla. Mucous diarrhœa in summer, often caused by checked perspiration or crude food, with abundant griping. Small, frequent, hot, corrosive stools of green, or green and white mucus, smelling like rotten eggs, with colic before and during stool, and relief after; during dentition, when the children are peevish and restless, with involuntary emission of urine, which is hot when passing it; sweating head, hot mouth, tickling cough.

Chelidonium. Thin bright-yellow stools, sometimes brown or white, watery and mucous; pale or reddish or green urine; jaundice; worse at night and from wine; relishes milk and hot drinks.

China. Diarrhœa early in the morning; three or four relaxed brownish stools, generally painless, but leaving a feeling of great debility; colic before stool, ameliorated by bending double; tympanitis; diarrhœa during or after severe acute diseases; after a meal at night; from fruit or drinking sour beer.

Chininum arsenicos. Diarrhœa from malarious poisoning; stools thin, watery, undigested, offensive, dark or light brown, sometimes with a meal-like sediment.

Cina. Involuntary greenish, slimy, or white mucous stools, with pinching colic before; peevish; impaired appetite; restless sleep; picking at nose; alternate diarrhœa and constipation; white jelly-like urine; improper diet mostly the cause.

Cistus can. Thin, grayish, yellow, stools; hot, squirting out; worse after part of night till noon, with irresistible urging to stool; desire for acid food.

Cocculus. Frequent, fetid, yellow, soft, fecal stools, with emission of hot flatus; watery urine; violent cardialgia, with griping-tearing pains; intense thirst while eating; all food tastes too salty; nausea, with tendency to faint.

Coffea. Diarrhœa of liquid, fecal, offensive stools, from sudden joy, taking cold, in open air.

Colchicum. Frequent discharges of transparent jellylike mucus, mingled with a skinny substance, with tenesmus; profuse and watery stools in the fall, or in hot damp weather; burning unquenchable thirst; salivation; violent easy vomiting, renewed after every motion; burning in stomach and abdomen, or icy coldness; **abdomen distended by flatus**; stools thin, not so frequent nor so copious; **painless cholera morbus**, with much weakness and prostration.

Colocynth. Saffron-yellow, frothy, liquid stools; first watery, then bilious, and lastly bloody stools, with violent spasmodic pains and excoriating the anus; frequent, but not profuse; the colic relieved by the evacuation, or more rarely the colic occurs chiefly and is very severe after stool; urine fetid, viscid, jellylike; frequent urging to urinate, with small discharge; cramps in the legs and feet;

dysenteric diarrhœa, renewed each time after taking the least food or drink.

Conium. Liquid fecal stools, mingled with hard lumps; involuntary stools during sleep without waking; cutting pain and burning before and during the stool; palpitation and tremulous weakness after stool; frequent urination; intermittent stream of urine; weakness and lassitude, with desire to lie down. **Chronic diarrhœa of old men.**

Copaiva. Copious, involuntary, watery stools; worse in the morning, with loss of appetite; nausea and vomiting; white, copious, mucous stools, not tenacious, in the morning.

Cornus circ. Very offensive stools and foul-smelling flatus, with burning in rectum and anus; jaundice; great relaxation of mind and body; thirst for cold drinks; nausea, with sticky sweat and feeling of exhaustion; relief from flatus and stool; sleepiness.

Croton tigl. **Yellow, dirty-green,** or **brown watery stools, coming out like a shot**; **worse while eating or drinking**; stools resembling gray neurine, and marked by great debility; intermittent diarrhœa, with great and sudden weakness; vomiting and purging as soon as the patient takes a drink; morning diarrhœa light-yellow, watery, almost painless, very abundant, followed by prostration.

Cuprum met. Violent diarrhœa, with cramps in the stomach and chest; restlessness and tossing about; though not copious, still patient shows sunken features; cold sweat; weak and small pulse; drinks descend the œsophagus with a gurgling sound; frequent watery diarrhœa, not very copious, with flakes, or profuse squirting out, with much wind passing.

Digitalis. Violent diarrhœa of watery ash-gray stools, with cutting and tearing pains, and sensation of sinking in the stomach, as if one would die; slow weak pulse; jaundice, with fetid or sweetish ptyalism; loss of appetite, with clean tongue; nausea and vomiting, which does not always relieve.

Dioscorea. Morning diarrhœa; profuse, deep-yellow, thin stools, followed by weak, faint feeling, without relieving the pain in the bowels; just before or during stool, some pain in sacral region and bowels of a writhing and drawing character, radiating upwards and downwards, until the whole body and extremities become involved in spasms; discharge of large quantities of very offensive flatus (disposition to whitlows).

Dulcamara. Sour-smelling diarrhœa, **when the weather becomes colder,** with prostration; the color of the slimy stools alternates between green, white, or yellow, and the desire to stool is accompanied by nausea; nightly stools, with colic, especially in the umbilical region, loss of appetite, thirst, nausea and vomiting, pale face, languor, restlessness.

Elaterium. Dark-green mucous stools in masses, mixed with whitish mucus streaked with blood; **profuse watery diarrhœa without vomiting**; frequent and copious stool, with cutting pain in abdomen, after taking cold by standing on damp ground after exertion.

Ferrum. Watery, mucous, painless, **undigested stools at night, or while eating and drinking**; pale face, with red spots on cheeks; emaciation; distended abdomen, without flatulence; bulimy alternating with loss of appetite; cardialgia; spasmodic pain in back and anus; exhausting sweats; diarrhœa worse morning; bad sleep before midnight.

Fluoric acid. Offensive, watery, yellowish-brown stools, **in the morning after coffee**; viscid tasteless saliva in the mouth at night on waking; appetite only for sour and piquant things; aversion to coffee.

Gelsemium. Diarrhœa brought on **by mental exertion, fright, excitement**, in persons subject to nervous chills; **sudden depressing emotions** cause yellow fecal stools, with colic and flatus; bowels loose, but great difficulty to discharge anything, as if the sphincter ani were spasmodically closed; diarrhœa in the evening.

Graphites. Knotty stools, the lumps being united by mucous threads, even after the stool is expelled; there is some mucus yet about the anus and rectum; stool of the size of a lumbricus; reddish mucus expelled with the stool; **thin, scalding, light-brown stools, and of intolerable fetor**; aversion to salt things, meat and fish; desire to drink to cool one's self, without thirst; distended abdomen; the stools are followed by great, but transient prostration.

Gratiola. **Watery, green, and frothy evacuations, gushing out with force**, resulting from drinking excessive quantities of water, preceded by rumbling and cutting in the abdomen and nausea; the pain is not relieved by the stool, but by escape of flatus; appetite for nothing but bread. **Cold feeling in the abdomen.**

Gummi gutti. (**Gamboge.**) Thin, yellow, fecal stools of mucus and undigested food, even after eating; **coming out all at once**, with a single, somewhat prolonged effort, preceded by sudden urging, with hot pinching through the abdomen, and feeling of great relief in the abdomen after stool; anus sore and excoriated; rumbling in abdomen, gurgling as if a fluid running from a bottle; urine smells like onions, scenting the room; emaciation; prostration. **Summer diarrhœa.**

Helleborus. White, jellylike, tenacious stools, with colic and tenesmus; pale, œdematous appearance of the face; aphthæ; vomiting of green or blackish substances.

Helonias. Stool loose, yellow in the morning; lumps of fæces in the evening; diarrhœa, with a burning sensation in the bowels and irritability of stomach; flatulence causes nausea; anæmia and general atony.

Hepar s. c. **Chronic diarrhœa after abuse of mercury or quinine**; light-yellow, fecal, papescent stool, with undigested food, painless; much thirst; hot sour regurgitation of food; morning nausea and vomiting; empty sinking feeling of the stomach, relieved by eating; frequent desire to loosen the clothing about the stomach after a meal.

Hyoscyamus. Yellow, watery, **nearly odorless**, involuntary stools, passed in bed unconsciously; a typhoid state, with delirium and desire to remain naked; involuntary jerks of the muscles before, during, or immediately after a stool.

Iodine. **Chronic diarrhœa of an exhausting character.** Stools watery, foamy, whitish mucus; worse in the morning; the abdominal symptoms are worse after eating, but the pain in stomach better; restlessness and inclination to change position constantly, but no anguish nor tossing; emaciation increases in spite of constant eating; **diarrhœa adiposa from pancreatic affections**; morning diarrhœa of scrofulous children.

Ipecacuanha. Stool as green as grass, fermented, putrid; frequent vomiting of green jellylike mucus; flatulent colic about the navel, as if the intestines were grasped with hands; **continuous nausea**;

coldness; paleness; lassitude. **Autumnal diarrhœa**; **chronic diarrhœa**, of miasmatic origin, in combination with milk diet.

Iris versicolor. **Diarrhœa with burning in rectum and anus after a stool**; severe rumbling of gas; excessive watery discharges, mixed with mucus, preceded by soft and more substantial stools; intense aching cramplike pains; excessive nausea and vomiting (all of which point to cholera nostras, occurring in the hottest of the season); periodical night colic, relieved by two or three free discharges before morning; a mushy passage once or twice a day, with fetid flatus of a coppery smell, attended occasionally with an involuntary escape of fluid, soiling the sheet; stool of scybalous matter, together with fluid mucoid fæces of an offensive, putrid, and coppery odor; **nausea, with burning in the mouth, fauces, and œsophagus**; vomiting of an extremely sour fluid.

Jaborandi. Yellow, watery, painless, gushing diarrhœa; felt a goneness and emptiness from the diarrhœa, but no pain; eructations and hiccough; nausea and sudden vomiting.

Jatropha curcas. Watery profuse diarrhœa, gushing out like a torrent (cholera morbus); great thirst; eructations; vomiting of large quantities of watery albuminous substances; abdomen swollen and tender to the touch; rumbling and noise as of a bottle of water being emptied in the abdomen, not ceasing after stool; cramps in the legs and feet; pale face; coldness of body; cold clammy perspiration; abdomen flat after many stools.

Kali bichrom. Frequent gushing out of clay-colored watery stools, with lumps in them after much straining; neither thirst nor fever; large insular patches on the tongue.

Kali brom. Painless diarrhœa, with great chilliness, even in a hot room; burning in the chest; abdomen cold internally; pulse frequent and weak; urine scanty, dribbling a few drops at the start; at every stool, sensation as if the bowels were falling out; restless and shaky as if from palsy.

Kali carb. Stools light gray, fecal, profuse, involuntary when passing flatus; yellowish or brownish, with burning and smarting at the anus; yellow bloated face (little bag over the upper eyelid); abdomen hard, bloated, and sensitive around the navel, with pain in back. Suitable to strumous subjects or old people.

Kali nitr. **Diarrhœa, after eating veal**; stools watery, thin, fecal, with violent colic before, during, and after stool, relieved by emission of flatus.

Lachesis. **Diarrhœa in spring when warm weather comes**, aggravated by acid fruit, at night and after sleep; stools very offensive, undigested, watery, light yellow, with rumbling of the bowels and burning at the anus; exhausting chronic diarrhœa, with great debility; tongue smooth, red, shining; bloating of abdomen, desire to loosen the clothing around the waist, which is sensitive to pressure; **diarrhœa of drunkards**, with languor and exhaustion, very excessive in hot weather and in patients with large hæmorrhoidal tumors, which protrude after each pappy, offensive stool, with constriction of sphincter and continued desire to evacuate; **diarrhœa during climaxis.**

Laurocerasus. Involuntary, green, mucous diarrhœa, with violent thirst; drinks roll audibly through the œsophagus and intestines; **peculiar suffocating spells around the heart**, with sunken countenance;

slow feeble moaning, or rattling breathing; thready pulse; skin cold; **no vomiting.**

Leptandra virg. **Camp diarrhœa**; chronic diarrhœa from chronic irritation of the intestinal mucous membrane, with hepatic derangement; before stool loud rumbling and gurgling in abdomen as of water, seeming to start from the stomach; profuse, black, papescent, tar-like, very fetid stools, excoriating at times the anus, followed by severe cutting pains in the small intestines; after stool, faint, weak, and hungry.

Lilium tigr. Morning diarrhœa, with tenesmus of bladder and rectum; acrid, smarting, burning sensation at the anus and up the rectum, as if a hot spray were projected over the parts; felt immediately after the passage; ovarian irritation.

Lithium carb. Very offensive night diarrhœa, accompanied by the emission of very offensive flatus, waking him from sleep; soft, abundant stool in the morning, which was for a long time hard and difficult. After chocolate and fruit painful urination.

Lycopodium. Excessive accumulation of flatulence; constant sensation of satiety and constant sense of fermentation in the abdomen; acidity and heartburn; stools thin, brown, or pale fecal, mixed with hard lumps; before stool chilliness in rectum; feet cold.

Magnesia carb. Stool like scum of a frog-pond, green and frothy; white masses, like lumps of tallow floating on the green watery stool; profuse sour-smelling diarrhœa; bloody mucus, mixed with the green watery stool, sinking to the bottom of the vessel and adhering there; very little tenesmus.

Mercurius. Watery, slimy, frothy, or bilious or bloody stools, especially at night; the stools look like stirred eggs; burning, itching, and soreness of the anus; frequent colic; morning diarrhœa of slime and fecal matter, with **tenesmus before and during stool, not entirely relieved by the stool**; purulent diarrhœa, with chill between and hot flashes during the stool.

Mezereum. Brown fecal diarrhœa, after suppression of an eruption of thick crusts covering thick pus; painful tenesmus, extending to perinæum and urethra.

Natrum mur. Chronic diarrhœa; stools excoriating, greenish, bloody, or watery, mostly in daytime; nausea and vomiting; eyelids red and sore; emaciation, especially around the neck, craves salt.

Natrum sulph. Chronic diarrhœa; worse in the morning after getting up or after farinaceous food; profuse fetid flatulency; thin yellow fluid stools, painless and not frequent; great relief from discharges. **Panaritium**, inflammation and suppuration around the roots of the nails; worse during damp cloudy weather, or from dampness; constant desire to take a deep long breath; griping in abdomen, relieved by kneading abdomen, which causes emission of flatus.

Nitric acid. **Diarrhœa, with most violent cutting pain after stool, continuing for hours**; stools green, mucous, undigested, putrid, fetid, acrid; during typhoid fever; infantile diarrhœa in children of syphilitic parents.

Nux moschata. After catching cold in water, wet feet, or in persons who catch cold easily; slimy discharges, like chopped eggs; profuse, undigested, with cutting and urging during stool, and sensation after it as if more would follow; great drowsiness and languor;

indomitable disposition to sleep in infants; chronic diarrhœa during pregnancy, with fainting and unusual sluggish flow of ideas.

Nux vomica. **Diarrhœa, from abuse of intoxicating drinks or high living,** alternating with constipation; frequent small, corrosive, offensive stools, thin, brownish-green, fecal, with cutting before the stool; backache as if broken; violent tenesmus; pain and tenesmus cease after stool, but leave a feeling as if some were yet to come.

Nuphar lutea. Diarrhœa, especially from 4 to 7 in the morning; the stools liquid, yellowish and fetid; chronic morning diarrhœa, with weakness of sexual organs; smarting and burning of anus after stool; tongue red and clean, face pale or yellow, no appetite; exhaustion.

Œnothera biennis. Exhausting watery diarrhœa after typhoid fever; summer diarrhœa of children; **chronic diarrhœa every summer**; diarrhœa after confinement, with great despondency, paleness, and emaciation; **nervous diarrhœa.**

Oleander. Skin yellow; undigested stool; involuntary when emitting flatus; sour liquid stools; rolling and rumbling in abdomen, with emission of fetid flatulence like rotten eggs; canine hunger and hasty eating without appetite; thirst for cold water after vomiting food, and then yellowish-green bitter water.

Opium. Diarrhœa, after fright or sudden joy; offensive, involuntary, watery, frothy, dark stools; typhoid fever, with drowsiness and stupor.

Oxalic acid. **Diarrhœa after coffee in the morning; a constant discharge** of muddy, brown, fecal stools, with violent urging and griping pains in the anus, so severe as to cause headache and heat in the head; thinking of the symptoms aggravates them.

Petroleum. **Diarrhœa always in daytime, never at night**; hunger immediately after stool, from weak empty feeling in bowels, but quickly satisfied. Colic, cutting, and pinching before and during stool; great weakness and dizziness after it; stools profuse, mucous, yellowish, watery; fetid breath and fetid saliva; aversion to meat, fat, or cooked food; restless sleep, the patient waking often and imagining that another person lies sick in the same bed, or speaking of himself in the third person; chronic diarrhœa.

Phosphorus. Watery diarrhœa, pouring away as from a hydrant, with great sense of weakness in the abdomen and general debility; watery diarrhœa, with lumps of white mucus, or little grains like tallow; green or bloody stools, **the anus remaining constantly open**; ulceration of rectum, with discharge of blood and pus and tenesmus; weakness after stool so that one has to lie down; amelioration after sleeping; sleepiness in daytime and after meals; thirst, with desire for very cold drinks or something refreshing, though it would be vomited up as soon as it becomes warm in the stomach; **chronic diarrhœa, with gradual loss of strength**; fetid stool; fetid flatus, smelling like lime which has been used to purify gas of sulphur and other impurities; worse in warm weather.

Phosph. acid. **Diarrhœa lasting a long time, apparently without any weakening effect**; white, gray, copious, painless, involuntary stools, with discharge of undigested substances, involuntary, while passing flatus; dark yellow, undigested, very offensive stools; stools of yellow water with meal-like sediment, worse night and morning

after eating, much flatulence, bloated abdomen; voracious appetite; child gains flesh in spite of the diarrhœa; profuse perspiration at night; cramps of upper extremities; indifference; emaciation.

Plumbum. Diarrhœa between midnight and morning with sensation of something pulling at the navel and actual retraction of the umbilicus; great urgency to stool, the violent abdominal pains relieved by the passage of a copious liquid discharge.

Podophyllum. Muco-gelatinous stools, preceded by severe griping and colic; stools coated with shreds of yellow or green mucus; sensation as if everything would drop through the pelvis, with sinking at the epigastrium; chalklike, fecal, undigested stools, very offensive, like carrion; profuse frequent gushing; worse in the morning, at night, **during hot weather**, during dentition; before and during stool colic, or no pain; after stool prolapsus ani, exhaustion, flushes of heat up the back; **painless cholera morbus**; violent cramps of the feet, calves, and thighs, with painless watery stools; frequent pappy yellow stools; diarrhœa immediately after eating or drinking; **watery, yellow, painless stools from 3 to 9** A.M., followed by a natural stool towards evening; diarrhœic stool followed by a sensation of great weakness in abdomen and especially in rectum; chalky offensive stools; tympanitic abdomen; sallow, yellow face.

Psorinum. **Horribly offensive**, nearly painless, almost involuntary dark-brown or watery stools, or green mucus **only in the night**, and most towards morning. The soft stool is discharged with great difficulty from weakness; eructations smelling like rotten eggs; emission of fetid flatulence; profuse sweat from the least exertion and at night.

Pulsatilla. After errors of diet, especially **pork or fat food**, fruit, ice cream; after measles, offensive, corrosive, greenish, bilious, watery stools, involuntary during sleep at night, with cutting pains before; **during night diarrhœa**, stool consisting of acrid, burning, green mucus, preceded by commotion in bowels (catarrh of the intestines with spasmodic action of the muscular coat); chill during and after the stool, and pains in back all through; amelioration in open air.

Ranunculus scel. Frequent sensation as though diarrhœa would set in; frequent soft or watery, fetid stools; watery stools in rapid succession; frequent urging and loose stools for several days; titiliating burning in region of anus.

Raphanus sat. Diarrhœa of yellow-brown fluid, with no passage of flatus by mouth or anus for a long time; colic, after drinking milk or water, after eating; nausea when lying down; vomiting of food.

Rheum. **Colic immediately before the stool, not relieved by the stool**; after stool, colic; ineffectual straining, worse from any motion; desire for various kinds of food, which become repugnant as soon as a little is eaten; **sour diarrhœa**; liquid, slimy stools, as if fermented, with pale face, ptyalism, colic; frequent urging and tenesmus; aggravated from uncovering an arm or leg.

Rhododendron. Thin, brownish, fecal, undigested stools, spirting out with force; worse in cold damp weather, during a thunderstorm, after fruit.

Rhus tox. Jellylike, **red**, or yellow stools, frothy, painless, very offensive or odorless, with crampy and tearing pains running down the posterior portion of the thighs and legs; involuntary stools, especially at night while sleeping, as from paralysis of the sphincter; constant urging before and during stool; remission of the pain and

urging after stool; worse from getting wet after a rain; relieved by heat and motion; extreme restlessness; great prostration; very dry tongue with triangular redness of tip.

Robinia. Diarrhœic stools, black, fetid, or watery, whitish, excessively frequent, and generally involuntary, with the sensation as if the whole body would pass away with the stool: heat and pressure in epigastrium; cramps in extremities; weakness and extreme prostration; acid dyspepsia; putrid emanations from the body; suppression of urine; fear of death.

Rumex crispus. **Diarrhœa in the morning, with cough from tickling in the throat-pit**; profuse, offensive, thin, and watery stools, nearly painless; nausea on motion at night preceding the stools; mouth dry; tongue coated yellow.

Salicylic acid. Acrid dyspepsia; food decomposes in the intestines, producing fetid flatulency and chronic obstinate diarrhœa, of most putrid smell.

Sarracenia. Morning diarrhœa; bloatedness, with colic; faintishness after stool, which is dark, often mixed with blood; foul-smelling, or of the odor of musk.

Scilla mar. Very offensive, painless, dark-brown or black, slimy, fluid stools, in frothy bubbles, with desire for acids; everything tastes sweet; nausea; vomiting; cutting colic.

Secale corn. **Aversion to being covered or to heat**; unquenchable thirst; desire for sour things; vomiting painless and without effort; **great weakness**; interminable diarrhœa in summer, which resists everything, especially in scrofulous children; putrid, fetid, and colliquative diarrhœa; watery, yellowish, or greenish stools, which are discharged rapidly, with great force and even involuntarily; colic, especially at night; frequent rumbling flatulence and fulness of abdomen; choleraic symptoms, with cold clammy perspiration; sinking spells at 3 A. M., but not the restless anguish of arsenicum.

Sepia. **Chronic debilitating diarrhœa**; frequent, not profuse, jelly-like, green, or bloody stools, with nausea and colic before, prolapsus ani during, and exhaustion after stool; worse after taking boiled milk (in teething children) or meat; eructations and flatus offensive.

Silicea. Frequent desire for stool, with chilliness and nausea; stools fluid, scanty, putrid, with biting-burning sensation in anus, or stools of bloody mucus; after stool burning in anus, with great exhaustion; aversion to warm cooked food; aversion to the mother's milk, and vomiting whenever taking it; hard distended abdomen; sour eructations and offensive flatus; **profuse perspiration on head**, which easily becomes cold, and is relieved again by warmth.

Stannum. Diarrhœa of green curdy stools in children, with much colic; relieved by laying its abdomen across the nurse's knees or against the shoulder; diarrhœa with bitter eructations.

Staphisagria. Aggravation by drinking cold water; stools yellowish, slimy; cutting pain before and after stool, and itching of the anus when sitting between the stools; return of the abdominal pains after eating or drinking; great tenderness and weakness all through the body.

Stramonium. Black, fluid, cadaverous-smelling stools, accompanied by loquacious delirium, violent thirst, pale face, vomiting of mucus, and suppression of urine.

Sulphur. **The smell of the stool follows him all around,** as if he had soiled himself, which is not the case; **diarrhœa in the morning, driving him out of bed,** having hardly time to save himself from being soiled; frequent stools, especially at night, with colic, tenesmus, distension of abdomen, heavy breathing, chilliness and debility; slimy, watery, frothy, putrid stools; diarrhœa sets in again after the least cold; both the flow of urine and the discharge of fæces are painful to the parts over which they pass; cramps in calves and soles, particularly at night, with looseness of the bowels; white-coated tongue, red tip and borders, or dry, brown, and cracked; sour, bitter, putrid taste; no appetite, but constant thirst; often nausea and vomiting.

Sulphur. acid. Diarrhœa, with great debility and nervous prostration; a sensation of trembling all over the body, without visible trembling; chopped saffron-yellow stools, stringy; offensive watery stools, with burning in rectum during stool, and empty exhausted feeling in the abdomen after it; great irritability and restlessness; aphthæ.

Terebinthina. Copious and frequent evacuations upwards and downwards; stools of mucus and water, worse in the morning; mushy stools with burning in rectum and colic; green stools, watery, mucous, very offensive; diarrhœa with blood intermixed; stools sooty, like coffee-grounds.

Thrombidium. Thin, brown, sometimes yellow, frequent stools, expelled with force; crampy pains before, during, and after stool; griping pains starting from both groins, then a small stool, then some more pain, and so on; prostration after stool; coldness of the whole body after stool, except the face, which is hot; **stools after dinner and supper, never after breakfast** (thuja, diarrhœa daily after breakfast); bearing down during stool, worse after stool, as if everything were coming out of the anus; bloatedness of abdomen after stool; sensation as if hot air were blowing over lower part of abdomen and over lower part of thighs after stool; cramps in calf of right leg; appetite good.

Tobacco. (Nicotin.) Cholera, even cholera infantum, without stool, vomiting, or thirst; a perfect collapse, with oppression of the heart, and feeble irregular pulse.

Thuja. **Diarrhœa daily after breakfast**; pale, yellow, watery stools, forcibly expelled; copious gurgling, like water from a bung-hole, passing at the same time much loud flatus; rattling of flatulence before and during stool, debility and exhaustion after it, much thirst, drinks fall audibly into the stomach; desire for cold food and drink; rapid emaciation; **diarrhœa after vaccination.**

Yucca filamentosa. Increased number of stools; has to get up as soon as awake and go to stool; yellow stools, with sharp pains in lower part of bowels before and after stool; soft brown stools, followed by tenesmus; griping after stool, relieved by bending forward; constant desire for stool; copious, thin, yellowish-brown stools, with smarting of the anus after stool; **hard straining before stool, but when once started it runs away like water.**

Veratrum alb. Frequent, profuse, greenish, watery stools, with flakes; **severe pinching colic** before stool; during stool paleness, cold sweat on forehead, pinching colic, nausea, vomiting, weakness, chilliness, and shuddering; after stool great sinking and empty feeling in

the stomach; hippocratic countenance; **violent thirst** for large quantities of very cold water or of acid drinks; violent nausea and violent frothy vomiting; cold breath; suppression of urine.

Zingiber. Aggravation of diarrhœa from drinking impure water; gastrosis, pinching colic, and passage of much flatus with the brown mucous stool.

Zincum. Nervous diarrhœa from depression of the nerve-centres; loose papescent stools enveloped in bright-red, foamy blood, and preceded by colic; papescent diarrhœa for many days, painless, but some tenesmus after stool; burning at the anus during and after stool.

§ 7. In general use:

a. For BLOODY STOOLS: 1, ars., canth., chin., dulc., ipec., *merc.*, *n. vom.*, puls., rhus, sec., sep., *sulph.*; 2, arn., asar., bry., calc., caps., carb. v., cham., dros., ferr., hep., kreas., lyc., nitr. ac., phos., sil., sulph. ac.

b. For PAPESCENT: 1, ant., chin., lach., *phos. ac.*, puls., rhab., rhod., *rhus*, sil., *sulph.*; 2, bell., calc., cin., mez., natr., phos.

c. For PURULENT: 1, arn., canth., lach., merc., sil., *sulph.*; 2, bell., calc., kal., puls., sep.

d. For PUTRID: 1, arn., *ars.*, bry., carb. v., chin., n. mosch., n. vom., *puls.*, *sulph.*; 2, cocc., graph., *ipec.*, nitr. ac., sec., sep.

e. FLOCCULENT: 1, ars., verat.; 2, ipec.

f. BILIOUS: 1, cham., chin., merc., phos., pod., sulph.; 2, apoc., ars., cin., collins., coloc., conn., dulc., eupat., gels., ipec., iris, bapt., n. vom., veratr. Compare Green and Yellow.

g. Like STIRRED OR CHOPPED EGGS: 1, cham., *merc.*, puls., rhus, *sulph.*; 2, lach., n. mosch., sulph. ac., viola. tr.; 3, ipec., magn.

h. YELLOW: 1, ars., chin., cocc., *dulc.*, *ipec.*, *petr.*, *rhus*; 2, asclep., *calc.*, *cham.*, cist., coloc., gels., iris, lept., merc., pod., polyg.; 3, lach., magn., sec., sulph., yucca.

i. GRAY, ASH-COLORED: 1, calc., dig., *merc.*, phos. ac., sec.; 2, caul., lob., rhus ven., pod.

k. GREEN: 1, *cham.*, *merc.*, phos., *puls.*, sec., *sulph.*; 2, ars., asclep., calc., conn., dulc., hydr., ipec., iris, pod., polyg., sep., stann.

l. FECAL: ars., *bry.*, calc., *cham.*, cin., merc., mur. ac., phos., phos. ac., rhab., sulph.

m. SOUR-SMELLING: 1, calc., graph., hep., magn. c., *rhab.*, sulph.; 2, cham., natr., sep.

n. ACID, CORRODING: 1, ars., cham., china, ferr., *merc.*, n. vom., puls., sulph., verat.; 2, ant., dulc., graph. ign., kal., lach., phos.

o. FROTHY: 1, *chin*, *coloc.*, *rhus*; 2, arn., calc., magn. c., merc., sulph.

p. MUCOUS: 1, ars., asar., bell., bor., caps., *cham.*, chin., dulc., ferr., ipec., *merc.*, n. vom., phos., *puls.*, sulph; 2, ascl., cact., calc., carb. v., collins., coloc., eryng., graph., hell., ign., iris, ipec., lept., petr., phos. ac., pod., rhab., rhus, rut., sec., sep., tart.

q. BLACK: 1, ars., camph., chin., ipec., squill., sulph. ac., verat.; 2, cact., cupr., dioscor., gnaph., *lept.*, merc., pod., stram., sulph.; 3, acon., brom., calc. c., iris, op.

r. VERY FETID, CADAVEROUS: 1, arn., ars., bry., carb. v., chin., ip., *puls.*, sil., *sulph.*; 2, calc., cham., guai., lach., merc., nitr. ac., n. vom., psor., sep., squill., sulph. ac.

s. UNDIGESTED: 1, *chin.*, phos. ac., sec.; 2, arn., ars., *calc.*, cham.,

dulc., *ferr.*, iris, oleand., phytol., podoph., sang., *sulph.*; 3, asar., bry., con., lach., merc., n. vom.

t. INVOLUNTARY: 1, arn., bell., *bry.*, chin., dulc., ferr., hyosc., op, *phos.*, phos. ac., rhus, *sec.*, verat.; 2, ars., calc., carb. v., cin., mur. ac., natr. m., sulph.

u. WATERY: 1, *cham.*, chin., dulc., ferr., hell., ipec., magn., merc., *n. vom.*, *phos.*, *phos. ac.*, puls., *sec.*; 2, acon., ant., apoc., ars., cact., calc., caul, dig., euphorb., gnaph., iris, lept., natr. m., petr., phytol., podoph., sang., senec., sulph., verat.

v. WHITE: 1, calc., cham., *chin.*, dig., hep., *merc.*, puls., rhus, sec., sulph.; 2, acon., ars., caust, caulop., cin., ign., lach., lob., n. vom., phos., phos., ac., pod., rhus ven., spong., verat.

w. MORNING: aloe, ant., alum., aur., amm. c., bor., bov., bry., cact., carb. a., cimicif., dig., eupat. p., grat., iod., kal., lyc., magn. c., mur. ac., n. vom., phos., pod., puls., rum., sec., staph., sulph., thuj.

x. DURING THE DAY: 1, **forenoon**: carb. a., kal., kal. n., magn. c., mur. ac., stann., sulph.; 2, **noon**: alum., bor., magn. m., sulph.; 3, **afternoon**: aloe, amm. c., alum., bor., carb. a., dulc., hell., kal., lyc., magn. c., mur. ac., phos., stann., sulph. ac.

y. EVENING: aloe, alum., bov., carb. a., dig., dulc., ind., kal., kal. n., lach., mang., merc., mur. ac., ol. an., phell., stann., zinc.

z. NIGHT: arn., ars., aur., bov., bry., cast., caul., caust., cham., chel., chin., graph., grat., iris, kal. c., mang. c., merc., nat. c., phyt., puls., sil., sulph., tab.

DIPHTHERIA, DIPHTHERITIS.

Angina gangrænosa, malignant sore throat. The best remedies are: 1, apis, carbol. acid., kali bichr., lac. canin., lach., merc. cyan., nitr. ac., phytol., salicyl. ac., sulph. ac.; 2, ailanth., apis, ars., bell., kalmia, lyc., mur. ac., sulph.; 3, alum., amm. carb., amm. caust., ars. iod., ars. brom., arum, bapt., bry., calc. chlor., canth., caps., chlor., hydr., kali chlor., kali permang., kreasot., merc. iod., merc. cor., phosph., plumb., sang., thuj.

Diphtheritis of larynx: amm. caust., brom., carbol. ac., kali bichr., merc. iod, merc. cyan., nitr. ac., salicyl. ac., sang.

Ailanthus. Thick, œdematous, dry, choky feeling in the throat, which is livid and swollen; tonsils studded with numerous, deep, angry-looking ulcerations, exuding a scanty fetid discharge; **diphtheritis scarlatinosa.**

Ammonium carb. Diphtheria of scrofulous persons, with swelling of the glands of the neck; nose obstructed, patient being aroused by want of breath every time he falls asleep; great prostration; excessive sensitiveness to cold air and cold drinks; cerebral symptoms.

Apis mel. **Diphtheria coming on quite unperceived and progressing insidiously**; bright-red color of mouth, throat, pharynx, with puffy, glossy, varnished appearance; mucous membrane sometimes covered with dirty-gray tough membrane; not much pain, except in ears, when swallowing; **small amount of pain accompanying intense and extensive inflammation**; puffiness and bloatedness of the subcutaneous tissue of the neck and face; tonsils swollen and red (more from inflammation of mucous membrane covering them); contraction and rawness of the throat, worse mornings; difficult swallowing from

contraction; swelling and weakness of the muscles of the throat; pains in ears when swallowing; pain in the neck and shoulders, in the occiput, radiating in different directions, of a darting-cutting character, more external and on the affected side; affected parts covered with a dirty gray exudation; **thirstlessness**; **prostration from beginning**; numb limbs; itchy stinging rash; oversensitiveness of the skin to touch; high fever; voice hoarse, rough; sensation as of rapid swelling of the lining membrane of the air-passages; speaking painful; intense sensation of suffocation; can bear nothing about the throat; labored inspiration as in croup. Intense debility accompanying or following diphtheria; difficult swallowing *from* muscular paresis after diphtheria.

Arnica. General loss of strength; heaviness and paresis of right side (lach. left); foul breath; burning in the throat, with anguish from internal heat; stitching posteriorly, as if some hard body were in the pharynx; noisy and difficult deglutition, prevented by a kind of vomiturition, as if the food could not pass downwards.

Arsenicum. **Epidemic diphtheria**, with typhoid symptoms, or in the presence of severe morbus Brightii; great prostration and restlessness; thirst, but taking only a sip; gangrene; fetid breath; dysphagia; perspiration sticky; abdomen distended; exhausting diarrhœa and great anæmia: somnolence and occasional starting up to leave the bed.

Arsenicum iodat. **Diphtheritic croup**; deposit covering mouth from fauces to outer edge of lips, and external auditory canal; foul breath; short difficult respiration and symptoms of adynamia.

Arum triph. Discharge of burning ichorous fluid from the nose, excoriating nostrils and upper lip; nose stopped up, can only breathe with open mouth; tongue sore; red papillæ elevated; swelling of submaxillary glands; throat sore, excoriated, cannot swallow; excessive acrid salivation; sensation of **something hot in the throat**, more especially during inspiration; great restlessness, and throwing himself into all kinds of positions.

Baptisia. Diphtheria, with dark membrane in the throat; offensive breath; dry brown tongue; semi-comatose condition; little or no thirst; oppressed breathing unto suffocation on account of pulmonary congestion; the patient must go to the window for fresh air; very little pain in fauces in spite of œdema of the parts affected, especially of the posterior choanæ; he can only swallow liquids; throat feels sore and contracted; prostration; chilliness of the lower limbs and back, with hot face and fever at night; stools dark and blood-streaked.

Belladonna. Great restlessness; continual desire to swallow, and sensation as if he would choke if he did not; every attempt to swallow causes lachrymation; stitches in the throat and fauces; great difficulty in swallowing solids or fluids; drowsiness, yet inability to sleep; pupils enlarged; pain in the throat aggravated by turning the head; will not lie down for fear of choking. Only **useful in first stage, before exudation appears.**

Bromine. **Diphtheritic croup**; the disease may commence in larynx and travel upwards, with hoarse and croupy cough, fearful pulse, or passes from the fauces into the respiratory organs.

Cantharis. **Burning** pain and soreness in the throat; with a scraping sensation and expectoration of blood; **marked disturbance of the**

urinary organs; frequent desire to micturate, with burning and cutting pain, passes only a few drops at a time. Extreme prostration; sinking turns.

Capsicum. Burning and soreness in the mouth and throat; congested appearance of the mucous membrane; fauces partially covered with the diphtheritic deposit; beating and throbbing in the head; rapid pulse, vertigo, and bleeding at the nose; chilliness in the back.

Carbolic acid. Low form of fever; absence of pain; **great accumulation of deposits, spreading a most offensive fetor**; excessive prostration, with dizziness and headache, pale face, loss of appetite, nausea, weak or thready pulse; soreness worse on right side.

Chininum arsenicos. Diphtheritic membranes on tonsils and fauces: swelling of maxillary glands; fetid breath; great prostration, especially lasting during reconvalescence.

Ignatia. Right side more affected, although the exudation may be on both sides; delirium characterized by fear and dread; soreness of throat, greatest between the acts of deglutition; pain in the back of head, nuchæ, and sometimes in the ears.

Iodine. Much glandular irritation; disease threatens to attack the larynx; formation of specks or patches of exudation, with sore throat; enlargement of tonsils and of the glands of the neck; disinclination for food; difficulty of breathing; cough and alteration of voice.

Kali bichrom. Shrill croupy cough, occasionally whistling and wheezing; rough hoarse sound of voice, with difficulty of breathing, as though the lungs were stuffed with cotton; throat purple, with numerous isolated patches of greenish-yellow exudation all over the fauces; tongue, cheeks, gums, smelling like decayed meat; pains extending to the right ear, when swallowing; expectoration frequently streaked with blood; **exudation tough and firmly adhering** (carb. ac. loosely), spreading upwards into the nostrils and down into the larynx; tendency of diphtheritic deposits upon remote mucous membranes; great weakness; cachectic look; swollen glands.

Kali chlor. Numerous gray ulcers in mouth and throat; excessive secretion of tough, stringy saliva; epistaxis; ravenous hunger followed by total anorexia; dryness and pain in throat with difficult swallowing (beginning paralysis of glossopharyngeal nerve); excessive micturition; hæmaturia; albuminuria; hoarse voice; incessant cough with difficult respiration; chest pressed together and watery froth exuding from mouth.

Kali permangan. **Odor of breath unbearable**; fluids taken by the mouth returned by the nose; general and excessive prostration; great dyspnœa; foul diphtheritic exudations all over fauces.

Kali phos. Diphtheria, with marked putrid, gangrenous condition, and fearful stench of the mouth.

Kreasote. Acts well in scrofulous and lymphatic patients, with black softening and decomposition of the mucous membrane, with atony and extension of the softening, especially towards the œsophagus.

Lac caninum. Scrofulous constitutions, especially liable to diphtheria; white ulcers on the tonsils, which and the fauces are **covered with a yellowish-gray curdy deposit**; dorsal pains, also in the head and limbs; coated tongue; chills followed by heat; profuse saliva saturating the pillow; constant inclination to swallow; profuse urina-

tion; profound or slight prostration; able to take nourishment; disease commences either right or left, or alternates between right and left side; worse in stormy weather; breathing hoarse and croupy, often snoring, and only possible through the mouth; one side of nose stuffed, the other free and discharging thin mucus or thin blood; pharyngeal inflammation, with wholesale destruction of epithelium; viscidity of saliva; **ulcers shine like silver gloss**; pricking and cutting pains when swallowing, shooting up into the ears; foul breath; hot palms of hands; absolute necessity for constant change of position.

Lachesis. **Asthenia from the start.** Membrane commenced on left side, with tendency to spread to the right; very frequent pulse, very restless, and always worse after sleep; purple livid color of the inflamed parts, with dull dry appearance, and little swelling; **intense pain accompanies an apparently small amount of inflammation**; deep redness of the tongue and fauces; discharge of nose and mouth fetid and excoriating; cannot bear to have the larynx or throat touched; dulness of the cerebral functions; prostration and **cardiac debility**, even before the exudation; extreme tenderness of the neck; cold clammy perspiration; somnolency, delirium; **peculiar hard aching all over, so that position is constantly changed**; aggravation from hot, relief from cold drinks (lyc. the reverse); liquids pain more than solids when swallowing; spitting large quantities of ropy mucus; puts the trembling tongue out with difficulty; **constitutional symptoms greater than local manifestations**; paralysis of throat and other parts after diphtheria; sight becomes old during convalescence.

Lycopodium. Diphtheritis, **beginning in the nose**, and the discharge runs down into the pharynx; or it spreads from the right side to the left; inability of breathing through the nostrils; much swelling and pain in throat, with spasms on swallowing; feeling of constriction in the nose, throat, and chest; projecting tongue and silly expression; perfect stupor; grinding of teeth, even when fully awake; diminished secretion of urine, with red sand in it.

Mercurius corros. Although all **mercurials are deficient in the rapid prostration** as found in severe diphtheritic cases, still, in some cases, it might be useful where the exudation covers the entire fauces and extends into the nose, from which a profuse discharge flows; rapid destruction of parts.

Merc. cyanuret. **Putrid diphtheria**, beginning in the nasal cavities, extending all over mouth, fauces, pharynx, and larynx, which are covered by a grayish leathery exudation and ulceration; incessant salivation; fœtor oris; laryngo-tracheal whistling; parotid and submaxillary glands engorged; **excessive prostration**; skin burning; voice extinguished.

Merc. iod. flavus. Diphtheritic membrane **yellow**, worse on right side; great thirst for cold water, can swallow only by little sips, as throat is so full; considerable salivation, which makes the chin sore; nose obstructed with thick yellow scabs and membranes, all worse on right side; tongue yellow, with tip and edges clear and red; coppery smell from the mouth; must swallow from a constant sensation of a lump in the throat; worse from empty deglutition; glands engorged, salivary and cervical; much painful hawking of stringy mucus; fetid discharges from fauces and nares; œdema of the neck and

throat; glandular derangements; great prostration; high fever; urine scanty and high-colored.

Merc. iod. ruber. Patches, mostly on left tonsil; velum elongated; must swallow from a collection of saliva, or mucus, or from feeling of a lump in throat; livid purplish patches; discharge thin, offensive; hawking up white and tough mucus; exudation limited, transparent, and easily detached; enlarged glands.

Nitric acid. Pricking in throat, as from a splinter or piece of glass; difficult deglutition and very painful excessive salivation; painful sensation of fulness in head; swelling of cheeks; **yellow streak on tonsils**; fauces and glands swollen; fœtor oris; chilliness and still aversion to heat; great uneasiness; violent fever; excessive prostration; **deepseated** local affection.

Phytolacca dec. **Ulcerated sore throat**; chills during evening and night; violent pains in forehead and occiput, back and limbs; great prostration; cannot stand; when rising up in bed faint and dizzy; patient feels cold in the evening and during the night, with dryness in the throat and soreness in the morning; livid exudations upon tonsils and fauces; difficult deglutition and extreme sensitiveness of the tonsils; exudation mostly of a grayish color.

Rhus tox. Bloody saliva running out of child's mouth during sleep; parotid glands very swollen; transparent, jellylike, reddish discharge from bowels during or after stool; typhoid condition.

Salicylic acid. Excessive weakness and prostration; difficult deglutition; soft exudation; redness of buccal cavity and fauces.

Secale corn. Loss of strength; rapid loss of sensibility; numbness of extremities; painful tingling and crawling on the tongue; dry gangrene; apathy; dilated pupils; burning pains of the affected parts; stammering speech. **Absence of all reaction** (carbo veg.).

Sulphur. Large yellow deposits all around the **posterior wall of the pharynx**, which is ulcerated and sloughing; very quick pulse, flashes of heat, frequent sinking spells; empty swallowing even more painful than that of liquids; inflamed parts purple; dryness of throat; slowly progressing cases.

Sulph. acid. **Ulceration of throat, with large exudations**, thick, grayish, or yellowish, sticky, and tenacious; tonsils bright red; swallowing very difficult; liquids run out of the nose; speech and respiration difficult on account of the accumulation of exudation in fauces; excessive salivation; fœtor oris; pulse frequent, small, weak; apathy; somnolency; excessive paleness.

Paralysis following diphtheria need: caust, cupr., cocc., nux v.; arn., bar., gels., lach., plumb., rhus, stann., sulph., thuj., zinc. In **paralysis of the lungs**: ant. tart., camph., musk. *Kali phos., lach.:* weakness of vision following diphtheria. **Dropsical affections**: ars., bry., chin., chin. ars., etc.

Adjuvants: Gargling or pencilling, or the spray atomizer, using **diluted** alcohol, carbolic or salicylic acid, liquor calc. chlor., chlor. pot., hot water.

DIPLOPIA.

1, cyclamen., bell., hyosc., stram.; 2, bry., caust., cimicif., euphr., rhus, when of a rheumatic nature; or aur., kali. iod., merc., when from a syphilitic cause; 3, arg. nitr., agar., alumina, arn., cupr. acet., gels., ign., nux v., phos., seneg., spig., titanium.

DISTENSION OF THE ABDOMEN AND FLATULENCE.

The best remedies are: 1, asa., chin., n. vom., puls., sulph.; 2, æsc. h., arum. tr., bell., cact., carb. v., cist., cham., cocc., colch.; or, 3, asclep., agn., bapt., calc. ph., caps., cauloph., collins., coloc., ferr., gels., graph., iris, lach., lyc., mgt. arc., natr. m., nitr., ac., n. mosch., phos., phyt., rum., sang., verat., zinc.

If arising from the use of FLATULENT FOOD, give: 1, chin.; 2, bry., cepa, lyc., petr.; 3, aloe, calc., kal., millefol., puls., sep., verat.

If after TAKING A DRINK: 1, n. vom.; 2, chin., cocc., ferr., veratr.

After using PORK OR FAT: 1, chin., colch., puls.; 2, carb. v., colch., natr. m.

In particular, give:

For COPIOUS FLATULENCE: æsc. h., agar., *carb. v.*, *chin.*, cist., collins., *corn.*, gels., gnaphal., graph., kal., lach., lyc., nitr. ac., *n. vom.*, phos., phos. ac., plumb., sang., staph., sulph. For DISTRESS FROM FLATULENCE: apoc., asclep., caps., *carb. v.*, *chin.*, chinin., lach., n. mosch., *n. vom.*, *phos.*, puls., sulph. For INCARCERATED flatulence: carb. a., carb. v., caust., *cepa. chin.*, *cistus*, con., graph., hep., iod., kal., lach., lyc., natr., natr. m., nitr. ac., n. vom., phos., sil., sulph. For pains occurring EARLY IN THE MORNING: alum., asa., baryt., cact., carb. a., caust., cham., gnaphal., mgt. arc., natr. m., nitr. ac., n. vom., phos. For RUMBLING: agar., ant., arn., bry., cact., canth., carb. v., cauloph., caust., chin., comoclad., gels., hell., ign., iris, lyc., natr. m., n. vom., phos., phyt., phos. ac., puls., sars., sep., sulph., verat.

FOR COPIOUS DISCHARGE OF FLATULENCE: æsc. h., agar., canth., carb. a., carb. v., caust., chin., cist., collins., corn., gels., gnaphal., graph., hell., kal., lyc., mang., merc., nitr. ac., oleand., phos., plumb., sang., verat.

For INODOROUS FLATULENCE: amb., bell., comoclad., carb. v., lyc. For FETID FLATULENCE: arn., ars., asa., calc, carb. v., chin., corn., graph., iris, jugl., phytol., plumb., psor., puls., sang., sil., sulph. FOUL-SMELLING FLATULENCE: arn., ars., carb. v., corn., ign., iris, oleand., puls., sulph. For FLATULENCE SMELLING LIKE ROTTEN EGGS: arn., cham., coff., sulph. tart., teucr. For WARM HUMID FLATULENCE: carb. v., chin. HOT FLATULENCE: acon., aloes, cham., phos., staph., zinc. COLD: con. SMELLING LIKE GARLIC: agar., asa., mosch., phos. SMELLING SOUR: arn., calc., cham., graph., hep., magn. c., merc., natr., natr. m., rhab., sep., sulph. NOISY FLATULENCE: caust., lach., merc., squill., teucr., zinc.

DREAD OF AIR.

Extreme sensitiveness to the open air. Though generally a mere symptom, yet it points principally to the following remedies: 1, calc., carb. a., caust., cham., cocc., coff., ign., kal., mez., natr., n. vom., petr., puls., rhus, sil.; 2, amm., bell., bry., chin., con., guai., hep., lyc., mgt. aus., merc., mosch., nitr. ac., n. mosch., phos., sep., spig., sulph., sulph. ac.,; 3, ars., cin., ferr., ipec., lach., phos. ac., rut., staph., thuj.

DREAMS.

See Sleep.

DROPSY.

§ 1. The best remedies are: 1, *apis*, *apoc. c.*, *ars.*, chin., *colch.*, *dulc.*, hell., iris, kal., led., *lyc.*, merc., sulph.; 2, asclep., *bry.*, camph., canth., chimaph., ferr., *fluor. ac.*, hep., lach., lact., phos., *prun.*, rhus, samb., sol. nigr., *squill.*; 3, ampelop., ant., *aur.*, baryt., carb. v., chel., con., erig., hyosc., lept., ran. bulb., rhus gl., sabad., sabin., *tereb.*, tart., verat. vir.

§ 2. Dropsy in consequence of SUPPRESSION OF EXANTHEMATA; 1, *apis*, apoc. c., *ars.*, asclep., dig., *hell.*, rhus, sulph.; 2, aur., bry., colch., dulc., lach., merc., tereb., verat. vir.

From SUPPRESSION OF INTERMITTENT FEVERS: *ars.*, chimaph., dulc., *ferr.*, merc., sol. nig., *sulph.*

From LOSS OF BLOOD or **animal fluids**: *chin.*, *ferr.*, helon., lyc., merc, sulph., apoc. c.

Dropsy of DRUNKARDS: ars., calc. arsenic., carduus, chin., fluor. ac., hel., led., n. vom., rhus, sulph.

Dropsy from ABUSE OF MERCURY: chin., dulc., hell., phytol., sulph.

§ 3. From **diseases of the** LIVER OR SPLEEN: *aur.*, carduus, *chimaph.*, *chin.*, cupr., *fluor. ac.*, iris, lach., lept., *lyc.*, merc.

From CATCHING COLD: *apis*, apoc., ars., dulc., tart.

From IRREGULARITY OF THE MENSES: apis, ars., helon., calc. carb., graphite, merc., senecio.

From DISEASES OF THE HEART: 1, apis, *ars.*, aur., bry., cact., carb. v., dig., fluor. ac., hell., *lyc.*, squill., tereb; 2, cannab., crot.; from **hypertrophy of heart**: ars., dig., lyc.; from a **diseased right heart**: phos., phos. ac.

§ 4. Particular indications:

Acetic acid. Skin pale, waxen; anasarca, with diarrhœa, sour belching, etc.; wasting away; great emaciation.

Apis mel. In nearly all cases of dropsy, with very scanty urine, sleeplessness, and absence of thirst; stinging-burning pains in different parts of the body; in dropsy of chest, stinging pains, dyspnœa, sensation as if he would never breathe again; in ascites, great soreness of the abdominal walls; cannot get breath except when sitting; even leaning backwards causes suffocative feeling; complications with scarlatina; uterine tumors and inflammatory processes of bowels.

Apocynum can. **Ascites**; sinking feeling at the pit of the stomach; irritable condition of the stomach, that cannot retain even a draught of water; muddy urine; diarrhœa; bloatedness of the face after lying down, passing off when sitting up; **dropsy of chest**; inability to speak; catching of breath, suppression of urine, great thirst; post-scarlatinal dropsy; abdominal dropsies from hobnail liver, although it acts best when there is no organic derangement to impede its action; dropsy after typhus; **hydropericardium**, can hardly speak from want of breath; great dyspnœa, wheezing breathing, and cough; heart's action scarcely perceptible; face bloated and anxious looking; small weak pulse; finger nails of bluish-lead color; cannot lie down, must be supported in a sitting posture; lower limbs, penis, scrotum, and abdomen swollen. Whenever it acts beneficially, the skin becomes moist before the secretion of urine becomes more abundant.

Arsenicum. Anasarca, ascites, œdema of the lower extremities; the skin, and particularly the face, looks pale, earthy, and greenish;

great debility and prostration; faint feeling from slight motion; tongue dry; great thirst, but drinks only a little at a time; suffocative spells, especially at night when lying on the back; great anxiety, must jump out of the bed; rapid respiration; skin cool, burning heat inside.

Asclepias syr. Post-scarlatinal dropsy; dropsy arising from suppressed perspiration or from renal disease.

Asparagus. Old people with heart disease; weak action of heart, with pain at left acromion and weak pulse.

Aurum. Ascites in consequence of functional disturbance of abdominal organs; in combination with albuminuria.

Bryonia. **Anasarca** and œdema of the feet; the swelling increasing in daytime and lessening at night; **hydrothorax**; pain in the side; cough, with contraction of the diaphragm; vomiting and splitting pain in the head, excited by any motion; retarded stool and frequent desire to pass water, but only a few drops at a time. **Ascites**; congestion of the head; giddiness after stooping; loss of breath when moving in the least; lower eyelids œdematous; lips bluish; great thirst and scanty urine; obstinate constipation. After scarlet fever.

Cactus grand. Œdema of the hands, especially the left; œdema of the lower extremities; the skin is shining, and pressure with the fingers leaves an impression for a long time; heart disease.

Cantharis. Dropsy from atony of the urinary organs, with ischuria; tenesmus of the neck of the bladder; pains in the limbs; chronic coryza, etc.

Chimaphila. Anasarca and ascites following intermittents; it causes frequent discharges of clear limpid urine, and the mucus in it disappears.

China. Anasarca and ascites in organic disturbances of the liver and spleen, and after loss of blood; also in old people.

Colchicum. Anasarca and hydrothorax; constant urging to pass water, as from spasm of the bladder, but only a little is voided, and that with great pain; great dyspnœa; heart disease in consequence of acute rheumatism.

Convolvulus arvensis. Œdema, dropsy with constipation, abdominal disturbances, weakness; appetite good; he would eat more if there were more room, the abdomen being filled with water; urine almost entirely suppressed.

Digitalis. All kinds of dropsies, with difficult micturition; pale face, intermitting pulse, doughy swelling, which easily yields to the pressure of the finger; cyanotic symptoms, with fainting, when there are organic affections of the heart.

Eupatorium purp. Diabetes insipidus; albuminuria; dropsy due to renal disease, with severe dyspnœa and œdema all over the body.

Fluor. acid. Ascites from enlarged and indurated liver, in consequence of drinking whiskey; hydrothorax.

Helleborus. Acute dropsies, with great debility; slow comprehension; slow in answering questions; pale face; griping pains in the bowels with diarrhœa of a jellylike slime; patient breathes easier while lying down (ars. while sitting up); suppression of urine, or urine highly albuminous, dark color, no sediment.

Helonias. Anasarca, with general debility, albuminuria, and an

atonic condition in the sexual sphere, such as chlorosis, amenorrhœa, dropsy from uterine hæmorrhage.

Hepar sulph. Anasarca from Bright's disease, especially after so-called light cases of scarlatina.

Iris vers. Ascites and anasarca of hepatic origin.

Kali carb. Hydrothorax, with wheezing breathing; œdematous swelling between the eyebrows and lids; insufficiency of the mitral valves; great dryness of the skin; worse at 3 A.M.; ascites in complication with liver and heart affections, especially of old people.

Lachesis. Hydrothorax, with suffocative fits, waking from sleep, with throwing the arms about; cyanosis; black urine, offensive smell of the fæces; complications with liver, heart, and spleen disease; after scarlet fever.

Ledum pal. Dropsy, with pain in the limbs and dry skin.

Leptandra virg. Ascites and anasarca from obstructed circulation in the portal system.

Lycopodium. Hydrops siccus from hypertrophy of the heart; hydrothorax; dyspnœa worse when lying on the back; constipation; rumbling in left iliac region; red sand in urine; very cross after getting awake. Ascites from liver affections, abuse of alcoholic drinks; after venesections, intermittent fever; oozing out of water from sore places in the lower extremities, without formation of pus; urine scanty with red sediment; upper portion of the body emaciated, lower enormously swollen; one foot cold, the other hot; restless sleep.

Manganum oxyd. Ascites from intermittent fever; cachexia; strong, irregular, trembling palpitation of the heart, without abnormal sounds.

Mercurius. Acute and chronic anasarca; ascites, in consequence of organic lesions of the liver and other abdominal viscera; the swelling of the abdomen is tense and hard; not much thirst. After scarlatina, with oppression of chest, general heat, and sweat, which does not relieve; constant short and racking cough, anguish, etc.

Scilla mar. Hydrothorax, with strong urging to urinate, with scanty and dark urine; continuous cough, with thin mucous expectoration; œdematous swelling of the body.

Senecio aur. Ascites; abdomen very tense; lower extremities œdematous; urine scanty and high-colored, or alternating with profuse and watery discharge; pain in the lumbar region and ovaries.

Senega. Hydrothorax, with loose, faint, hacking cough and expectoration of a little phlegm.

Spigelia. Hydrothorax; dyspnœa during motion in bed; can only lie on the right side, and with the trunk raised; danger of suffocation when making the least motion, or raising the arms, with anxiety and palpitation of the heart.

Sulphur. **Hydrothorax,** with sudden arrest of breathing at night in bed when turning to the other side, going off when sitting; constipation or morning diarrhœa; dropsy after suppressed eruptions, rough skin, bluish spots; sleep, with moaning, quick pulse, cold feet; easily sweating, especially in the face; painless diarrhœa; drawing together of the fingers; inclination to sit still or to lie down; very forgetful.

Tart. emet. Hydrothorax, with much coarse rattling in the chest;

expectoration not in proportion to the secretion; drowsiness; cyanotic symptoms.

DROPSY OF THE JOINTS,

Hydrarthrus. Is frequently cured by sulphur, or by: ant., ars., bry., calc., iod., kal., lyc., puls., rhus, sil., sulph.

DRUNKARDS, Diseases of,

And ill-effects of spirits generally.

§ 1. The best remedies are: 1, acon., ant., ars., bar., bell., calc., carb. v., chin., coff., hyos., lach., merc., natr., n. vom., op., puls, stram., sulph.; 2, agar., arn., coccul., dig., ign., led., lyc., natr. m., n. mosch., ran., rhod., rhus, rut., selen., sil., spig., veratr., zinc.

§ 2. For **intoxication** itself, the best remedies are said to be: acon., bell., coff., op.

For the **consequences of revelling** at night, and of intoxication, give: 1, ant., carb. v., coff., n. vom., sulph.; or, 2, bell., bry., calc., chin., dulc., natr., nitr. ac., phos., phos. ac., rhus.

For the **chronic** consequences of **drinking**: ars., bell., calc., chin., coff., hell., hyos., lach., merc., natr., n. vom., puls., ranunc., sulph.

For **delirium tremens**: 1, ars., bell., calc., coff., dig., hyos., n. vom., op., stram.; 2, cimicif., gels., kali brom., ranunc.

For the **disposition** to drink: ars., calc., lach., merc., sulph., sulph. ac.

§ 3. As regards symptoms, give:

Aconitum. When drinking wine is followed by **feverish heat**, tendency of blood to the head, red face and eyes, and even loss of reason; acute mania, with frightful fancies and terror; sleeplessness.

Angelica atropurp. Small doses will abate and prevent drunkenness; large doses (15 to 20 grs.) cause disgust for all liquors.

Antimonium. Gastric affections in consequence of revelling, nausea, loathing, loss of appetite, etc., carb. veg. being insufficient.

Arsenicum. Mental derangement, anguish which drives one to and fro, fear of thieves, ghosts, and solitude, with desire to hide one's self, trembling of the limbs, etc.

Belladonna. Loss of reason, delirium, visions of mice, rats, etc.; red and bloated face, tongue coated, aversion to meat, sleeplessness, stammering speech, with constant smile; dry feeling in the throat, with difficult deglutition; violent thirst, paroxysms of violent fever, etc.

Baryta carb. Diminution of sexual desire and great weakness of the genital organs in persons addicted to the excessive use of intoxicating drinks; deficient memory; numbness of tongue and buccal cavity; tough mucus in fauces and larynx.

Calcarea. Delirium, visions of fire, murder, rats, and mice, neither bell. nor stram. being sufficient.

Carbo veg. Aching and throbbing pain in the head in consequence of a debauch; relief in the open air; nausea, without desire to vomit; liquid thin stools.

China. Debility of drunkards, especially when dropsy is setting in; dulness and heaviness of head as if from intoxication.

Cimicifuga. No disposition to talk, cross and dissatisfied; very

restless, cannot sit long in one place; sitting still makes him frantic; terrible fancies at night as if from some impending evil; tongue brownish-yellow and heavily coated; pulse quick and excited; passes only small quantities of urine; **delirium tremens**, with frightened look; general tremor hardly visible, but apparent to the touch, with sensation to the touch of others as if cool clammy sweat would break out.

Coffea. **Delirium tremens**; constantly running about, imagines he is not at home, **with trembling of hands**, with small frequent pulse; sleeplessness; overexcited; talkative; full of fear; convulsive grinding of teeth; headache after intoxication, with sensation as if a nail were sticking in the brain; worse in the open air.

Hyoscyamus. **Epileptic convulsions in consequence of drinking**; delirium tremens, with chronic spasms; averse to light and company; visions as if persecuted; sleeplessness, with constant tossing about; vertigo, with drunkenness and sudden falling with a shriek; apoplexy; sopor; involuntary stool and urine; tremor of the hands.

Kali brom. Removes delirium, if not furibund, and delusions, and produces sleep.

Lachesis. Diarrhœa of drunkards, with languor and exhaustion, very excessive in hot weather and with large hæmorrhoidal tumors, which protrude after each pappy, offensive stool, with constriction of sphincter and continued desire to evacuate, or alternate constipation with ineffectual efforts to evacuate and pulsating headache; dropsy from liver and spleen diseases. Delirium tremens; worse after sleep; cannot bear pressure of neckcloth; loquacious, with mocking jealousy; frightful images; debility and tremor of the hands, and the patient finds it hard to correct himself.

Ledum. Tubercles, pimples and boils on forehead of drunkards.

Natrum sulph. Debility and dyspepsia of drunkards; **satiety of life**, must use all self-control to prevent shooting himself; dulness and muddled feeling in head; squeamishness in stomach and constant uneasiness in bowels.

Nux moschata. Tendency to faint, and intense nervous excitement after continued drinking; delirium tremens; slowness of senses; imaginary fancies; awakens and knows not where he is; laughter, with stupid expression; reeling in the open air; limbs numb and weak; skin cool and dry; takes cold easily and wants to stay in the house.

Nux vomica. Delirium tremens, with oversensitivness; nervous excitability and malicious vehemence; every little noise frightens; anxious and beside himself; stupefaction as from nightly revelling; intoxication from drunkenness of the previous day, with vanishing of sight and hearing; worse after dinner and in the sun; hemicrania after intoxication, with sensation as if a nail has been driven into the brain; gastric derangement; constipation or diarrhœa; tremor of the limbs; debility; convulsions from indigestion; at night springs up delirious; has frightful visions.

Opium. Mania à potu, with dulness of the senses, and at intervals sopor, with snoring; sees animals; affrighted expression of face; delirious talking; eyes wide open; face red, puffed up; fear; desire to escape, or dreams, from which the patient wakes as soon as he is spoken to in a loud voice; dry, tickling, paroxysmal cough, with spasm of lungs and blue face when drinking; troublesome breathing;

general sweat; **epileptic convulsions**; trembling of the extremities; lockjaw; twitching of the muscles of the face and mouth; staring look; want of vital reaction.

Phosphorus. Irritable nervous weakness, caused by intemperance; alcoholic cirrhosis of the liver.

Ranunculus bulbosus. **One of our most effective agents for the removal of bad effects from the abuse of alcoholic beverages**; at the beginning of delirium tremens, with talkative mania; unusual exertion and powerful efforts to escape from the bed; convulsions of the facial and cervical muscles; risus sardonicus; stitches in the liver; long-lasting gastralgia; burning, changing to a dull pressure, with nausea; vertigo, with danger of falling when going from warm room into the open air; confusion of the head as if intoxicated.

Stramonium. **Suitable to habitual drunkards**; delirium tremens, with frightful hallucinations; sees strangers, and imagines animals are jumping sideways out of the ground or running at him; shy, hides himself, tries to escape; talks incessantly, absurdly; laughs; alternately merry or dejected; epileptic convulsions; red, hot, and bloated face; eyes wide open and staring; lockjaw after convulsions; **cough of drunkards**; convulsive motions of upper extremities, the arms reaching forward and upward with an uncertain, tremulous motion, while the lower extremities feel nearly paralyzed.

Sulphur. Dropsy and other affections of drunkards, especially when they indulge in the abuse of coffee; longing for alcoholic drinks; fulness in stomach, after eating or drinking ever so little.

Keep your patient strictly on a milk diet, it antidotes alcohol, and causes many a time a disgust to it.

DUODENITIS.

Ars., kali bichr., pod. See Enteritis.

Kali bichr. Duodenal dyspepsia, bitter taste of food, thickly coated tongue, vomiting of pinkish, glairy fluid, of yellow, purulent mucus; dull pain or stitches in right hypochondrium; clay-colored stools; confusion of head.

Podophyllum. Catarrhal process extending along biliary ducts and causing jaundice.

DYSENTERY.

Bloody flux.

§ 1. 1, *acon.*, æsc., aloe, arn., ars., bapt., hamam., iris, *merc.*, rhus, *sulph.*; 2, bry., carb. v., cham., chin., cist., collins., *coloc.*, ipec., n. vom., puls., rhus gl.; 3, bell., caps., colch., corn., dioscor., dulc., gels., geran., gnaphal., gran., hep., hydras., kreas., lach., nitr. ac., n. mosch., sang., seneg., staph., trill, verat. vir.

§ 2. **Aconite.** For dysentery, when the days are warm and the nights cool; rheumatic pains in the head, nape of the neck, and shoulders, or violent chills, heat, and thirst. If aconite does not suffice, give: cham., merc., n. vom., or puls.

Æsculus h. Dysentery caused by hæmorrhoidal irritation, and confined to the rectum.

Alstonia const. Dysentery complicated with symptoms of ma-

larious poisoning, or caused by drinking swamp-water or water impregnated with decayed vegetable matter.

Alumen. **Putrid dysentery**; violent pains going from rectum down the thighs; during stool dyspnœa, pains in rectum, tenesmus; after stool scarcely endurable pain (scirrhus in rectum).

Aloes. Aggravation by acids; **shooting or boring** pains in the region of the navel, **increased by pressure**; the lower part of the abdomen swollen and sensitive to pressure; the distension and movements in the abdomen are more in the **left side** and along the track of the colon, **increased after food**; **fainting whilst at stool**; frequent stools of bloody water; bloody, jellylike mucus; involuntary while passing flatus; great repugnance to free air, which notwithstanding ameliorates the suffering; hunger during the stool; cutting and pinching pains in the rectum and loins; heaviness, weariness, and numbness in the thighs; with the stools escape large quantities of flatus; when urinating urging to stool; sickness of stomach and great prostration; constant headache and some nausea; dryness of the mouth; thirst; discharge of a few drops of foul-smelling bloody mucus, with violent tenesmus.

Apis mel. More urging than actual pain; **bloody stool, with but little pain**; rawness of anus; tongue dry, shining, and white; urine frequent and profuse, or strangury; skin hot, dry, yet little thirst; disturbed sleep, with muttering; throbbing in the rectum, with sensation in the anus as if stuffed full. Infantile dysentery, painless bloody stools.

Argentum nitr. Dysenteric stools, consisting of masses of epithelial substance, connected by muco-lymph, red or green, shreddy, frequent, with severe bearing down in the hypogastrium; **cramp of the rectum**; thin unshapely strips pass in masses, with burning, constriction, and soreness in left side of abdomen; advanced cases of dysentery, with suspected ulceration.

Arnica. Nausea, with constant sense of fulness and satiety in the stomach; hard swelling in the **right** side of the abdomen, with pain as if cutting into a wound when touched, relieved by escape of flatus; **putrid and slimy taste and eructations**; loud rumbling in the bowels as if empty; stools of blood and fæces; **offensive flatulence**, like bad eggs; tenesmus of the neck of the bladder, with fruitless urging to urinate; **putrid breath**; chill of the back and front of the thighs.

Arsenicum. Stools smelling like old foul ulcers; greenish urine; sticky perspirations; great **restlessness and tossing about in bed**; pains relieved by external heat; despair of life; sensation as if the abdomen would burst, **before the stool**; sensation of contraction just above the anus, **at the stool**; burning in the rectum, and trembling in all the limbs, **after the stool**; **tenesmus with burning** in the rectum and anus; face sunken, pale, and features distorted; great exhaustion after each stool, pain relieved after the evacuation; red and blue spots on the skin; fetid urine.

Baptisia. **Decided prostration**, and much more profound than the loss of blood or pain would justify. The attacks come on with rigors; pains in limbs and small of back; stools small, all blood, not very dark, but quite thick; adynamic dysentery, with acrid, fecal discharges, which are frequent, small, and offensive; violent colicky pains in the hypogastric region; terrible tenesmus; ulcerative inflammation of the bowels in hot weather or in the fall.

Belladonna. **Tenesmus** so severe as to cause shuddering; cutting-tearing pains; burning of anus; tongue dry, very red at the tip, or two white stripes on a red ground; urine profuse or suppressed; dry hot skin or hot sweat; thirst, yet averse to drink; starts in sleep; stupor; sensitiveness of abdomen to external pressure, the sense of soreness being deep in the abdomen; constant pressing to the anus and genitals, as if everything would be pushed out; pains of a constricting character, relieved by bending forward.

Bryonia. Often after aconite, especially during hot summer and from taking cold drinks; the least motion of the body, raising the arms, or even bending the toes, produces a disposition to stool.

Cantharis. Bloody, mucous, **skinny** stools, with suppression of urine and **burning like fire in the anus** during and after the stool; dryness of the lips and thirst during the pain, and yet loathing of drink; vesicles and cankers in the mouth and throat; collapse, small pulse, coldness of hands and feet; passage of pure blood from the anus and urethra.

Capsicum. Thirst after every stool and shuddering after drinking; stool after drinking; taste like putrid water; tenesmus of the bladder; **drawing pains in the back, which with the tenesmus are continued after the stool,** which consists of thin adhesive slime, mixed with black blood, with twisting pains above the navel, small and frequent.

Carbo veg. Frequent involuntary stools of putrid cadaverous odor; restlessness and anxiety; general collapse; cold breath; salivation; much putrid flatus.

Chamomilla. After acon.; when there are great heat, thirst, rheumatic pains in the head, and great restlessness.

China. Dysentery in marshy districts, with intermittent symptoms, or when ars. and carb. veg. are insufficient to remove the putrid symptoms; discharges of a terrible cadaverous smell, worse at night, of a chocolate color; cold hands and feet, filiform pulse.

Cistus. Chronic dysenteric diarrhœa?

Colchicum. Aversion even to the smell of food; scanty difficult stool of bloody mucus and shreds, with pain in anus and violent tenesmus; constant ineffectual efforts to have a stool; discharges white jellylike or bloody mucus; prolapsus ani; great swelling of the lower part of the abdomen; frequent shudderings down the back; cramps in the calves of the legs; constriction of the œsophagus; burning or icy coldness of the stomach. **Autumnal dysentery.**

Colocynth. Fruitless efforts to vomit; weakness, paleness, and **prostration after the stool**; severe cutting and squeezing pains, accompanied by retching and bending the body forward, relieved by pressure, by coffee, and the relief is followed by immediate disposition to stool; cold hands with warm feet. **Mostly indicated in the first stage**; fulness and pressure in the abdomen; tympanitic distension; chills proceeding from the abdomen; white-coated tongue; severe burning along the whole urethra during stool; green slimy stools, with straining; bloody diarrhœa, with violent pains in the bowels, extending down into the thighs; dysenteric stools renewed each time by the least food or drink.

Conium. Violent pain and tenesmus during frequent stools; trembling and weak feeling after stool; vertigo when lying down;

craving for salt things; frequent urging to urinate, especially at night, with intermittent flow of urine.

Cornus cir. Dysentery, with abdominal pains before, during, and after stool, with great debility and biliousness; ulceration of the mucous membrane of the rectum.

Croton tigl. Every movement of the body renews the discharges; producing at first very violent pains in bowels, with tenesmus; discharges frequent and small.

Dioscorea. Just before and during stool severe pain in sacral region and bowels, of a writhing drawing character; the pains radiate upwards and downwards, until the whole body and extremities become involved with spasms, even the finger and toes, eliciting shrieks from the patient; spasmodic pains in the bowels, with unusually severe tenesmus; stools like albumen, but lumpy, with straining and burning in rectum, and **sensation as if the fæces were hot**; during the stool nearly fainting.

Dulcamara. Dysentery from cold damp weather; increased flow of saliva; burning itching of rectum; heat of skin; thirst; retention of urine; strangury from a cold, or from cold drinks; great straining at stool; violent cutting around navel; rectum protrudes.

Erigeron. Dysentery, with burning in any part of the alimentary canal. Extreme tenesmus, with frequent small stools, streaked with blood, or bloody, and great irritation of the urinary organs; **urination painful or suppressed.**

Ferrum phos. Stools pure blood, bloody mucus, bloody scum; yellowish, whitish, brown stools, with blood; like bloody fish-brine; green watery or green mucus, with blood; **no pain**; blood dark or light.

Gamboge. (Gummi gutt.) Chill and pain in back; bitter taste in the mouth; burning of the tongue; soreness all over; watery stools attended with colic or green mixed mucus, with burning tenesmus and prolapsus ani; offensive, frequent, and copious stools, **coming out all at once.**

Hamamelis. When the amout of blood in the stools is unusually large in quantity, amounting to an **actual hæmorrhage**; blood dark, in small clots or patches, scattered through the mucus.

Ipecacuanha. Suitable for fall dysenteries, with violent colic and tenesmus; tongue moist, yellowish, or white; stools dark, almost black, and fermented like frothy molasses, worse in the evening; tenesmus after stool; constant nausea and vomiting.

Iris vers. Dysentery, when the patient is cold, skin blue, vomiting with prostration; bilious dysentery; stools of bloody mucus passed with great straining; pains in the umbilical region and loud rumbling in the bowels; burning in anus and rectum after stool.

Kali bichrom. Blackish, watery, bloody, jellylike stools; periodically every year; dryness of the mouth and lips; tongue dry, red, smooth, and cracked; much thirst; vomiting of bitter, sour, glairy fluids; morning aggravation (after cantharides).

Kali mur. Intense pain in abdomen, cutting as if from knives; calls to stool every few minutes, with tenesmus, extorting cries, stool consisting only of a small quantity of blood.

Lachesis. Dark chocolate-colored, **cadaverous-smelling stools of decomposed blood,** looking like charred straw; stools of mixed blood

and slime; stools passed with painful straining and burning in the anus; cramplike pain in the abdomen, which feels very hot; coldness; thirst; tongue red and cracked at the tip, or black and bloody.

Leptandra. Stools of mixed mucus, flocculent and watery, with yellow bile and blood; stools of pure blood; pain in bowels after stool, but no tenesmus; tarry, fetid discharges.

Lycopodium. **Chronic dysentery**; stools shaggy, of reddish mucus; excessive flatulence; constant and distressing pressure in the rectum; urgent straining, with shuddering and sense of insufficient evacuation.

Mercurius. Excoriating discharges; cuttings in the lower part of the abdomen, at night; the abdomen is externally cold to the touch; cutting stitch in the lower abdomen, from right to left, and aggravated by walking; fecal putrid taste in the mouth; nausea, with vertigo, obscured vision, and flashes of heat; offensive perspiration; the pains are increased **before** the stool, and **during** the stool, with violent tenesmus; the **pains are rather increased after a stool**, and sometimes they extend to the back; during the stool hot sweat on the forehead, which soon becomes cold and sticky; frequent discharge of pure blood or bloody green mucus, like stirred eggs; screams during stool (in children). Aggravation during night till about 3 A.M.

Merc. corr. Cold face and hands, with small and feeble pulse; all the pains, but especially those of the rectum, are aggravated by motion; faintings, weakness, and shuddering; the limbs as if bruised and trembling; abdomen tense, hard, and sensitive to pressure, especially about the navel; astringent metallic taste; **severe pains in the rectum**, which continue **after** the discharge; the fruitless urgency to stool increases the pains; evacuations very offensive; **suppression of secretion of urine**; **retention of urine.**

Nitr. ac. Constant pressing in the rectum without any stool, or the patient evacuates mere mucus, after which the tenesmus continues, followed by headache; dryness of the throat; violent thirst; intermittent pulse.

Nux vom. Stools small, frequent, with violent tenesmus; pressing pains in the loins and upper part of the sacral region, **with sensation as if broken**; the pains and tenesmus **cease** with the stool.

Opium. Amelioration ceases on third or fourth day; patient becomes drowsy and stupid; urine scanty or suppressed; rapid emaciation; no appetite.

Petroleum. Dysenteric diarrhœa, consisting of bloody mucus, followed by much pressing, as if large quantities were yet to be expelled; weak and dizzy after a stool. (Teste.)

Phosphorus. Painless discharges of blood and mucus, the anus remaining open.

Plumbum. Severe tenesmus; frequent and almost fruitless efforts to stool; cutting pains with violent screaming; retraction of the abdomen; constriction and retraction of abdomen.

Podophyllum. Severe straining during stool, with emission of much flatulence; mucous stools, with spots and streaks of blood; great thirst, but no appetite; stools yellow, green, brownish, watery; mucus streaked with blood, with heat in rectum, flashes of heat run-

ning up the back, painful tenesmus, and descent of rectum; great sensation of weakness in rectum.

Pulsatilla. Discharges white, slimy; whitish coated tongue; pappy sticky taste, without thirst; great difficulty in breathing; all worse at night.

Rhus tox. Stools have the appearance of water in which fresh beef has been washed; discharges jellylike; pains in abdomen and limbs; constant tenesmus and urging to stool, with nausea and passing of small quantities of bloody water; nocturnal exacerbations; after getting wet.

Staphisagria. Cutting pain before and after stool; tenesmus in rectum and bladder during stool; always worse **after drinking cold water** and after eating.

Sulphur. Difficult breathing; blood-streaked mucous stool; **tenesmus continues a long time after the discharges**; frequent urging to stool; violent tenesmus, relieved by stool, especially at night; prolapsus ani at night; cutting pains while urging at stool, from pressure on abdomen or bending the body backwards; relieved by the application of dry heat; chills about the lower part of the body and lassitude; ulceration of intestinal mucous membrane.

Thrombidium. Brown fluid stools, with or without bloody streaks, occurring every half hour; violent colic, causing the patient to scream with pain; prolapsus ani: discharge of mucus and soft fæces or pus, or blood and mucus, with occasional small fecal masses; skin dry, tongue coated, thirst moderate; after stool pain in bowels moderates.

Zincum. **Chronic dysentery**; extreme emaciation; thin, pale, bloody stools, with painful tenesmus; great desire for food, which fails to be assimilated.

DYSMENORRHŒA.

See Menstrual Derangement.

DYSPEPSIA.

See Stomach, Weakness of the.

DYSURIA.

See Urinary Difficulties.

EARS, Herpes of the.

§ 1. The **herpes** or **scurfs** on or behind the ears require principally: 1, graph., hep., merc., oleand., petr., sulph.; or 2, ant., baryt., calc., cic., kal., lach., lyc., mez., phos., puls., sep., sil., staph.

§ 2. Give more particularly:

For eruption **near** or **on the ears**: 1, baryt., calc., cic., sulph.; 2, ant., kal., petr., phos., puls., sep., sil.

For **scurfs behind** the ears: baryt., calc., graph., hep., lyc., mez., oleand., puls., sep., staph.

For **scurfy** eruption: graph., hep. lach., lyc., puls., staph.

For **soreness**: graph., kal. lach., merc., petr., sulph.

For **humor**: calc., graph., lyc., oleand., petr.

For **ulcerated eruption**: 1, amm., carb. v., merc., puls., ruta, spong.; 2, alum., kal, stann.

For **itching** of the parts: amm., anac., baryt., lyc., puls., sulph.

For **swelling** of the ears: anac, calc., kal., lyc., merc., puls., sep.

For **fetid** smell of the ears: aur., carb. veg., graph., hep., oleand.

§ 3. Compare Eruptions, Herpes, Scaldhead, Otitis, etc.

ECCHYMOSIS, sugillatio.

Principal remedies: 1, arn., bry., con., ham., lach., n. vom., rhus, rut., sulph. ac.; 2, ars., berb., calc., cam., chin., dulc., ferr., laur., par., plumb., sec., sulph.

If caused by **injuries**, give; 1, arn., ham.; 2, bry., con., rhus, rut., sulph. ac.

Sanguineous spots, or **petechiæ**, such as occur in putrid typhus, require: ars., bry., rhus.

For **morbus maculosus Werlhofii**, the principal remedy is bry. Besides we may have to use in complicated cases: led., phos., sil., stram.

The **cadaverous spots** of old people require principally: 1, con.; 2, ars., bar., lach., op.

ECLAMPSIA.

See Spasm and Diseases of Children.

ECTHYMA.

Ant. crud., ant. tart., ars., bell., cic., crot. tigl., kali bichr., kreas., nitr. ac., merc., petr., rhus, sec., sil., sulph., thuj.

Arsenic. Red or white pustules, with intense burning; painful black pustules, gnawing, burning, and itching; eruption on the scalp, forehead, around the eyes, cheeks, arms, shoulders, and upper part of the chest, terminating in thick crusts, and leaving well-marked scars.

Cicuta. Burning suppurating eruption about the face, with yellowish crusts.

Kali bichr. Pustules all over the body, in the early stage having a small brown scab on the top; pustules at the root of the nails, spreading over the hand; pustules resembling small-pox, with a hair in the middle, leaving after the scabs come off a small dry ulcer, which heals in about a fortnight, leaving a colorless depressed cicatrix.

Kreasot. Large, fat greasy pustules, with violent itching towards evening: sensation in the skin as from ulceration, especially on face and chin.

Mercurius. Suppurating pustules, which either run into another, discharging an acrid humor, or which remain sore, become hollow, and afterwards raised and cicatrized; pustules bleed easily and are painful to the touch.

Petroleum. Itching and burning pustules, with great weakness on exertion; great lassitude; worse in fresh air.

Rhus tox. Pustules upon a red base; black pustules, forming hard scabs, with burning and itching.

Secale corn. Cachectic females, with rough skin; the pustules showing a tendency to gangrene.

Silicea. Pustules all over the body, especially on the back part of the head; sensitive to contact; burning and soreness after scratching; aversion to warm food; worse in cold.

Sulphur. Dry, thick, yellowish scabs all over the body, especially on the scalp; always attended with great itching; painful to touch; aversion to washing.

Tart. emet. Large, round, full, burning pustules, with red areolæ, forming in two days, and leaving deep scars or deeply penetrating malignant ulcers.

Thuja. Suppurating pustules, especially on lower extremities; worse from touch; relieved by gentle rubbing.

ECTROPIUM.

Eversion of the lids: calc., merc., lyc., sulph. See Ophthalmia.

Apis. During first stage, in which the swelling is very great.

Argentum nitr. If the lids are swollen, inflamed, everted, and the **puncta lachrymalia very red and prominent.** Discharge of pus and tears marked.

Hamamelis. External application in dilution.

Nitric acid. Syphilitic inflammation and swelling of the eyelids, with copious lachrymation.

ECZEMA.

For eczema **with fever**: acon., bell., dulc., petr., phosph. **Eczema simplex et rubrum**; acon., alum., anacard., apis, bell., bov., calc., canth., carb. veg., dulc., mez., rhus, sulph. **Eczema impetiginodes**: ant. tart., carb. veg., con., graph., hydrocotyle, kali bichr., hep., oleand., mez., sars. **Eczema chronic** (salt rheum): ars., aur., bar., clem., dulc., eryngium mar., hydrocotyle, led., merc., petr., phosph., sars., sulph. **Eczema mercurialis**: acon., bell., dig., chin., hep., sulph. **Eczema solare** (caused by the action of the sun): acon., bell., camph., clem., hyosc. **Eczema infantilis**: hep., oleander, staph.

Aconite. Acute cases in plethoric persons; stinging and pricking of skin; anguish; restlessness.

Alumina. Scalp, face, and extremities are affected with itching; moisture after scratching, which does not relieve; every little bruise smarts, nails brittle, dry skin even in hot weather. The patient feels hidebound, as if the white of an egg had dried on the surface.

Anacardium. Intense redness of skin of face, chest and around neck, with eruption of little blisters, with unbearable itching.

Antimon. tart. Impetiginous eczema; vesicles surrounded by a red areola, with itching; eruptions about the nose and eyes, neck and shoulders, and back of the ears; sleepiness, with nausea; irritable rattling cough; complains when touched.

Apis mel. Skin red and œdematous, burning and stinging; no thirst; urine scanty; tendency to dropsy.

Arsenicum. **Chronic cases**, dry eruption, accompanied by intense burning of surface; little itching; very restless, wants to change position; thirsty, but water disagrees; painful sensations felt during sleep; eruption on face and extremities, with corrosive discharge and

a tendency to turn black; period of dry desquamation and burning pruritus after cantharis or rhus. (Ars. iod.)

Aurum mur. **Old age**; constant desire to be out in the open air, even in bad weather.

Baryta carb. Fat dumpy children; hunchback children, with swollen lymphatics; eruption moist, itching, burning, and pricking; moist eruption on scalp, the hair falls out; glandular swellings, takes cold easily; chronic sore throat.

Belladonna. Oversensitiveness; eruptions during dentition, with tendency to convulsions; diffused redness of the skin; burning itching, sensitive to touch; perspires on face and neck, or else only on covered parts; erratic pains.

Bovista. Moist vesicular eruption, **with formation of thick crusts**; no relief from scratching; eruption about the mouth and nostrils; general lassitude, especially about the joints; flabby skin; foul perspiration.

Calcarea carb. No dread of water, but cutaneous affections are aggravated by water; eruption frequently dry, burning, and itching; skin cracks; deep fissures or eruption, moist, with thick crust on face, neck, and scalp; chronic eruption, with cold feet, as though there were damp stockings on them.

Caladium seg. Burning vesicular rash on chest, forearm, vulva, alternating with attacks of asthma; great disinclination to move; vertigo on going to sleep; low-spirited, feels best when perspiring.

Cantharis. Watery vesicles, as if excoriated; burning itching, and when touched burning and smarting; complication with urinary difficulties; perspiration smells like urine; eruption mostly on right side; early inflammatory stage.

Carbo veg. Cachectic persons. Fine moist rash, burning on different parts of the body, not especially where the eruption is; hæmorrhoids, with flatulence.

Causticum. Moist eruption, especially on nape of neck; excessive restlessness; eruption around the nipple, tending to ulceration.

Chelidonium. Eczema of lower extremities; it subdues the irritability of the cutaneous nerves, perhaps caused by chronic affections of the abdominal organs.

Cicuta vir. Thick whitish scurfs on chin and upper lip, secreting a dampness and drying into a hard lemon-colored scab; burning itching, unaccompanied by fever.

Clematis. Eruption on back of head and neck, tingling and itching; sticking sensation when touching the skin; the vesicles break and tend to ulceration; eruption moist during the increasing moon, and dry during the waning moon; eruption following suppressed gonorrhœa.

Conium. Glandular enlargement; moist vesicles, aggravated by scratching, followed by pricking in skin; gluey, sticky discharge, forming hard crusts, about the face, arms, and mons veneris; eruptions in old people, suffering from vertigo, especially in bed.

Croton tigl. Simple eczema, itching excessively; eczema scroti; redness of skin and pustular eruption, which gets well very slowly; painful swelling of glands.

Cundurango. Especially when rhagades are present, oozing out a fetid fluid; cachectic or syphilitic dyscrasia.

Dulcamara. **Eczema scrofulosum**, tettery crusts over the whole body, glandular enlargements, exudating vesicles on face and extremities, eruption of itching vesicles, which pass into suppuration and become covered with a crust, especially on lower limbs and posterior surface of the body.

Graphites. Fat people; blonde complexion; women with scanty menses; **very dry skin, never perspire**, eruptions behind the ears, back of head, palms of hands (bakers' or grocers' itch), and in bend of limbs; moist eczema, sticky and profuse, and apt to become purulent; left side mostly affected.

Hepar. Moist eruption, skin burns and itches after scratching; extremely sensitive to contact and touch; skin inclined to ulcerate; the large sore surrounded by small pustules; eruption on scalp.

Juglans ciner. Redness of skin, resembling the flush of scarlatina; violent itching over the whole body, in spots; changing about, first one place then another; worse when being heated from overexertion.

Kali carb. Persons inclined to pulmonary troubles; eruption dry at first, but when scratched exuding a moisture; great dryness of skin; yellow, scaly, violently itching spots over the body, especially on abdomen and around the nipples.

Ledum. **Eczema of drunkards**; eruption comes out after a debauch; dry eruption; gnawing itching of the skin; sensation as if lice were crawling over the surface; unnatural dryness of skin, worse from heat, motion, and at night.

Lycopodium. Eruption first vesicular, then dry; surface bleeds after scratching; biting and itching when becoming warm; humid eruption, full of deep cracks; afterwards covered with a thick crust; eruption on back part of head, moist and foul-smelling; bleeding, oozing after scratching, with increase of crusts.

Mercur. cor. and sol. Eruption dry and itching, after scratching; smarting and bleeding eruptions all over the body, especially on hairy parts or lower extremities; eczema rubrum, itching intolerably, especially when getting a little warmer than usual while at work or in bed at night.

Mezereum. **Unbearable itching**; pimples, with inflammation around the parts affected; profuse discharge, surpassing all comprehension; pruritus increased when scratched, or when undressing; eruption of itching pustules, followed by desquamation; constant chilliness; pale urine; thirst, but drinks only a little at a time. Scrofulosis.

Natrum mur. Eruption in bends of knees and elbows, behind the ears and back of the head and neck, in the border of the hair; **humid eruption, with gluey discharge, matting the hair**; great rawness and soreness of the skin; lips and corners of mouth ulcerated and cracked; borders and corners of eyelids raw and ulcerated; eruptions raw and angry-looking.

Natrum sulph. Very moist eruptions, with much oozing of fluids, the secretions more watery than sticky.

Nux juglans. Burning itching vesicles upon a cracked surface, with a greenish discharge which stiffens the linen; large blood-boils on shoulders and in hepatic region, very painful.

Oleander. Vesicular eruption about the head of children, with

smooth shining surface, with drops of serum standing out here and there; humid scaly eruption on the back part of head and behind ears, with biting and itching as from lice; skin gets raw by the rubbing of the clothing; gnawing itching while undressing; skin sensitive and sore.

Oxalic acid. Exceedingly sensitive skin, with vesicular eruption; aggravation from sweats and when thinking of them.

Petroleum. Moist eruptions, with great itching; copious oozing after scratching, and then ulcerating; obstinate dry eruption on genitals and perinæum, inside of thighs; skin heals with difficulty.

Phosphorus. Dry eruptions, burning, and itching.

Plumbago. Moist eczema.

Psorinum. Dry and scaly eruption, with little pointed vesicles around the reddened edges, disappearing during summer, but reappearing when the cold weather comes on; violent itching, worse by heat of bed and scratching.

Rhus tox. Burning vesicular eruption in cold weather, on hairy parts, on genitals, with tingling and itching; humid eruption on head, forming thick crusts, with offensive smell; falling off of the hair; hardness and thickening of the skin, with rhagades (scrotum), with intolerable itching; milk crust on face, humid, angry-looking, with hard, brown crusts.

Ranunculus bulb. Vesicular eruption on face, as from a burn; smarts as if scalded; **eruption in clusters.**

Sepia. Eruptions during pregnancy and nursing; itching of skin, changing to burning when scratched; soreness of skin and humid places in the bend of the joints and behind the ears; pruritus, with vesicles on a red base over all parts of the body. Dry ringworm, especially on the face of children; dry offensive eruption on the vertex and back of head, itching and tingling, with cracks behind the ears; pruritus, with vesicles on acrid base over all parts of the body, face, eyelids, hands, feet, armpits, vulva, anus, ears, hairy parts.

Staphisagria. Offensive humid vesicles, burning and itching, about the head and ears of children; scratching sometimes changes the locality of the itching; scalp painfully sensitive; skin peels off with itching, hair falls out.

Sulphur. Sequela of a suppressed eruption; voluptuous itching, with soreness after scratching; eruption on back of head and behind ears, dry, offensive, scabby, with cracks, easily bleeding, burning, and painful.

Sulphur. acid. Moist eruption, with pricking of the skin; on scratching, the itching changes locality; eruptions succeeding suppressed gonorrhœa.

Terebinthina. Infantile eczema in **front of ear**, tending to affect the eyelids (graph. behind ear), often alternating with otitis.

Viola tricolor. Eczema impetiginodes on a scrofulous basis; milk crust of children; miliary eruption all over the body; crusts on the face, with burning pruritus, especially at night, exudation of yellow viscous pus; swelling of the cervical glands.

Thuja. Itching vesicles, with shooting pains; skin extremely sensitive to touch, burning violently after scratching; dry scaly eruption on head, extending to the temples, eyebrows, ears, and neck, with itching, tingling, biting; **dryness of the covered parts, perspira-**

tion on parts uncovered, smelling like honey; eruptions only on covered parts; offensive perspiration on the feet.

For **eczema capillitii**: *Calc.*, *lyc.*, for thick and mild secretion; *ars.*, *natr. mur.*, *rhus*, when angry and excoriated; *bar.*, *graph.*, *natr. mur.*, *rhus*, when it causes falling off of the hair; *lyc.*, *psor.*, *led.*, *oleander*, when smelling badly and lice are produced; *natr. mur.*, when situated on the boundaries of the hair, on the nape of the neck; *clem.*, *petr.*, when on neck and occiput; *clem.*, *graph.*, *hep.*, *lyc.*, *natr. mur.*, *rhus*, *staph.*, *thuj.*, for moist eruptions; *ars.*, *calc.*, *merc.*, *sep.*, *sil.*, *sulph.*, when dry crusts are formed.

Eczema faciale, crusta lactea, milk crust: calc., carb., clem., bor., ol. crot., viola tric.

Eczema aurium: ars., carb. veg., hep., merc., rhus, oleander.

Eczema mamillarum: arn., graph.

Eczema umbilicale and inguinale, intertrigo: amm. carb., calc. carb., graph., led., merc., sep., sulph.

Eczema ani: ars., carb. an., nitr. ac., sulph.

Eczema pudendi, perinei et ani: ars., aur., dulc., merc., petr., rhus, sulph.

ELEPHANTIASIS.

Sil.; 1, ars., op., clem., graph., iod., lyc., merc., myristica, sulph., thuja; 2, anacard., hamam., hydrocotyle asiat., hydr.

EMACIATION.

Though a mere symptom, yet it points principally to: 1, ars., calc., china, graph., lycop., natr. m., stann., staph.; 2, ambr., baryt., bryon., cham., clem., coccul., cupr., ferr., guai., ign., iod., ipecac., laches., nitr. ac., n. vom., petr., phos., phos. ac., plumb., puls., secal., silic., veratr.

Compare Atrophy, Phthisis, Marasmus, etc.

EMBOLY.

Embolism. See Aneurism, as remedies may be the same.

EMOTIONS, Ill-effects of.

§ 1. For the consequence of **anguish, fright, fear**: *opium* counteracts primary effects of fear and terror, and prevents consequences; *aconite*, when the mental shock took place some time ago; fear to go anywhere where there is a noise or a big crowd; fear of falling; fear of death; *ars.*, fear of himself, fear of death, fear of spirits; *cantharis*, fear of imaginary evils; *carduus bened.*, fear, with starting at every noise and cold perspiration; *calc. carb.*, fear of consumption, of misery, of mental derangement, of falling; fear for the future and of death; *carbo veg.*, fear of being unable to do anything well; fear of spirits, especially at night; *chlorine*, fear of insanity, fear of being unable to bear suffering; *cocculus*, fear of surprises; *colchicum*, fear of being unable to bear suffering; *cuprum*, fear of vigorously walking; *dulcamara*, fear of the future; *digitalis*, fear of death; *drosera*, fear of being poisoned; *hyosc.*, fear of being bitten by animals, of being poisoned; *ignatia*, fear of thieves, of every trifle, especially of approaching objects; *lilium*, fear and apprehension of having some incurable disease; *lycopod.*, fear of imaginary phantoms, of terrifying images; *merc.*, fear of falling, of losing his reason; *morphine*, fear

and trembling before and during a thunderstorm; *opium*, great fear of imaginary phantoms; *phosph.*, fear of terrifying images; *puls.*, fear of spirits in the evening; *ranunculus*, fear of electricity, fear of being alone, of spirits in the evening; *ruta*, fear of being captured and imprisoned; *staphis.*, fear when walking quickly, of the future; *stram.*, fear of terrifying images, of being bitten by animals, of insanity; *tannin*, fear of mental derangement; *zincum*, fear of thieves, of horrible phantoms; **fear in the dark**: berb., calc. carb., caust., lyc., puls., rhus tox., val.; **fear of death**: acon., ars., bell., calc., dig., musk, natr. mur., nitr. ac., raphan., scill., zinc.; **fear of death during fever heat**: acon., calc., cocc., ip., musk, nitr. ac., ruta; during sweat alone: nitrum.

§ 2. For the consequence of **joy**: acon., caust., coff., croc., cyclam., natr. carb., op., puls.; *coffea:* startled or struck by it; trembling, crying, weeping, sobbing, or fainting away, even apparent death, particularly children and women; headache after mental exhilaration; *crocus:* sensation caused by excessive joy, approaching madness, with pallor, headache, and confused sight; merry madness, with headache, blindness, and pale face; *coca:* headache after mental exhilaration; *cinchona:* after excessive joy the mouth is suddenly filled with bright blood; *gels.:* chilliness and diarrhœa after joyful news; *hyosc.:* laughing and crying, stunned by joy; *merc.:* weeping, coughing, trembling; glowing red cheeks.

§ 3. Consequences of **grief and sorrow**: 1, ign., phosph. ac., staph.; 2, ars., col., gels., graph., hyosc., kali brom., lach., lyc., nux v., plat., veratr.

Ign. Grief and sorrow, with shame; suppressed internal vexation, which continues; sad indifferent aversion, full of fear; vertigo, headache, pressing pain in stomach, emptiness in scrobiculum; amenorrhœa; attacks like epilepsy or chorea; broods over imaginary troubles.

Phosph. ac. Headache in the morning; vertigo in the evening; long-lasting aftertaste; food often thrown up; rolling, rumbling in abdomen; looseness; weakening pollutions; epilepsy; emaciation.

Staphisagria. With apprehension for the future; hypochondriacal, apathetic, with weak memory, caused by unmerited insults, or by persistently dwelling on sexual subjects; great indignation about things done to others or by himself; grieves about the consequences; nervous weakness; convulsions, with loss of consciousness; sleepiness in the daytime.

Arsenicum. Mental derangement; averse to meeting acquaintances; imagines he formerly offended them, though he knows not how; sad, tearful, anxious mood; exhaustion from the slightest exertion.

Causticum. Chronic complaints after long-lasting grief or sorrow; taciturn and distant; hopeless; thinking of complaints aggravates them, especially hæmorrhoids.

Lachesis. Great sadness and anxiety; chronic complaints after long-lasting grief or sorrow; throbbing headache.

Mercur. Grief, with fear at night; disposition to quarrel; complaining of his relations and surroundings; acrid running coryza; looseness, with tenesmus; sleep prevented by seeing frightful faces.

Nux moschata. Palpitation from sadness; weeping mood, gloomy, fears to go to sleep; sleepy from overtaxing the mind: gastric ailments; hysteria; staggers in walking, falls often.

§ 4. Consequence of **home-sickness, nostalgia**: aur., bell., *caps.*,

carb. an., caust., clem., eupat. purp., hell., hyosc., ign., magn. mur., merc., nitr. ac., petr., *phosph. ac.*, sil., staph.

Capsicum. Headache as if bursting when moving; redness of cheeks; heat in fauces; thirst and chilliness; after eating burning in stomach; diarrhœa, with tenesmus; disposed to take a deep breath; violent cough in evening and night; averse to moving; hectic fever; phlegmatic constitution.

Carbo an. Sorrowful feeling, as if left alone; cannot be consoled.

Eupatorium purp. Feels homesick when at home with her family; sighing; sick headache; choking fulness of throat, must swallow often; bowels loose; constant desire to urinate; restless and moaning; weak, tired, and faint, with the urinary symptoms.

Magnesia mur. Apprehension, sad, homesick, weeps; loneliness, with frequent weeping; hysterical and spasmodic complaints; sleep unrefreshing.

Merc. sol. Desire to run away to foreign countries; complains of everything; anxiousness; hunger, with weak digestion; diarrhœa, with tenesmus; pains in limbs at night; weak and trembling after slight exertion; fear in the night; nightsweats.

Phosphor. acid. Homesickness, with inclination to weep, with nightsweats towards morning; drowsiness; emaciation; chronic congestions to the head; hair turns gray early; intolerance of music; great thirst, but no appetite; weak chest; unable to talk; diarrhœa; crawls over the back; constant inclination to sleep.

§ 5. Consequences of **unhappy love**: aur., caust., coff., bell., hyosc., ign., nux v., phos., phosph. ac., staph.

Aurum. Unhappy love; disposed to weep; desires to take his life; despair; sudden anger; quarrelsome or melancholy, with longing for death; alternately joyful or sorrowful; congestion of blood to the head; sparks before the eyes; rushing in the ears; putrid odor from the mouth; excessive hunger and thirst; congestion of blood to the chest and anxious beating of the heart.

Hyoscyamus. Unfortunate love, with rage and incoherent speech; lascivious mania; uncovers his body, especially sexual organs; sings amorous songs; jealous and vehement; talks confusedly; hectic fever.

Ignatia. Effects of disappointed love, with silent grief and delicate conscientiousness; affectionate disposition, with very clear consciousness.

Lachesis. Unhappy love, with jealous suspicious despair; weary of life; pain in heart; fainting; apparent death; mistrust, suspicion; worse towards evening.

Staphisagria. Indignation about undeserved mortification; pushing things away from him.

§ 6. After **mortification**, insults: aur., bell., cham., col., ign., natr. mur., pallad., phosph. ac., plat., puls., senega, staph., stram., sulph., ver.

Aurum. Great anguish, **coming from the præcordial region**, driving him from place to place; has no confidence in himself, and thinks others have none; deep tearing headache, abating in the fresh air; oversensitiveness of the senses; immoderate appetite and thirst for milk, wine, coffee; aversion to meat; palpitation.

Chamomilla. Deeply-felt mortification, with irresistible, impatient, feverish mood; cross against others; faintness and prostration; bitter taste; hot, bilious diarrhœa, smelling like rotten eggs.

Colocynth. Disposition to cry and weep; anger, with indignation; extreme irritability; violent abdominal pains; diarrhœa and vomiting every time food is taken; pain in the hips, extending from the region of the kidneys down to the upper part of the thighs; cramps in calves; sleeplessness.

Ignatia. Fearfulness; does not like to talk; prefers to be alone; weak memory; heaviness of head; vacant gaze; sits quietly; hard hearing; face distorted, deathly pale, and sunken; no desire to eat or drink; pain in left hypochondrium; worse from pressure; increased stool and urine; voice trembling; staggering walk; later sleep and restlessness; cold feet, most in the evening.

Lycopodium. Liver complaints after mortification; dread of man; wants to be alone, and still is irritable and melancholy when alone; vehement, angry, headstrong; oversensitiveness of senses.

Natrum mur. Sad, weeping; consolation aggravates, with palpitation and intermittent pulse; gets angry at trifles, hateful and vindictive; weariness in the head; dull heavy aching and distension of the abdomen.

Nux vomica. **Oversensitiveness to emotional and external impressions**; sedentary habits; hypochondriac mood of those who dissipate and keep late hours, with abdominal sufferings and constipation; very easily bewildered; everything he attempts goes wrong.

Pulsatilla. Sad, bursting into tears; anxious; weary of life; thinks with pleasure of drowning; dissatisfied with everything; easily enraged; frequent profuse nosebleed; earthy color of face, with dark ring around eyes; flat taste, nausea, and bitter slimy vomiting; hard scanty stool; labored breathing; heavy legs; anxious dreams.

Staphisagria. Ailments from indignation, with vexation, or reserved displeasure; fretful peevishness, with excessive ill-humor; great dread of the future; sleep in daytime and sleeplessness at night; feeble and faint voice; falling off of the hair.

Abashment: col., ign., op., phosph. ac., plat., sep., staph., sulph.

From **reproaches**: col., croc., ing., op., phosph. ac., staph.

§ 7. **Ailments of violent anger**: acon., bry., cham., nux v. **Much inclined to anger**: bry., phosph., zinc.; **long-lasting ailments from it**: agar., zinc.; **with mortification**: staph.; with **vexation**: cham., plat., staph.; **indignation**: col., staph.; with wrath and vehemence: acon., ars., aur., bry., cham., grat., ign., lyc., nux v., veratr.

§ 8. Ailments from **vexation**: ars., bel., caust., cistus, kali carb., lyc., mez., natr. mur., nux v., petr., phosph., phosph. ac., rhus, sep., sulph.

Long-lasting complaints after vexation: alum., cham., lyc., natr. mur., petr., puls., sep. **Vexation with indignation**: col., ip., nux v., plat., staph.

§ 9. Affections from **pride**: lach., lyc., plat., staph., ver. From **egotism**: calc. carb., lyc., merc., sil., sulph. From **hateful and vindictive temper**: amm. carb., calc. carb., natr. mur., nitr. ac. From **envy**; ars., lach., lyc., puls., staph.

§ 10. Give more particularly:

a. For **jaundice**: cham., merc., chin. For **convulsions**: bell., cham., ign., hyos., op., samb. For **tetanic spasms**: bell., op., ign. For epileptic attacks: ign., op. (bell. lach., caust.). For great **debility** with trembling: merc., op., phos. ac., veratr. For **fainting fits**: coff., op., veratr. For **spasmodic** pains: coloc. For **nervous** excitement: acon.,

coff., magn. arct., merc., n. vom. For **vascular** orgasm: acon., coff., merc.

b. When there is **fever**: acon., bry., cham., n. vom.; **chills** and **shuddering**: bry., merc., puls.; **coldness** of the body: op., puls., samb., veratr.; **heat** and **redness** of the cheeks: caps., ign., acon.; **nightsweats**: merc., phos. ac.; **hectic fever**: ign., phos. ac., staph.

c. For **sleeplessness**: acon., coff., merc., caps., coloc., staph.; **sopor**: op., samb. (phos. ac., staph.).

d. For **melancholy** and **sadness**: aur., ign., phos. ac., plat., staph. For constant **weeping** and **lamenting**: bell., hep. For constant **cries**: bell., op.; constant **anxiety** and **fear**: acon., bell., cham., merc., plat., staph.; **mental derangement**: bell., hyos., lach., op., stram., veratr.; **indifference, dulness, apathy**: bell., hyos., phos. ac.; constant **indignation**: coloc., staph.

e. Loss of **consciousness** and **stupefaction**: bell., hyos., nux v., op.; **tendency of blood** to the head, and headache: acon., bell., coff., ign., n. vom., op.; **falling off** of the hair, or when the hair turns **gray**: phos. ac., staph.

f. **Loss of appetite**, nausea, vomiting: bry., cham., coloc., ign., n. vom., op., puls.; **bilious** ailments: acon., bry., cham., coloc., ign., n. vom.; pains in the **stomach**: cham., nux v., puls.; colic and **diarrhœa**: cham., puls., veratr.; involuntary **stools**: op., veratr.

g. **Pains** in the **chest, asthma**, etc.: aur., bell., cham., n. vom., op., samb.; violent **palpitation** of the **heart**: acon., cham., hep., op., puls.

Compare Emotions, Morbid, Mental Derangement, Melancholy, etc.

EMOTIONS, MORBID.

§ 1. Having mentioned the remedies which require to be used for the different varieties of mental diseases in the articles on Mental Derangement, Clairvoyance, Hydrophobia, Weak Memory, Hypochondria, Imbecility, Melancholia, etc., it remains for us now to exhibit in one series the remedies which are proposed for the various symptoms that characterize mental diseases.

The principal remedies for those diseases are: 1, aur., bell., hyos., ign., lach., lyc., op., phos., phos. ac., plat., puls., sep., stram., veratr.; 2, acon., anac., ars., calc., can., caust., cham., coccul., con., graph., hell., merc., natr., natr. m., n. vom., op., rhus, sil., sulph.; 3, ant., baryt., bry., cann., canth., chin., cin., coff., cupr., hep., rhus, stann., staph.

§ 2. Use more particularly:

a. For **anguish**, anxiety: 1, ars., puls., veratr.; 2, acon., arn., bell., bry., calc., carb. v., cham., graph., ign., lyc., merc., n. vom., phos., rhus, samb., spig., spong., sulph. For **fear** and apprehensions: acon., anac., ars., baryt., bell., bry., calc., caust., cic., coccul., graph., hep., hyos., lach., merc., n. vom., op., sulph. ac., veratr. For **uneasiness**, as if from a bad conscience: alum., amm., ars., aur., carb. veg., caust., cin., coccul., con., cycl., dig., ferr., graph., hyos., merc., n. vom., puls., sil., stram., sulph., veratr. For **anxiety**, driving one from one place to another: acon., ars., aur., bell., bry., canth., carb. v., coloc., cupr., dros., graph., hyos., merc., n. vom., op., plat., puls., sep., spig., staph., stram., veratr.

b. For **vexed** mood: 1, ars., calc., caust., cham., ign., kal., lyc., merc., nitr. ac., n. vom., phos., puls., sep., sulph.; 2, acon., alum.,

aur., bell., bry., chin., con., graph., hep., lach., natr., natr. m., petr., phos., phos. ac., plat., sil., staph., zinc. For **irritable** vexed mood: 1, ars., bry., carb. v., caust., con., natr. m., nitr. ac., phos., puls., staph., sulph.; 2, arn., aur., bell., cham., chin., coccul., hep., ign., lyc., merc., natr., petr., phos. ac., plat., sep., spig. For disposition to be **angry**: 1, aur., bry., carb. v., cham., caust., hep., nitr. ac., n. vom., phos., sulph.; 2, arn., ars., caps., chin., croc., graph., lyc., magn. aust., natr., natr. m., petr., sep., sil.

c. For **suspicion** and distrust: 1, baryt., caust., cic., hyos., lyc., puls.; 2, anac., ant., aur., bell., cham., dros., hell., lach., merc., op., ruta, sulph. ac. For **anthrophobia**: 1, amb., baryt., hyos., natr., puls., rhus; 2, bell., cic., con., cupr., lyc., selen.

d. For **nervous** excitement: 1, acon., arn., aur., bell., calc., cham., coff., magn. arct., merc., phos., val.; 2, asar., bry., carb. veg., chin., ferr., hep., hyos., lyc., natr. m., sep., sulph., teucr., veratr. For great **tendency to start**: acon., bell., borax, calc., carb. veg., caust., cham., coccul., con., natr. m., petr., phos., sil., sulph.

e. For **malice**: 1, anac., bell., hyos., lach., lyc., n. vom., stram., veratr.; 2, ars., caps., cupr., natr., natr. m., petr., phos., plat., sec. For disposition to **swear**: anac., veratr. Disposition to **kill** somebody: ars., chin., hep., lach., stram. For disposition to commit **acts of violence**: 1, bell., hyos., stram., veratr.; 2, anac., ars., baryt., chin., coccul., cupr., hep., lach., lyc., mosch., natr., n. vom., plat. For **vindictive** mood: agar., anac., aur., lach. For **artful** disposition: cupr., lach., n. vom.

f. For bold, **audacious** disposition: 1, ign., magn. arct., op.; 2, acon., agar., merc., sulph.

g. For **obstinacy**, headstrongness: bell., calc., ign., kal., lyc., nitr. ac., n. vom., sil., sulph. For **quarrelsome** mood: 1, ars., caps., chin., ign., lach., merc., natr. m., veratr.; 2, arn., aur., bell., caust., cham., hyos., lach., lyc., mosch., n. vom., petr., sep., staph.

h. For abundance of **fancies** and **fixed ideas**: 1, bell., coccul., ign., phos. ac., sabad., stram., sulph.; 2, acon., amb., cic., hell., hyos., lyc., merc., n. vom., op., phos., plat., puls., rhus, sec., sil., val., veratr. For **hypochondriac** ideas and apprehensions; 1, calc., chin., natr., n. vom., sulph.; 2, anac., aur., con., grat., lach., mosch., natr. m., phos., phos. ac., sep., staph.; 3, ars., caust., chin., graph., hell., hep., lyc., nitr. ac., n. mosch., petr., puls., rhus, val.

i. For **serious** mood: alum., aur., bell., caust., cham., euphorb., hell., hyos., ign., led., merc., n. mosch., n. vom., phos. ac., puls., spig., stann. For **silent**, taciturn mood: aur., bell., caps., caust., cham., euphorb., hell., hyos., ign., ipec., lyc., n. vom., phos. ac., plat., puls., stann. For want of disposition to **talk**: 1, amb., bell., bry., ign., lach., n. vom., phos. ac., puls., stann.; 2, alum., calc., chin., coloc., cycl., hell., natr. m., plat., sulph.

k. For **indifference**, apathy, listlessness: 1, ars., bell., calc., ign., phos., phos. ac., puls., sep., sil., staph.; 2, arn., cham., chin., coccul., con., merc., natr. m., nitr. ac., plat.

l. For **vehement, angry** mood: 1, bry., carb. veg., caust., hep., lyc., natr. m., n. vom., sep.; 2, anac., aur., dros., kal., lach., mosch., nitr. ac., petr., phos., plat., sulph.

m. For **greedy desire** to possess a thing: 1, ars., bry., puls.; 2, calc., lyc., sep.

n. For **moaning, weeping**, lamenting: acon., ars., bell., bry., calc.,

cham., cin., coff., graph., hyos., ign., lyc., natr. m., n. vom., plat., puls., sep., stram., sulph., veratr.

o. For merry mood, singing, whistling, dancing, etc.: 1, bell., coff., croc., lach., lyc., natr. m., op., plat., stram., veratr.; 2, aur., cann., carb. an., cic., hyos., natr., spong., zinc.

p. For **despondency** and despair: acon., aur., calc., caust., con., graph., ign., lach., lyc., merc., natr., natr. m., nitr. ac., puls., rhus, sep., sil., stann., sulph., veratr. For being **tired of life**: amb., amm., ars., aur., bell., chin., lach., natr., natr. m., nitr. ac., phos., plat., rhus, sep., sil., staph., sulph., sulph. ac., thuj. For desire of **suicide**: 1, ars., aur., n. vom., puls.; 2, alum., ant., bell., carb. veg., chin., dros., hep., hyos., mez., rhus, sec., sep., spig., stram., tart.

q. For **illusions of fancy**: 1, bell., stram.; 2, anac., lach., natr. m., op., puls., sil, sulph.; 3, acon., ars., bry., calc., canth., carb. veg., cham., dulc., hell., hep., kal., magn. m., merc., natr., nitr. ac., n. vom., phos., plat.

r. For **religious** mania: 1, bell., hyos., lach., puls., stram., sulph.; 2, ars., aur., croc., lyc., plat., selen.

s. For **bland**, tender turn of mind: coccul., croc., ign., lyc., magn. arct., mosch., puls., sil.

t. For **pride**, vanity, etc.: 1, lyc., plat., stram., veratr.; 2, alum., arn., caust., chin., cupr., hyos., ipec., lach., par., phos.

u. For **sadness**, melancholy, etc.: 1, ars., aur., bell., ign., lach., puls., sulph.; 2, acon., bry., calc., caust., cham., coccul., con., graph., hell., hyos., lyc., merc., natr. m., n. vom., petr., plat., rhus, sep., sil., staph., stram., sulph., veratr.

v. For **amorous** disposition: 1, ant., hyos., veratr.; 2, graph., ign., lach., lyc., merc., natr. m., n. vom., plat., puls., sil., stram. For **lasciviousness**: 1, canth., hyos., phos., stram., veratr.; 2, chin., lach., lyc., merc., natr. m., n. mosch., n. vom., plat., puls.

w. For **mania, craziness**, etc.: 1, acon., bell., calc., hyos., lach., n. vom., op., plat., stram., veratr.; 2, agar., anac., ant., arn., ars., cann., canth., caust., cic., coccul., coloc., con., croc., cupr., dig, dulc., ign., lyc., merc., natr., n. mosch., oleand., par., phos., plumb., puls., rhus, sec., sep., sil., sulph., zinc. For **rage**: 1, bell., canth., hyos., lyc., stram., veratr.; 2, agar., ars., camph., cann., coccul., croc., cupr., lach., merc., plumb., sec.

x. For **fitful** mood: 1, acon., alum., bell., croc., ferr., ign., plat., stram., sulph. ac., zinc.; 2, aur., cann., caps., carb. an., caust., chin., coccul., cycl., ferr., graph., hyos., kal., lyc., magn. arct., natr. m., sep., val.

§ 3. Compare Weak Memory, Mental Derangement, Clairvoyance, Hydrophobia, Hypochondria, Melancholia, etc.

EMPHYSEMA.

Ars., bell., brom., camph., carb. veg., chin. ars., chlorine, cupr., curare, dig., ipec., lach., nitr. ac., op., sars., sen., sep., sulph., tereb.

Arsenic. Highest degree of dyspnœa, even unto suffocation, with great anxiety and restlessness; tightness of chest, as if bound by a hoop; burning in chest; face cyanotic, and covered with cold perspiration; bronchorrhœa with albuminoid expectoration.

Belladonna. Short, hurried, anxious breathing, heavy and stertorous; disturbed circulation; dizziness, headache; palpitation of the heart; fulness of the abdomen.

Bromine. Gasping for breath, with wheezing and rattling in larynx and spasmodic closure of glottis; difficult breathing, cannot inspire deep enough; must sit up in bed at night; pressure in the stomach; after pneumonia.

Camphora. Dyspnœa worse after any bodily exertion; cough from talking, inhaling of air, and a feeling of coldness, which commences in the pit of the stomach and spreads from here over the chest, and is exhaled as cold breath.

Carbo veg. Great dyspnœa, great anxiety, but not restless; cough in violent spells; watery profuse expectoration; breathing short, with cold hands and feet; cold breath.

Chininum arsenicosum. Regularly every forenoon at nine attacks of suffocating spells in tuberculosis; limbs icy cold; cold clammy sweat all over; greatest anxiety and unquenchable thirst; must sit up, bent forward if possible, at the open window.

Chlorine. Easy inhalation; exhalation impossible.

Cuprum. Dyspnœa; short, superficial quick respirations; aggravated by coughing, laughing, bending upper part of body backwards, walking quickly, or inhaling acrid vapors.

Digitalis. Complications with heart disease; respiration slow, asthmatic; paroxysms early in the morning, especially in cold weather; worse when walking.

Ipecacuanha. Difficult expiration; dry spasmodic cough of old people; collection of mucus difficult to expectorate, and giving only temporary relief.

Lachesis. Constriction of the chest in the morning when sitting up quickly; the breathing becomes slow, difficult, whistling; chest stuffed; short cough, with scanty, difficult expectoration; all covering around the neck and even chest unbearable; stool smelling badly (after ars. or carb.).

Lobelia infl. Contraction of chest, with deep inhalations; impossibility of deep inspiration; extreme dyspnœa; short inhalation, and long deep exhalation; inclination to sigh or to get a very deep breath; deep inspiration relieves the pressive pain in the epigastrium; burning feeling in the chest, passing upward.

Naphthalin. Thorax fixed in inspiration, which lasts much longer than expiration; respirations ten or twelve per minute; attacks of dyspnœa with great oppression of chest, somewhat relieved by violent movements of the arms and upper body.

Natrum mur. Attacks of suffocation; breathing anxious, oppressed; short on walking fast; better in the open air and when exercising the arms.

Opium. Suffocative attacks during sleep, like nightmare; short inspiration, long slow expiration; epigastrium drawn in; fine râles; constant cough; sopor; face bluish; great anguish and dread of suffocation; looks as if dying; slightly better from cold air and bending forward; worse from smoking or wine.

Sulphur. Shortness of breath and oppression on bending the arms backwards; nightly suffocative fits; wants doors and windows open; rattling in chest, worse after expectorating.

Tart. emet. Dyspnœa; must be supported in a sitting posture in bed; great difficulty in expiration; breathing rapid, short, heavy, and anxious.

Terebinthina. Distension of the air-vesicles to the highest degree;

apex of heart felt beating in pit of stomach; heart and liver pushed down; he loses his breath from the least exertion, avoids even walking.

EMPYEMA.

Compare ars., calc. carb., camph., carb. veg., chin., chinin., arsen., ferr. met., hepar, iod., lach., lyc., sep., seneg., sil., and others.

ENCEPHALITIS.

See Meningitis.

ENCEPHALOMALACIA.

Softening of the brain: *phosph.*, caust., colch., lyc., stram., oleander.

ENDOCARDITIS.

See Heart, Diseases of.

ENCHONDROMA.

A cartilaginous tumor: arg., aur., sil., sulph. See Tumors.

ENTERALGIA, Enterodynia.

See Colic.

ENTERITIS.

Inflammation of the bowels: give first a few doses of acon. to reduce the inflammation, after which lach., bell., or merc. will complete the cure.

In more complicated cases use: 1, apis, ars., bry., hyos., n. vom.; 2, ant., canth., cham., chin., coloc., ipec., nitr. ac., oxal., puls., rhus, sec., squill., sulph.

We have to consider also:

When the DIAPHRAGM is also affected: *acon.*, *bry.*, cham., lyc. When the PERITONEUM suffers: *acon.*, *bell.*, bry., lyc., merc. When the CŒCUM is especially affected (TYPHLITIS): bell., lach., *rhus*. For inflammation of the COLON: bell., merc. When MORTIFICATION threatens: ars.; for **superficial erysipelatous** inflammation: *acon.*, bell., *merc.* For **ulceration of bowels**: kali bichr., merc. cor., *sulph.*, uran. nitr.

Aconite. Indicated in childhood as well as for grown persons; where early enough applied it will cut short the congestive state.

Antimon. crud. Tongue coated thick and white, or yellow; fulness of stomach, which is sore to pressure; abdomen very much distended, with rumbling in it; cutting in the bowels, with watery diarrhœa.

Arnica. Absentminded, insensible even to pain, which comes in paroxysms and obstructs respiration; tympanitic distension of abdomen; frequent urging to stool.

Arsenicum. Bloody diarrhœa, but the discharges bring no relief; great prostration; periodicity of the symptoms; violent burning pains in the abdomen, with great anguish, has no rest anywhere.

Belladonna. Pressive pains extending to the chest and shoulders; swelling of the pit of the stomach; abdomen distended below the navel; painful breathing; anguish, with congestion to the head, and dimness of vision; faintness; great thirst, restlessness, and sleeplessness.

Bryonia. Severe pains and high fever in consequence of catching cold, or of a drink of cold water when the body was sweating; every motion aggravates the pains, which then radiate into the chest.

China. Pains mostly on left side; copious diarrhœic stools, prostrating the patient; yellowish complexion; periodicity, especially tertian type.

Hyoscyamus. Stupor, with incoherent speech; the patient is unconscisus of the severity of his case; typhoid symptoms; yellow, watery, involuntary stools.

Ipecacuanha. Severe pains in abdomen, radiating to all sides; swelling of the stomach; flatulent clutching colic; nausea and vomiting; diarrhœa, with pain and excessive restlessness.

Iris versicolor. Pains in the hepatic region and above the crest of the ilium; intermittent colicky pains about the navel; mushy, pappy stools, with fetid flatus or bloody mucus, with great straining and burning in anus and rectum after stool.

Lachesis. Pressive pains in the umbilical region; violent gripes, with contracted abdomen, or abdomen hard and tympanitic; fetid stools.

Merc. sol. and cor. The patient cannot lie on right side; bitter taste; more thirst than hunger; continual chilliness; yellow color of the skin and eyes; fulness and tenderness across the epigastrium and hypochondria; on walking bowels shake as if loose; slimy bloody stools, preceded by anxiety, trembling, faintness.

Nux vom. Acute pains, so that the patient cannot bear the least touch, nor the pressure of his clothing; bitter taste, nausea, and vomiting; respiration short and oppressed; headache.

Oxalic acid. Stomach sensitive, slightest touch causes excoriating pains; colic about the navel, as if bruised, with stitches and difficult emission of flatulence, worse on moving, better when at rest; constant involuntary stools; stools of mucus and blood.

Podophyllum. Duodenitis, with jaundice; fulness in right hypochondrium, with flatulence, pain, and soreness; twisting pain in right hypochondrium, with sensation of heat there; alternate constipation and diarrhœa.

Pulsatilla. Gastrosis from eating pork or fat aliments; painful sensitiveness of the abdomen to touch; frequent mucous stools.

Veratrum alb. Colic, with rice-water discharges; extremities cold; hippocratic face.

ENTROPIUM.

Bor., calc. carb., lyc., merc., sulph. See Ophthalmia.

EPHELIDES.

1. **Freckles**: ammon., ant. crud., *calc.*, dulc., graph., lyc., phos., puls., sep.; **on nose**: phos.; **on face**: nitr. ac. 2. For **liverspots**: ant., hep., laur., lyc., sulph. 3. **Lentigo**: *sep.*, lyc., nitr. ac., phos. 4. **From exposure to heat**: carb. veg., caust. 5. **During pregnancy**: *sep.*, con.

EPIDIDYMITIS.

Acon., arn., bell., clem., con., merc., puls., rhod., spong., thuj., tarant. **Epididymitis blennorrhagica**: aur., bry., clem., merc., puls., rhod. See Orchitis.

EPILEPSY.

1, amyl nitrite, artem. vulg., atropin, bell., calc., caust., cic., cina, crotal., cupr., hyos., hydroc. ac., stram., sulph.; 2, ars., bufo, camph., cham., ip., kali, lach., lyc., melilotus, naja, natr. mur., nitr. ac., n. vom., plumb., polyanthes tub., sep., sil., tarant.; 3, *agar.*, con., ign., laur., magn., mosch., op., petr., plat., rhus, sec.

Agaricus. Epilepsy with great exertion of strength; from fright; every seven days; from suppressed eruption; epileptic fits increase at first and lessen gradually; patient feels as if drunken and always sleepy; unconscious and speechless with the convulsions, face blue and puffed, froth at the mouth; sensation as if **cold air was spreading from the spine over the body**, like an aura epileptica.

Amyl nitrite. Muscular twitching in legs, arms, and face, followed by sense of fulness of head, flushing of face, violent palpitation of heart, and unconsciousness; mental confusion, and a dreamlike state; haunted many times a day by an indescribable dread and sensation of an oncoming fit; profound and repeated yawning during unconsciousness; succession of fits, with increasing frequency, before one fit ceases another one begins.

Argentum nitr. **Cerebral epilepsy**; the pupils permanently dilated a day or two before the fit; epileptic convulsions coming on at night.

Belladonna. **Fresh cases of epilepsy**, with decided brain symptoms; there is an aura as if a mouse were running over an extremity, or of heat rising from the stomach, or illusions of sight or of hearing. Convulsions commence in upper extremities, and extend to the mouth, face, and eyes; spasms in the larynx and fauces, with a peculiar clutching of the throat during the fit; inability to swallow and danger of suffocation; foam at the mouth; involuntary micturition and defecation; oppression of the chest and anxious breathing; the spasms are excited again by the least touch; great anxiety, fear, frightful visions.

Bufo. Epilepsy **following onanism**; longs for solitude to give himself up to his vice; quick ejaculation without pleasure, with spasms and painful weariness of the limbs; epilepsy, with destructive suppuration; fits occur mostly at the change of the moon, at the time of menses, in sleep.

Calcarea carb. Hæmorrhoidal plethoric constitution; scrofulosis and rachitis; delicate and poorly nourished persons: **sudden attacks of vertigo**; **loss of consciousness without convulsions**; pharyngeal spasms, followed by desire to swallow; attacks return after the slightest vexation; anxiety with the fit, and after it apprehension of never getting well again; mental dulness or even derangement; speechless; nocturnal epilepsy; attack commences in abdomen.

Camphora. Epilepsy fits, with stertorous breathing, red and bloated face, coma. Early enough given it may prevent the fit or at least abridge its intensity and duration.

Cannabis ind. Extraordinary mental and physical vigor, an ecstatic **exaltation of all the powers of mind and body** as the aura before the fit; tendency to catalepsy.

Causticum. **Recent and light cases**; sudden fall, with loss of consciousness in the fresh air, but recovers himself soon; convulsions, especially on the right side, with drawing of head towards it; during the convulsions the **urine flows copiously and involuntarily**;

frequent urination; restless, desire to escape; idiotic condition before the attacks; cold water brings the paroxysms on again.

Cicuta vir. Especially for children; convulsions; clonic and tonic spasms, with pale and yellowish complexion; distortion of the extremities; cries; frothy saliva; after the attack the child is unconscious and nearly lifeless. In women, after emotions, with sad melancholy; after confinement; painful ulcers on edge of tongue.

Crotalus horridus. Convulsions, with trembling of the limbs, without foaming at the mouth; loss of senses; indifference, seems only half alive; paleness of the face as in faintness; sensation of tight constriction of the throat.

Cuprum. Nocturnal epilepsy, or when the **fits return at regular intervals** (menses), beginning with a sudden scream; unconsciousness; loss of sensibility and throwing the body upwards and forwards; convulsions commencing at the fingers or toes or in the arms, with coldness of the hands and feet, and pallor or lividity of face; clenching the thumbs; suffocative paroxysms; frequent emission of urine; turbid urine; piercing violent screaming; difficult comprehension or stupor; convulsions of children during dentition or from retrocession of an exanthema; extreme violence of the convulsions, with pale or livid face, slow pulse (often a sign of feeble muscular action of the heart), coldness of hands and feet.

Cypripedium. **Epilepsy from reflex nervous irritation,** from exhaustion of nerve-forces; from irritability of the brain in children.

Glonoin. Epileptic fits accumulate and return daily; convulsions from cerebral congestion; stupidity and somnolence; alternate congestion of heart and head; throbbing pain in epigastrium.

Hydrocyanic acid. **Recent cases.** Sudden complete loss of consciousness and sensation; extreme coma for several hours, only interrupted by occasional sudden convulsive movements; confusion of the head and vertigo; jaws clenched, teeth firmly set, froth at the mouth, foaming large bubbles; unable to swallow; involuntary discharge of urine and fæces; upper extremities contracted and the hands clenched; unusual stiffness of the legs; spasms commencing in the toes, followed by distortion of the eyes, towards the right and upwards, afterwards general spasms; distortion of the limbs and frightful distortion of the face; trunk spasmodically bent forward; great exhaustion, prostration, and aversion to all work, mental or physical.

Hyoscyamus. Epilepsy, before the fit, vertigo; sparks before eyes; ringing in ears; hungry gnawing; during the fit, face purple, eyes projecting, shrieks, grinding teeth, urination; after attack, sopor, snoring; from grief, after emotion.

Ignatia. **Recent cases.** Convulsions return at the same hour in daytime or at night; silent stupid state, with jerking of body, partial spasms of the extremities, one limb or only certain muscles at a time. Emotional epilepsy; lassitude after the fit.

Indigo. Patient is of exceedingly timid and **melancholic** (blues) character, tired of life, feels very gloomy; flushes of heat from **abdomen to head,** with sensation as if the head were tightly bandaged around the forehead; epileptic fit begins with dizziness; epilepsy originating from plexus solaris, or from abdominal ganglia, or from a cold or fright.

Kali brom. Mental hebetude, slowness of expression, failure of

memory; confusion and heat of the head, great vertigo; dull, stupefied expression; the same languor in extremities, in fact the whole mind and body given up to lassitude, but nowhere convulsions. Still, some of our physicians found it of benefit in peripheral epilepsy from mental irritation, where it controlled the severe convulsions.

Lachesis. Epileptic convulsions, characterized by cries, falling down unconsciously, foam at the mouth, sudden and forcible protrusion of the tongue; vertigo, heavy and painful head; palpitation of heart; left side chiefly affected. Onanism or excessive sexual desire the cause of the disease.

Nux vom. Spinal epilepsy, with opisthotonos; trembling or convulsive twitchings of the limbs; involuntary defecation and urination; rigidity of the limbs; pressure on solar plexus renews the attack.

Opium. Nocturnal epilepsy; continued stertorous breathing; respiration deep, unequal; cyanotic face, or red, bloated, distorted; deep, comatose sleep; suffocative paroxysms during convulsive state.

Œnanthe crocata. Epileptiform convulsions, followed by deep sleep or coma; convulsions with vertigo, madness, nausea, vomiting, unconsciousness, eyeballs turned up, pupils dilated, lockjaw; **convulsions** with deathlike syncope; epilepsia nocturna.

Plumbum. Heaviness and numbness of the legs before the spell; swollen tongue; after the fit consciousness returns only slowly and symptoms of paralysis remain; chronic cases with earthy color of face, stupor and debility after fit; periodicity.

Silicea. Nocturnal epilepsy, especially **about the time of the new moon**; chronic cases (after calc.); before the attack; feeling of great coldness of the left side of the body, shaking of the left arm; slumber with starting. The spasms spread, undulating from the solar plexus up towards the brain; violent screaming, groaning, tears drop out of his eyes, foam before the mouth; afterwards, warm perspiration, slumber, paralysis of the right side. Exalted susceptibility to nervous stimuli, with an exhausted condition of the nerves; abdominal epilepsy.

Stannum. **Helminthiasis or genital orgasm.** Epilepsy, with tossing of the limbs; clenching of the thumbs; pale face, opisthotonos unconsciousness.

Stramonium. Epileptiform spasms; thrusting the head continually in quick succession to the right; continual rotary motion with the left arm; pain in the pit of stomach; obstinate constipation; deep snoring sleep; **risus sardonicus**; pale worn-out appearance, with a stupid friendly look; afraid of being alone; convulsions affecting the upper more than the lower extremities; also isolated groups of muscles.

Sulphur. Whenever some dyscrasia lurks in the system, or its outward symptoms were suppressed; chronic epilepsy, before the spell; crawling and running as from a mouse down the back and arms, or up the leg to the right side of the abdomen; after the convulsions, soporous sleep and great exhaustion.

Tarantula. Hystero-epilepsy; sensation of dizziness before the fit, followed by convulsions and great præcordial anguish.

Viscum album. Epilepsy, with constant vertigo, even when in bed; feeling as if the whole vault of the skull would be raised up; muscles of the face in constant agitation.

Zincum. Cerebral epilepsy; symptoms felt mostly during rest; aggravation after dinner and towards evening; twitching in various muscles; the whole body jerks during sleep.

Zizea aurea. Spasmodic movements of the muscles of the face and extremities; epilepsy.

Epilepsy from abuse of alcohol: camph., asafœt., arn., nux v. **Gouty**: colch., nux v. From **onanism**: calc. carb., nux v., plumb., sulph. From **sexual influence**: kali brom. **Congenital**: bell., ver. alb. **Periodical**: ars., nux v., tarant. **Chronic**: caust., nux v., kali bichr., rana bufo, tarant., salamander, plumb., gall., gels., æsc. hip. **Recent**: hydrocyan. ac., cupr., ign., glon., nux v., bell., asterias, op., calc. carb. **During sleep**: op., calc. carb., ign., aur., ars., sep., sulph. **Syphilitic**: iod., kali iod., merc. iod., mez. **Testicular**: thuj., rhod., puls., zinc., nux v., tereb., clem., nitr. ac., cocc. **Uterine**: cimicif., strych., plat., arg. nitr., ign., puls., sulph., con., sabin., aur., nux v. **Abdominal**: calc., sil.

EPISTAXIS.

§ 1. Principal remedies: 1, acon., aloes, arn., ars., bell., bry., chin., croc., merc., n. vom., puls., rhus, sulph.; 2, amb., cann., carb., v., cin., elaps., erig., ferr., gran., kreas., led., millefol., sabin., sec., sep., sil., ter.

For **hæmorrhage** from the nose: 1, acon., chin.; 2, arn., bell., chin., elaps., merc., puls., rhus, sec.

§ 2. If caused by **tendency of blood** to the head, give: 1, acon., bell., chin., croc., con.; or, 2, alum., cham., graph., rhus.

If occurring during a **cold**: ars. or puls.

In affecting children who have **worms**: cin. or merc., tereb.

For females who **menstruate scantily**: puls., or sec., or sep.

If the menses be too **profuse**, give: acon., calc., croc., sabin.

With **amenorrhœa**: bry., puls., or sep.

For **debilitated** persons, in consequence of loss of blood, etc.: 1, chin. or sec.; or 2, carb. v., cin., ferr.

If in consequence of being **stimulated** by spirits: n. vom., or acon., bell., bry.

If caused by **bodily exertions**: arn., rhus, or, bry., calc., puls., sulph.

Epistaxis after a **blow, contusion,** requires: arn., elaps.

§ 3. For the **disposition** to epistaxis, give: calc., carb. v., sep., sil., or sulph.

§ 4. **Aconite.** Copious epistaxis, with fulness of the head.

Ammon. carb. Epistaxis as often as he washes his face with cold water; bleeding of the nose after dinner.

Aloes. Nosebleed in bed after waking up.

Argentum. With crawling and tickling sensation in the nose.

Arnica. Preceded by a sensation of crawling in the nose and forehead.

Belladonna. Blood flows freely, even from both nostrils, drop by drop.

Bryonia. After being overheated, or in anæmia.

Carbo veg. Frequent and continued nosebleed, especially in the morning and forenoon, or when pressing at a stool; great paleness of the face during and after bleeding.

China. Nosebleed in anæmic persons, with fainting.

Cocculus. During pregnancy, with hæmorrhoidal disposition.

Conium. After sneezing.

Crocus. The blood is black, thick, stringy, and curdled. Epistaxis in overgrown delicate children, chronic, obstinate, fatiguing, with fainting spells.

Erigeron. With rush of blood to the head, red face, and fever.

Kali carb. Every morning at 9 o'clock.

Indigo. With dry cough.

Mercur. Blood hangs down like black icicles after coagulating in nose.

Puls. Suppressed or scanty menses.

Rhus. At night or when stooping.

Sepia. During pregnancy, with portal congestion, leaving the patient very weak.

Secale. Epistaxis, with great prostration and drawn features.

Compare Hæmorrhages; Congestions of the Head; Catarrh; Menstrual Difficulties; Debility; Heat, Ill Effects of; Worn out; Injuries, etc.

EPITHELIOMA.

See Tumors.

Stationary period: phos., sep., sil., thuj. **Painful stage**: apis, ars., bell., cham., merc. **Ulcerative stage**: apis, ars., bell., phos., sep., sil., thuj.

EPULIS, tumor of gums.

See Tumors. Calc. carb., graph., merc. iod., sil., sulph.

ERECTIONS.

Turgescence of the penis or clitoris.

Absence of: *lyc.*, agn., lach., magn., caust., con., graph., hep., kali. **Too short**: *con.*, calc., magn. aust., **Without venereal desire**: *phosph. ac.*, ambr., cann., eug., fluor. ac., galv., lach., mgs, sabad., sen. **Painful**: *canth.*, *nux. vom*, *thuj.*, alum., bor., cann., hep., ign., kali, lact., merc., mosch., natr., nitr. ac., sabad. **Too easy**: lyc., nux v., phosph., sabin. **Too weak**: agar., bar., hep., lyc., sel., sulph. **Too strong**: *zinc.*, canth., kreas., phosph., puls., sab., tar. **Too often**: cann., canth., chin., graph., natr. mur., nitr. ac., nux v., phosph., plat., puls., rhus, thuj., zinc. **Insufficient**: con., mgs. austr. **In the morning**: *nux v.*, ambr., brom., caps., cimex, lact., phosph., thuj. **At night**: *canth.*, *merc.*, *natr.*, *natr. mur.*, puls., zinc.; alum., aur., fluor. ac., ginseng, nitr. ac., ol. an., plat., plumb., rhus, staph., thuj. **With toothache**: mez. **With desire for stool**: thuj. **During stool**: ign. **In the evening**: cinn., phosph.

ERGOTISM.

Raphania: acon., bell., colch., hyosc., op., plat., *solan. nigr.*, stram., rhus, or especially when gangrene sets in: ars., chin., euphorb., sil.

ERUPTION.

Alternating with asthmatic attacks: calad., rhus.

White: graph, lyc., ars., bry. **Nodosities or tuberosities**: ant., calc., caust., dulc., hep., magn. c., rhus. **Burning**: amb, ars., bell., bry., caps., carb. veg., caust., hep., kreas., lyc., merc., mez., ranunc., rhus, sil., staph, viola tric. **Brown**: cann., nitr. ac., phosph., phosph. ac., **Callous**: ant., graph., ran. **Confluent**: agar., cic., hyosc., val., ph. ac., tart. **Smarting**: caust., lach., led., merc., oleand., ph. ac., ran., sulph.

Painful tearing: calc., lyc., mez., sep., sil., staph., sulph. **With desquamation**: amm., amm. mur., bell., clem., cupr., led., merc., mez., phosph., sep., sil., staph. **Painful**: ant., clem., cupr., dulc., hep., lyc., magn. m., merc., ph. ac., puls., sep., sil., ver. **With excoriation**: arg., graph., hep., mang., ph. ac., spig., zinc. **Gangrenous**: ars., elat., lach., sec.; bell., sil., camph., carb. veg., mur. ac., ran., sab. **With fissures**: graph., lyc., petr., sars., sep., sulph.; alum., calc., cycl., hep, lach., merc., puls., rhus, sil. **Like milletseeds**: agar., ars., led., cocc., val. **Granulated**: graph., hep., carbo veg., natr. m., ph. ac. **In groups**: calc., rhus, ph. ac., agar., ran., ver. **Lancinating**: ars., bar., clem., hep., led., magn. c., natr. m., plat., ran., rhus, sep. **Yellowish**: lach., merc., kreas., sep., agar., ars., cic., euphorb., natr. ac. **Blackish**: ars., bry., lach., rhus, sec., sil., bell. **Purulent**: ars., cic., lyc., merc., rhus, sep., staph., thuj. **Pustular**: ant., ars., merc., puls., rhus, sulph., tart., thuj. **Repercussion**: bell., bry., dulc., graph., hep., ip., ph. ac., puls. **Round**: dulc., phosph. **Gnawing**: ars., graph., merc., petr., rhus, sil., staph., sulph. **Bleeding**: calc., dulc., merc., sulph., ver. **Oozing**: calc., carb. veg., cic., clem., graph., hep., merc.; bov., caust., kreas., nitr. ac., petr., rhus, sel., sep., staph., viol. tr.

ERYSIPELAS.

Principal remedies: acon., *apis*, arn., bell., bry., camph., canth., euphorb., lach., puls., *rhus*, sulph.

Aconite. Intense synochal fever, with restlessness, fear of death, etc.

Ammonium carb. **Erysipelas of old people**, when cerebral symptoms are developed, while the eruption is still out; debility and soreness of the whole body; tendency to gangrenous destruction.

Anthracin. Erysipelas gangrenosa with typhoid symptoms; great pain in head and dizziness; delirium and unconsciousness; great depression and prostration; fainting and copious sweating; sleep short, unrefreshing, more like stupor.

Apis. Erysipelas, with bruised sore pain and much swelling; stinging, burning, prickling pains in the skin, which is very sensitive to the slightest touch; **erysipelas of the face and scalp**, with puffiness of the eyelids; typhoid tendency; sphacelated spots here and there; the whole eruption rather pale than deep red; chronic erysipelas, recurring periodically; apt to go from right to left.

Arnica. Phlegmonous erysipelas, with extreme tenderness and painfulness on pressure, with tendency to the formation of bullæ; the swelling hot, hard, shining, even deep red; the patient feels nervous, cannot stand pain, and feels tired as after hard work, or as if beaten.

Belladonna. Intense erysipelatous fever, accompanied by inflamed swellings, passing even into gangrene; skin imparts a burning sensation to the examining hand; phlegmonous erysipelas; tendency to attack the brain, with delirium; severe headache, furious look, violent thirst, dry tongue, parched lips, etc.; smooth and shining erysipelas on the right side of the face; tendency of inflammation to spread in streaks.

Borax. Erysipelas of the left side of the face, painful when laughing, with sensation as if covered by cobwebs.

Bryonia. **Erysipelas articulorum**, with drawing-tearing pains, increased by motion.

Cantharides. Typhoid erysipelas; **vesicular erysipelas**, with fine stinging-burning pains internally and externally, the patient being uneasy, restless, distressed, dissatisfied; unquenchable thirst, with disgust for all sorts of drinks; kidneys and bladder involved; erysipelas begins on dorsum of nose and spreads to both cheeks, but more to the right.

Comocladia. Burning on face and eyes, worse towards evening; excessive swelling of the face, with tormenting itching and swelling; corrosive itching of the head; dizziness and heaviness of the head, with shooting pains, relieved by motion.

Euphorbium. Erysipelas of head and face, with digging, boring, and gnawing pains, followed, when ameliorated, by creeping and itching of the part. Considerable swelling of the parts affected, with small vesicles discharging a rather yellowish fluid.

Graphites. Chronic disposition of the disease to return, from right to left; phlegmonous erysipelas of head and face, with burning-tingling pains; swelling and induration of lymphatics and glands; very liable to take cold from the least cold air.

Lachesis. Where the cerebral affection does not yield to bell.; bloated red face, attended with heat; headache and coldness of the extremities; one-sided tense headache, extending from occiput to eyes, with vomiting, vertigo, tendency to faint, and numbness; left side especially affected. (Bell. right.)

Ledum. Erysipelas of face and eyes from bites of insects.

Nux vomica. Gastrosis the cause of the erysipelas; burning itching all over the skin, worse in the evening; great debility, with oversensitiveness of all the senses, and irritability of temper.

Pulsatilla. **Erysipelas erraticum**; bluish, spreading rapidly, especially about buttocks and thighs; smooth skin, headache; mucous diarrhœa, nausea; neither appetite nor thirst.

Rhus radicans. Phlegmonous erysipelas, especially when it begins in the ankle and moves gradually up the leg in the deeper tissues; sometimes with very little fever.

Rhus toxicod. **Vesicular erysipelas**: itching all over, especially on hairy parts; after scratching burning; swelling and redness of the face, with partial or entire closure of the eyelids; bruised feeling in the limbs and back; tendency to attack the brain; dark bluish redness of the parts affected.

Sulphur. **Erysipelas migrans**, appearing in subsequent throes, and running its course for a longer time than usual.

Terebinthina. Erysipelas bullosum, skin red and indurated, swollen; clusters of small, flat, pale, yellow vesicles, often confluent, with large red halos, here and there turning bluish-black, showing a tendency to gangrene.

For **simple erysipelas**: acon., bell., hep., lach.

For **phlegmonous**: acon., bell., hep., lach., merc., rhus; arn., bry., carb. an., cham., graph., phos., puls., sep., sulph.; ars., bor., calc., chin., lyc., petr., zinc.

For **œdematous**: rhus, ars., apis, chin., hell., lyc., merc., sulph.

For **vesicular**: rhus, ars., bell., graph., lach., puls., ran., sep., sulph.

For **gangrenous**: ars., carb. veg., lach.; camph., mur. ac., rhus, sec., sil.

For **erratic**: puls., arn., bell., mang., sabin., sulph.

On the face: bell., graph., lach., rhus; apis, carb. an., hep., puls., sep., sulph. **On the hairy parts**: arn., ars., bell., graph., hep., rhus, sulph. On the **ears**: lach., meph. **Nose**: canth., plumb. **Mammæ**: cham., carb. an., phosph., sulph. **Genital parts**: merc., sep, sulph. **Trunk**: ars., graph., merc., puls., rhus. **Extremities**: bor., cal., graph., hep., petr., puls., rhus, zinc.

Metastasis to the brain: apis, bell., hyosc., stram.; bry., crotal., lach., merc., rhus, sulph. To **the testes**: carbo veg. To the **female sexual sphere**; bell., canth., merc., sep., stram.

ERYTHEMA.

Acon., arn., *ars.*, ars. iod., *bell.*, calc., camph., canth., chloral, crotal., crot. tig., gels., gins., graph., hydrocot., jugl. cin., kal. brom., lach., lyc., merc. dulcis, *merc. sol.*, plant., puls., rhus, sulph., sulph. ac., ter., urt., ver. vir.

Erythema, acute and febrile: acon., ars., bell., cham., graph., ign., lyc., puls., sep., sulph., ter.

Erythema intertrigo: acon., cham., chin., graph., petr., puls., sep., sulph.; bell., calc., carb. veg., caust., hep., ign., lyc., merc., nux v., ruta, sulph. ac.

Erythema intertrigo infantum: acon., cham., sulph.; bell., calc., chin., graph., ign., lyc., puls., sep.

Erythema, with copious oozing: cham., chin., hep., merc.

Erythema behind the ears; graph., lach., merc., petr., oleander; **at the anus**: carb. an. and veg., nitr. ac.; between the **thighs and genitals**: carb. veg., caust., cham., graph., lyc., merc., sep., sulph.; under the **armpit**: ars., carb. veg., mez., teucr., zinc.; of the **mammæ**: cham., graph.; **between the toes**: carb. an., graph.; slight **decubitus**: arn., chin., fluor. ac., sulph. ac.; from **marching, riding, and fatigue**: arn., carb. an.; from exposure to the **rays of the sun**: acon., camph., canth.

Erythema papulosum: acon., bell., lach., merc., rhus, sulph.

Erythema nodosum: 1, arn., bry., cepa, con., lach., nux v., rhus, sulph. ac.; 2, calc., chin., dulc., plumb., sil., sulph.; 3, ant. crud., apis, bell., copaiv., led., mez.

EUSTACHIAN TUBE, obstruction of.

1, iod., puls.; 2, graph., ham., mang., petr., sep., sulph. See Otitis.

EYES, neuralgic pains in the.

§ 1. For true **neuralgic** pains give: 1, bell., chin., hyosc., spig.; 2, asar., caust., guai., hep., par., phos. ac., plumb., thuj.

§ 2. As regards the **pains**, with or without inflammation, give:

a. For sensation as if the eyeballs were **too large**: bell., spig.; asar., caust., guai., hep., hyos., natr., natr. m., op., par., phos. ac., plumb., sen., tar., thuj.

b. For pains which increase by **contact**: bell., chin., hell., hep., sulph.; by **motion**: arn., ars., bell., bry., calc., cham., chin., hep., led., magn. aust., natr. m., n.vom., phos., ran., spig., sulph.; for **boring** pains: bis., calc., hep., kal., natr. m., spig., thuj.; **burning** pains: acon., ars.,

asar., bell., bry., calc., carb. v., coloc., croc., crotal., euphorb., lach., lyc., magn. m., merc., n. vom., phos., phos. ac., rhus, sep., spong., sulph.; aggravation by **turning the eyes**: acon., bry., caps., cupr., lyc., n. vom., puls., rhus, sep., sil., spig.; for **aching** pains: arn., bar., bell., bry., calc., carb. v., caust., chin., cin., cupr., graph., ign., lach., lyc., merc., nitr. ac., n. vom., ol. an., puls., rhus, rut., sabad., sep., spig., staph., sulph., veratr., zinc.; sensation as of a **thread** being **drawn** through the eyes: bry., ign., lach., mur. ac., par., plat., valer.; sensation as of a **foreign body** (**sand** or **dust**): acon., bell., bry., calc., carb. v., chin., cin., con., graph., ign., merc., natr. m., nitr. ac., phos., puls., spig., sulph., sulph. ac., thuj.; **pressing-down** pains: aur., cann., bell., oleand., par., puls.; pressure from **within outward**: acon., asar., bell., bry., cann., canth., caust., con., dros., guai., ign., led., magn. arct., n. vom., par., puls., ran., rhus, spig., val.; **stitches** from **within outward**: calc., cocc., dros., natr., sil., sulph.; **pressure** from **without inward**: agar., anac., aur., bis., chin., phos. ac., spig., zinc.; **stitches** from **without inward**: arn., bell., phos.; **feeling of coldness in the eyes**: alum., amm., berb., calc., con., kal., lyc., magn. arct., par., plat.; **beating** pains: acon., ars., bell., bry., calc. (cham., cocc.), ign., magn. aust. (phos.), petr.; **pinching** pains: croc., nitr. ac.; **bone-pains** in the cavities: aur., hep., merc., natr. m., nitr. ac., phos., phos. ac., rhus, staph., sulph.: **tearing** pains: ars., bell., bry. (cham., chin., colch., con.), kal., led., lyc., magn. c. (merc.), n. vom. (puls.), sen., sil., sulph., zinc.; **scraping** pains: ars., lyc., puls., rhus; **cutting** in the eyes: bell., calc., canth., coloc., kal., lyc., merc., mur. ac., puls., rhus, spig., sulph., veratr.; pains as if **sore** or **excoriated**: alum., arn., bar., bry., carb. v., croc., euphr., iod., kal., lyc., magn. aust., natr. m., nitr. ac., n. vom., phos., sep., sil., staph., sulph.; **feeling of heaviness** in the eyes: bell., calc., natr., plat., sep.; **tension** in the eyes: acon., aur., calc., led., lyc., natr. m., phos., sulph. ac.; **stitching** pains: ars., bell., bry., calc., coloc., con., dig., euphr., graph., hep., lyc., merc., nitr. ac., phos., puls., sen., sep., spig., thuj., val., veratr.; feeling as if **bruised**: arn., bry., chin., cupr., hep., lyc., n. vom., rhus, sulph., veratr.

FAVUS.

Constitutional treatment is of the highest importance, but as therapeutical hints might be given:

Arsenicum. The scalp is found perfectly dry and rough, covered with dry scales and scabs, extending sometimes even over the forehead, face, and ears (arsen. iod.).

Bromine. Malignant scaldhead, oozing profusely; where the skin is dry, extreme tenderness of the scalp; unbearable fetor of the discharge.

Calc. carb. Scabs are thick, and cover a quantity of thick pus; the scabs are large, even one half of the entire scalp being covered with a single scab; eruption spreading to the face; thick scabs, bleeding when picked, itching slightly.

Clematis. Eruption on occiput, extending down the neck, moist, sore, with crawling and stinging itching; often drying up in scales; itching worse when getting warm in bed, and but temporary relief by scratching.

Cornus circinata. Dry or moist eruption. Scrofulosis, with

dry spasmodic cough, or tedious chronic cough, with mucous expectoration.

Graphites. Exudation of clear glutinous fluid, forming moist dirty scabs, matting hair together; itching on the scalp.

Jacea. Think incrustations, pouring out a large quantity of thick yellow fluid, which agglutinates the hair.

Lappa major (Arctium lappa). Scalp covered with a grayish-white crust, and most of the hair disappeared; eruption spreading over head, face, and neck; moist foul-smelling eruption on the head of children; swelling and suppuration of the axillary glands.

Mezereum. Head covered with a thick leathery crust, under which pus collects and mats the hair; dry eruption on the head, with intolerable itching, as if the head were in an ant's nest. White, scaly, peeling off eruption on the scalp, extending over forehead and temples.

Oleander. Biting itching on the scalp, as if from vermin; worse back part of head and behind ears; better when first scratching it, followed by burning and soreness; worse evenings when undressing; humid, scaly, biting, itching eruption, especially on the back part of head.

Psorinum. Moist, suppurating, fetid eruption, or dry eruption; hair dry, lustreless, tangles easily; averse to having head uncovered; wears a fur cap even in hottest weather.

Staphisagria. Yellow, moist, offensive scales; falling out of the hair; humid, itching, fetid eruption on occiput, sides of the head, and behind ears; scratching changes the place of itching, but increases the oozing.

Vinca minor. Spots on scalp, oozing moisture, matting the hair together; the hair falls out on single spots, and white hair grows on it.

FEVER, Catarrhal and Rheumatic.

§ 1. The principal remedies are: 1, *acon.*, ars., bell., *bry.*, cact., caust., cham., *chin.*, dulc., *gels.*, *merc.*, *n. vom.*, puls., rhus, stict., sulph.; 2, arum. arn., asclep., bapt., camph., coff., ipec., phos., sabad., sang., sil., spig., squill., stann., verat.

§ 2. For violent ACUTE FEVER: 1, acon., bell., bry., cact., cham., gels.; 2, ars., coff., eupat., ign., merc., puls., rhus, squill., stict.

If the fever should be light, or if it **abates**, use: 1, chin., dulc., n. vom., puls., rhus; 2, arn., ipec., phos., seneg., verat.

For PROFUSE SWEATS without relief: 1, bry., chin., merc., sulph.; 2, cact.? eupat.? verat. vir.?

For VIOLENT PAINS: 1, acon., ars., cham., coff., ign.; 2, gels., merc., puls., sulph.

§ 3. For CATARRHAL ailments after fever: 1, sulph., phos., seneg., stann., stict.; 2, ars., bry., dulc., eupat., merc., puls., senec., sil., squill.

For RHEUMATIC AFFECTIONS: 1, cimicif., cact., caust., chin., gels., iris, sil., sulph.; 2, hep., lach., phytol., verat. vir.

§ 4. Compare Bronchitis, Rheumatism, Sore Throat, and the different fevers, etc.

FEVER, Enteric.

See Typhoid.

FEVER, Gastric and Bilious.

§ 1. Principal remedies: 1, acon., bapt., bell., bry., cham., cocc., corn., ipec., iris., lept., merc., n. vom., pod., puls.; 2, ant., asclep., cact., cimicif., coloc., dig., gels., hell., hydr., rhus, squill., tart., verat.; 3, apoc. and eupat. per., gran.? hedeom.? phytol.? triost.? sulph.

§ 2. As regards the varieties of fever, give:

When the GASTRIC symptoms are predominant: 1, ipec., iris, n. vom., pod., puls.; 2, ant., bry., coloc., corn., dig., eupat., gels., rhus, sulph., tart., verat.; 3, bell., cimicif., helon., daphn., squill.

When the BILIOUS symptoms: 1, acon., bry., cham., chin., cocc., corn., iris, lept., n. vom., pod., puls.; 2, ars., coloc., eupat., daph., dig., gran., ipec., jugl., sulph.

When the MUCOUS symptoms: 1, bell., chin., dig., merc., puls., rhus; 2, ars., cham., cin., dulc., ipec., n. vom., rhab., spig., sulph.

When WORM symptoms: 1, cic., cin., merc., sil., spig., sulph.; 2, apoc. and., acon., dig., euphorb., hyosc., gels., n. vom., sabad., stann., stram., teucr., val.

§ 3. According to the character of these fevers, give:

When INFLAMMATORY: bell., bry., cact., cham., gels., merc., puls., tart., verat. vir.; acon. is only indicated when bilious symptoms are present, never by purely gastric symptoms.

When the character of the fever is TYPHOID (febris gastrica nervosa): 1, bell., bry., cocc., rhus, verat.; 2, ars., bapt., carb. v., chin., corn., hyosc., iris, lept.

When PUTRID, use: ars., bapt., carb. v., chin., gels., merc., mur. ac., phos. ac., rhus, sulph., sulph. ac.

§ 4. As respects causes, give:

a. For GASTRIC fever, arising from **indigestion**: 1, ipec., puls.; 2, ant., bry., n. vom., sulph., tart.

b. From **chagrin or anger**: 1, cham., coloc.; 2, acon., bry., chin., n. vom., staph. If the patient had used much chamomile tea, give puls.

c. From a **cold**: acon., bell., bry., cham., ipec., merc., n. vom., puls., sulph.

d. From swallowing **cold water, ice, or acids**: 1, ars., puls.: 2, lach., natr. m., sulph., sulph. ac.

§ 5. Particular indications:

Aconite. When bilious symptoms prevail, such as: Yellow coating on the tongue, bitter taste in the mouth and of food and drink, except water; burning thirst; bitter eructations, bitter, greenish or slimy vomiting (vomiting of ascarides); distension of the hypochondria; painfulness of the region of the liver, with stitches and pressure; **suppressed** stool, or small frequent stools, with tenesmus; **red, scanty** urine; **dry heat**, with full frequent pulse, sleeplessness, and restlessness; moaning, quarrelsome, vehement disposition. (Compare bry., cham.)

Belladonna. The tongue is coated yellowish or white, thick coating; aversion to drink and food, sour taste of the mouth from rye bread; vomiting of sour, bitter, or slimy substances; slimy diarrhœa;

dry heat, especially about the head, with thirst, alternating with chills; anguish, restlessness, suspicious or whimsical mood, violent headache as if everything would fall out at the forehead; dry mouth; difficult deglutition; sopor in the daytime, sleepless nights, etc. (Compare cham. and merc.)

Bryonia. Dry brownish-yellow tongue; putrid smell from the mouth; bitter taste, especially after sleeping, or pappy, insipid, or foul taste; great desire for wine, sour drinks, or coffee, with aversion to solid food; nausea, accumulation of mucus in the stomach, frequent desire to vomit, or real vomiting of bile, especially after drinking; stitches in the head, in the pit of the stomach, or side, in the extremities, especially when coughing or walking; pressure and tension in the pit of the stomach, especially after eating; constipation; watery, clear or yellowish urine, with yellowish sediment; violent heat, with burning thirst, or chilliness and shuddering over the whole body, with redness (and heat) of the face; vehement disposition; great debility; dulness of the head with vertigo, etc. (Compare acon., cham., nux vom.)

Chamomilla. Red and chapped or yellowish-coated tongue; bitter taste of the mouth, and of food; fetid smell from the mouth; loss of appetite, nausea, or bitter or sour eructations and vomiting; great anguish, tension, and pressure in the region of the stomach, hypochondria, and especially in the pit of the stomach; flatulent colic, with tearing pains and distension of the abdomen: constipation, or diarrhœic, greenish stools, or sour diarrhœic stools mixed with fecal matter and mucus resembling stirred eggs; yellowish urine, with flocculent sediment; hemicrania; pains in the limbs; great nervousness, with restlessness and moaning, or vehement disposition; asthma; heat, especially of the face and eyes, with red cheeks (sometimes only on one cheek), or heat mixed with shivering and the hair standing on end; sleeplessness with restlessness, or restless sleep with anxious dreams, starting, etc. (Compare acon., bell., nux v., puls.)

China. Remittent fever, when the remission is marked, prostration considerable, the tongue not deeply loaded; pulse shows great fluctuations; during the fever full but compressible, in the remission weak and thready; humming in ears, accompanied by a sense of tightness across vertex or with a sense of rumbling through occiput.

Cocculus. Yellow-coated tongue; loathing of food; dry mouth, with or without thirst; fetid eructations and desire to vomit; painful fulness of the stomach, with difficult breathing; constipation, or soft stools with burning at the anus; great debility, with sweat on taking the least exercise; headache, especially in the forehead, with vertigo, etc. This remedy is frequently suitable after abuse of chamomile.

Ipecacuanha. Yellow coating on the tongue, with dry mouth; loathing of food (especially greasy things), with desire to vomit; fetid odor from the mouth; bitter taste in the mouth, and of food; nausea, with regurgitation of the ingesta, and vomiting of undigested food; pressure and painful fulness in the pit of the stomach; colic; diarrhœic, yellowish stools, or fetid putrid stools; pale yellowish color of the skin; headache, especially in the forehead; febrile heat, with thirst or shiverings. (Compare n. vom. and puls.)

Mercurius. Moist tongue, coated white or yellowish; dry and burning lips; nauseous, foul, or bitter taste; nausea, with desire to

vomit, or vomiting of mucus and bitter substances; painfulness of the hypochondria, pit of stomach, or around the umbilicus, especially at night, with anguish and restlessness; sleepy in the daytime, **wakeful at night**; peevish irritable mood; chills alternating with heat; **burning** thirst, sometimes with aversion to beverage, etc. (Compare bell.)

Nux vom. Dry and white, or yellowish-coated tongue, especially towards the root; burning thirst, with burning in the throat; bitter or foul taste, bitter eructations, constant nausea, especially in the open air; desire to vomit, or vomiting of undigested food; cardialgia, with aching pain; painful pressure and tension in the whole region of the stomach and hypochondria; spasmodic colic, with pinching and rumbling in the umbilical region; constipation, with frequent, but ineffectual urging to stool, or with small, diarrhœic, slimy, or watery stools; aching pain in the forehead, with vertigo; angry, vehement, peevish, hypochondriac mood; great debility and languor; red and hot, or yellowish and livid face; heat, mixed with chills or shuddering; bruised feeling in the limbs; aggravation of the symptoms towards morning, etc. (Compare acon., bry., cham., ipec., and puls.)

Pulsatilla. Whitish mucous coating on the tongue; flat, pappy, or bitter taste, especially after swallowing; eructations tasting of the food which one had just eaten, or bitter eructations; aversion to food, especially to fat and meat, with desire for sour or spirituous drinks; waterbrash; regurgitation of the ingesta; nausea, great desire to vomit; vomiting of slimy and whitish, bitter and greenish substances, or sour substances; vomiting of undigested food; pressure in the pit of the stomach, with difficult breathing; constipation or diarrhœic, white, slimy, or bilious or greenish stools, or stools resembling stirred eggs; hemicrania; frequent chills, with absence of thirst; or dry heat and thirst; alternate pale and red face, or one cheek is red and the other pale; sad mood, with whining, moaning, and restlessness. (Compare cham., ipec., and n. vom.)

§ 6. We may likewise use:

Antimonium. In consequence of indigestion, with loss of appetite, loathing of food, nausea, and desire to vomit; the ailments not having yielded to ipec. or puls.

Baptisia. Weak and tremulous feeling; pulse quick, full, and soft; internal and external heat, with thirst; chilly all day; whole body feels sore; heat at night, preventing sleep; headache and tendency to delirium; tongue yellowish brown in the centre, and red at the edges; constipation, alternating with diarrhœa; loss of appetite and great thirst; urine high-colored.

Colocynth. Bilious fever, with cardialgia, spasmodic colic, and diarrhœic stools, which come on again after eating ever so little, cramps in the calves, etc. Cham., bry., n. vom., or puls. were unable to effect a change.

Cornus. Flushes of heat and coldness in alternation; dull headache, with aching pains in the eyeballs; rumbling of wind in the bowels; stitches in the chest and under the scapula; sense of debility and fatigue; nausea, aversion to meat and bread, loss of appetite, griping pains in the bowels; dark, green, thin, and very offensive stools, with copious emission of very offensive flatus.

Digitalis. Nausea early on rising; bitter taste in the mouth; thirst; slimy vomiting, diarrhœic stool, and great debility.

Eupatorium perf. Chilliness, with excessive trembling, aching in the bones, and soreness of the flesh, with nausea, followed by burning fever; alternate chilliness and flashes of heat, vomiting at every draught; jaundiced color; thick yellowish fur on the tongue; intense headache, especially in the occiput; fulness and tenderness in the hepatic region, with stitches and soreness on moving or coughing; urine scanty and dark-colored; profuse bilious watery stools, with nausea and severe colic, prostration, and relaxation.

Gelsemium. Complete loss of muscular power, marked exacerbation of the fever towards night, and decline of the heat without perspiration towards morning; heaviness of the head, with vertigo and blindness, loss of appetite, with bitter taste; large, deeply bilious stools, asthenia, and stupor.

Iris ver. Chills over the whole body, although abundantly covered; fever, with muttering delirium and bilious diarrhœa.

Leptandria. Great lassitude; tendency to shiver, with sore and lame feeling; stupor, heat, and dryness of the skin; dark, fetid, tarry, or watery stools, mixed with bloody mucus and an icterode condition.

Podophyllum. Backache before the chill, delirium and loquacity during the hot stage, with forgetfulness afterwards of all that passed; violent headache, with excessive thirst during the fever; sallowness of the skin; headache, alternating with diarrhœa; putrid taste; fulness and twisting pains in the hepatic region; bilious stools.

Rhus. Great debility, delirium, putrid diarrhœa, dry tongue, thirst, and typhoid spmptoms.

Squilla. The disease is accompanied with pleuritic stitches, and neither acon. nor bry. helps.

Tartarus. In children, especially when catarrhal symptoms occur at the same time, with loose cough, profuse secretion of mucus, and difficulty of breathing.

Triosteum. Autumnal fevers; bilious headache with the fever, and bilious vomiting.

Veratrum. Great debility after a stool, with fainting; profuse cold sweat, also with every stool, yellowish color of the skin, dry tongue, or tongue coated yellowish or brown; sudden sinking of vital forces.

§ 7. For more details see Gastric derangements, Typhus, etc.

FEVER, Hectic.

§ 1. Principal remedies: ars., calc., chin., cocc., ipec., phos., phos. ac., sil., sulph.; also, bell., con., cupr., dig., fluor. ac., hell., ign., iod., kal., lach., lyc., merc., n. vom., puls., sep., stann., staph., veratr., zinc.

§ 2. For **slow nervous fever**, give: ars., chin., cocc., merc., mosch., n. vom., phos. ac., staph., veratr., or caust., cyclam., gels., ign., osmium, oxal. ac.

Hectic fevers attended with local chronic inflammations, suppurations, etc., require the remedies which correspond to the respective organic affections, principally: 1, ars., calc., chin., cocc., ipec., phos., sil., sulph.; or, 2, bell., canth., hep., lach., lyc., merc., puls.

Hectic fevers caused by **emotions**, long **grief**, **homesickness**, etc., require: phos. ac., staph.; or, ign., lach., merc., and even ars., graph.

If caused by debilitating loss of animal fluids, by depletion, sexual excesses, etc., give: 1, chin., n. vom., phos. ac., sulph.; or, 2, calc., cin., lach., staph., etc.

If coming after severe **acute** diseases, such as **typhus, cholera**, etc., give: 1, cocc., hell., hyos., phos. ac., psor.; or, 2, ars., chin., veratr.

Hectic fevers may likewise result from dyscrasia (scrofula, syphilis, etc.), or from abuse of medicinal substances, or from slow poisoning, in which case give the antidotes indicated under these respective heads.

§ 3. Particular indications.

Arsenicum. Great emaciation, with debility and palpitation of the heart; nightsweats, with hot and dry skin in the daytime; **thirst**, obliging one to drink frequently, but little at one time; restless sleep, unrefreshing, disturbed by sudden starting; constant desire to lie down; irritable and strange mood; loss of appetite, with weak digestion, etc.

Calcarea. Constant heat, with little thirst, or frequent paroxysms of flushes of heat, with anguish and palpitation of the heart, or constant shuddering, especially in the evening, with red cheeks; withering dry skin; emaciation, debility with listlessness; loss of appetite; paroxysms of anguish, in the evening; dry and short cough; great desire to be magnetized; great prostration after talking; sweat breaking out easily; great apprehensions about one's health; slow, weak digestion, nightsweats, etc.

China. Pale complexion and sunken cheeks and eyes; great listlessness; dry and flaccid skin; sleeplessness or restless sleep, unrefreshing, with anxious dreams; loss of appetite, with desire for dainties, or great hunger, even voracious, with weak digestion; ill-humor, malaise, distended abdomen, and other ailments after eating; frequent sweats, especially at night; frequent diarrhœic stools, even with discharge of undigested food.

Cocculus. Great debility and trembling after the least exertion; frequent flushes of heat, especially in the face; blue margins around the eyes; dry mouth; loss of appetite; oppression of the chest, with orgasm of the blood and anguish, great **sadness**; sudden starting from sleep, and anxious dreams; frequent nausea; sweat easily breaks out during motion; bland temper.

Ipecacuanha. Dry and extremely troublesome heat, especially in the evening, with thirst; great restlessness, burning in the palms of the hands and nightsweats; parchment-like skin; **desire for dainties** only; very listless; out of breath after the least motion, etc.

Phosphorus. Dry cough, with short and oppressed breathing; chilliness towards evening followed by dry heat; **debilitating diarrhœa**; exhausting **clammy nightsweats**; emaciation, debility, etc.

Phosphoric acid. Sad oppressed mood; taciturn, listless; the hair turns gray; febrile heat in the evening, with anguish and accelerated pulse; debilitating sweats in the morning, etc.

Silicea. Pale livid complexion; dry short cough; emaciation; loss of appetite; shortness of breath; debility, especially in the joints; febrile heat in the evening or morning, etc.

Sulphur. Febrile heat, especially towards evening, with sharply circumscribed redness of the cheeks (especially the left cheek); dry skin, with thirst; thin pale face; dry or diarrhœic and slimy stools;

short oppressed breathing; palpitation of the heart; sweat towards morning; debility, tired feeling in the limbs, with heaviness, dry cough, etc.

Compare Pulmonary Phthisis, Laryngeal Phthisis, Tubercles, etc.

FEVERS, Inflammatory.

Synocha, Synochus, etc.

§ 1. The principal remedies for inflammatory fevers, or acute fevers with local inflammations, are: 1, acon., bell., bry., hyos., merc., n. vom., phos., puls., rhus; 2, ars., can., cham., kal., lyc., nitr., sulph., veratr.; 3, chin., chinin., coccul., coloc., coff., hep., ipec., lach., mez., natr. m., nitr. ac., op., phos., sec., sep.

§ 2. For **simple synochal fevers we use**: 1, acon.; 2, bell., bry.; 3, ars., cham., hyos., merc., puls., rhus, sulph.

If they assume a typhoid character, with symptoms of cerebral irritation, the following remedies are required: 1, bell., bry., hyos., op., rhus; or, 2, cham., coccul., n. vom., phos. ac., stram., and others.

See Typhus; also, Typhus Putridus.

§ 3. If these fevers should be attended by symptoms of **meningitis, pleurisy, pneumonia**, violent **pains** in the **stomach, enteritis, etc., acute cutaneous eruptions, vomiting, diarrhœa**, etc., give the remedies indicated under these respective heads.

§ 4. In every local inflammation, no matter what organ is affected, aconite is the principal remedy when the fever is violent, with thirst, dry burning heat, and a hard (full or not full) pulse; acon. should be continued until the inflammatory pulse is subdued. Very sensitive persons sometimes require the alternate use of coffea and acon.

§ 5. Particular indications:

Aconitum. **Burning heat**, sometimes preceded by chills or shuddering; burning **thirst**; dry and **burning skin**; bloated **hot** and **red** face, or **red spots** on the cheeks; or **redness of face**, which alternates with **paleness**, especially when the patient raises himself; red, inflamed, and painful eyes; sleeplessness; restlessness, **agonizing tossing about**, sometimes attended with anguish, dread of death, screams; full and **hard** or **subdued** pulse; violent stitching or aching and beating pain in the head; vertigo on raising the head; nightly delirium; dry lips and mouth; clean and moist tongue; hurried stuttering speech; dark-red urine; oppression of the chest, with short, anxious, hurried breathing: stitches in the chest or sides: short cough; **palpitation** of the heart; pains in the limbs. (Compare bell., bry., cham.)

Belladonna. Internal and external heat, with **dark-red face and eyes**; burning thirst, with aversion to drink, or constant desire to drink without ability to do so; moist (and clammy) skin; **sleepiness in the daytime, sleeplessness at night**; or restless sleep with **sudden starting**, twitching of the limbs, **loss of consciousness**, muttering, grasping at flocks, or screams and convulsions, or **furibund delirium**, frightful visions, desire to escape from bed; obstinate and malicious; **hot head**; violent headache, especially in the forehead, as if everything would issue through the forehead; **dilated pupils**; furious and wandering look; **photophobia**; dry mouth and lips; **ulcerated corners** of the mouth; hurried and indistinct speech; **sore throat**, with difficulty of swallowing; cough, with headache and redness of the face;

scanty yellow urine; stitching pains in the limbs; **red spots** on the skin. (Compare acon., cham., merc.)

Bryonia. Great heat or chill, with chattering of teeth, either one or the other symptom, attended with **redness** and **heat** of the **head** and **face**; **nightsweat**, especially towards morning; unquenchable thirst, sometimes followed by vomiting; drowsiness, with sudden starting, screams, and delirium, as soon as the patient closes his eyes; **delirium** day and **night**; irritable mood or apprehensions on account of his illness, dread of death; taciturn; restless, tossing about, grasping at flocks; **great** and **general debility**; hard, full, and hurried pulse; stupefying headache, with vertigo on raising the head; dulness of hearing and sight; dry lips; pressure in the pit of the stomach; constipation; dry cough, with pain in the pit of the stomach; stitches in the chest or side; tearing or stitching pains in the limbs. (Compare acon., bell., cham., nux vom.)

Camphora. After a chill of congestive appearance flying shooting pains all over, bluish lips and fingers; distended veins; rapid breathing; heat, trembling, stupor.

Chamomilla. Internal and external heat, sometimes preceded by a chill; or heat in the face and eyes, with red cheeks, or only one cheek being red; burning thirst, with burning from the mouth to the stomach; sleeplessness, with restlessness and tossing about; or sleep with anxious dreams and sudden starting; great restlessness and anguish; hemicrania; vertigo on raising the head, with darkness or scintillations before the eyes and fainting turns; red and cracked tongue; **bitter taste** in the mouth and of the food: sour or bitter eructations and vomiting; **anguish**, tension and pressure in the region of the stomach and hypochondria; colic and diarrhœa; hot burning urine; tearing in the limbs, face, and head; fetid breath; distress of breathing and orthopnœa. (Compare acon., bell., nux vom.)

Gelsemium. Heat with languor and drowsiness; aching in back and limbs; little thirst; sleep interrupted by half-waking and muttering; evening or early morning crimson flush of whole face, sometimes preceded by cold hands and feet; distant objects look confused, as if outlines were shaded with some colors; eyes heavy-looking, suffused, sometimes oscillating; wants to keep very still; pulse full, frequent, not tense.

Ipecacuanha. Dainty appetite, clogged by everything; suffocative conditions, nausea; diarrhœa; hands and feet cold; dry heat without thirst; sweat variable, profuse, or absent; listlessness.

Mercurius. Chills alternating with heat, red skin; **burning thirst**, sometimes with aversion to drink; frequent full pulse, stitching and aching pains in the head; red bloated face; vertigo on raising one's self; dry and burning lips; moist tongue, or coated white or yellowish; painful sensitiveness in the region of the hypochondria, epigastrium, and umbilicus; great anguish, tossing about, sleeplessness; sleepy in the daytime; peevish and disposed to be vehement. (Compare bell.)

Nux vom. Heat, especially in the face, sometimes mixed with shuddering; dry and burning skin; hard frequent pulse; great debility and fainting turns; anguish, with palpitation of the heart and dread of death; extreme nervousness; sleeplessness or comatose

sleep; headache worse on stooping; vertigo worse on stooping; hot **red** face, sometimes accompanied with chilliness of the body; dull, dim, red eyes; **dry** and **white** tongue; thirst, with burning in the throat; aching pain in the stomach and region of the stomach; constipation; bruised feeling in the limbs; vehement, irritable mood. (Compare bry. and cham.)

§ 6. Of other remedies use:

Arsenicum. For burning heat at night, with burning in the veins; sleeplessness, with great restlessness and tossing about; anguish, with despair and dread of death; great **debility** and necessity to lie down.

China. Heat, dry mouth, parched and burning lips, red face, delirium, chill as soon as the patient uncovers himself ever so little; debility, and pains in the limbs.

Coffea. Suitable to children; for great restlessness, tossing about, nervousness, screams, weeping.

Hyoscyamus. Violent delirium, sleeplessness from nervous excitement, subsultus tendinum, grasping at flocks; red and hot face; red, staring, and sparkling eyes.

Lycopodium. Circumscribed redness of the cheeks, cerebral irritation, debility, dry and red tongue; constipation; ill-humor after sleeping; screams, headstrongness, and grumbling.

Pulsatilla. Dry heat at night, especially in the face, with heat and redness of one cheek; delirium; whining mood; no thirst, or else unquenchable thirst; tongue covered with white mucus; painfulness of the pit of the stomach; bitter taste; diarrhœic slimy stools.

Rhus t. Great heat, anguish, dry skin, stupefying headache, delirium, with desire to escape; red burning face; red, dry, and rough tongue; debility and grasping at flocks.

Sulphur. Dry, husky, scaly skin; no sweat from beginning, pulse frequent; skin, especially feet, very hot; no change from day to day; frequently useful for the ailments remaining after the use of other remedies.

Compare Bilious and Gastric Fever, Hectic Fever, Typhoid Fever, and all local inflammations.

FEVERS, Intermittent.

§ 1. Principal remedies:

1, *apis*, *ars.*, *chin.*, *eupat. p.*, ign., *ipec.*, lach., lob., *natr. m.*, *n. vom.*, *puls.*, rhus, sulph., *verat.*; 2, acon., æsc. h., ant., *arn.*, bell., *bry.*, *calc.*, *caps.*, *carb. v.*, cham., *cin.*, *ferr.*, gels., lept., op, pod., *tart.*; 3, alet. far, apoc., canth., *cocc.*, coff., corn., dros., hep., hydr., hyosc., lyc., men., merc., mez., n. mosch., *sabad.*, samb., *sep.*, staph., thuj., valer.; 4, ang., cact., ceras., chel., cimicif., chimaph., cupr., dig., hell., kal., lam., phos., tarax., verat. vir.

§ 2. *a.* For **marsh intermittent** fevers: 1, ars., chin., ipec.; 2, arn., carb. veg., cin., diad., ferr., natr. m., rhus, veratr.

b. For fevers prevailing in **damp** and **cold** seasons: calc., carb. veg., chin., lach., n. mosch., puls., rhus, sulph., veratr.

c. For fevers prevailing in **spring** and **summer**, or in the warm seasons generally: 1, ars, bell., calc., caps., cin., ipec., lach., sulph., veratr.; 2, ant., bry., carb. veg., natr. m., n. vom., puls., thuj.

d. For the **fall** intermittent: bry., chin., n. vom., rhus, veratr.

e. For **mismanaged** intermittent fevers, by large doses of quinine: 1, arn., ars., bell., ferr., ipec., lach., puls., veratr.; 2, calc., caps., carb. veg., cin., merc., natr. m., n. mosch., n. vom., sep., sulph.

§ 3. *a.* For fevers with **simple** type: 1, arn., ars., bell., bry., carb. veg., chin., cin., hyos., ign., ipec., natr. m., n. vom., puls., rhus, sulph., veratr.; 2, acon., ant., calc., caps., cham., cocc., coff., dros., ferr., hep., men., merc., mez., n. mosch., op., sabad., samb., sep., staph., thuj; val.

b. For fevers with **double** type: ars., bell., chin., dulc., graph., n. mosch., puls., rhus, stram.

c. For **quotidian** fevers: 1, acon., ars., bell., bry., caps., carb. veg., chin., cic., ign., ipec., lach., lyc., natr. m., n. vom., puls., rhus, stram., sulph., veratr.; 2, alum., cact., calc., con., diad., graph., petr., sabad., veratr.

d. For **tertian** fevers: 1, ars., bell., bry., canth., carb. veg., chin., ipec., n. vom., puls., rhus; 2, ant., arn., calc., caps., cham., cic., dros., dulc., lach., lyc., mez., natr. m., n. mosch., n. vom., rhus, sabad., staph., veratr.

e. For **quartan** fevers: 1, ars., puls., veratr.; 2, acon., arn., carb. veg., clem., hyos., ign., iod., lyc., n. mosch., puls., sabad.

f. For fevers that come on **every fortnight**: ars.

g. **Every year**: ars., carb. veg., lach.

§ 4. As regards the **period** when the fever sets in, give:

a. For **evening** fevers: 1, arn., ars., bell., bry., carb. veg., lach., nitr. ac., puls., rhus, sulph.; 2, acon., alum., calc., carb. an., carb. veg., dulc., graph., ign., ipec., led., lyc., merc., n. vom., petr., sabad., sep., staph.

b. For **night** fevers: 1, bell., carb. veg., cham., merc., n. vom., rhus, veratr.; 2, amm. m., ars., baryt., borax, calc., caps., carb. an., caust., hell., hep., nitr. ac., phosph., puls., sep., squill., staph., stram., sulph., thuj.

c. For **morning** fevers: 1, arn., bell., bry., calc., cham., lach., natr. m., n. vom., sabad., staph., veratr.; 2, ars., carb. veg., chin., con., graph., guai., hep., lyc., merc., nitr. ac., sep., sil., spig., spong., sulph., zinc.

§ 5. As regards the relation of the **stages**, give:

a. For fevers, where the **chill** and **coldness** prevail, either entirely or partially: 1, bry., canth., caps., chin., n. vom., puls., sabad., veratr.; 2, coff., diad., hyos., ipec., petr., phosph., ruta, staph.

b. When there is only **chill** and **heat**, but no sweat: 1, arn., ars., bell., bry., carb. veg., cham., dulc., ign., ipec., nitr. ac., n. vom., rhus, sulph.; 2, acon., caps., carb. an., hell., lyc., merc., phosph., phos. ac., puls., sabad., sep., spig., sulph., tart., val.

c. When there is only **chilliness** and **sweat**, but no heat: 1, caust., magn. aust., puls., rhus, veratr.; 2, amm. m., ars., bry., carb. an., lyc., sabad., sulph., thuj.

d. For mere **heat**, with little or no chill and sweat: 1, acon., bell., bry., ipec., n. vom., sabad., sil., val., veratr.; 2, ars., calc., coff., coloc., dulc., lach., lyc., op., phosph., puls., staph., sulph.

e. For **heat** and **sweat** without chill: 1, ars., caps., carb. veg., cham., coff., led., n. vom., op., phosph., rhus, stram.; 2, acon., amm.

m., bell., bry., carb. an., chin., cin., hell., hep., ign., ipec., puls., sabad., spig., staph., tart., val., veratr.

f. When the sweat prevails: 1, bell., bry., calc., chin., hep., merc., rhus, samb., sep., sulph., veratr.; 2, acon., ars., carb. veg., graph., natr. m., puls.

g. When **chill, heat,** and **sweat** exist in the same degree: 1, acon., ars., bell., bry., caps., cham., graph., ign., ipec., rhus, sabad., spong., veratr.; 2, chin., cin., hell., hep., lyc., magn. aust., nitr. ac., n. vom., phosph., puls., sabin., staph., sulph.

§ 6. As regards the **succession of the symptoms,** give:

a. When the chill comes first, then the heat: 1, acon., arn., bell., cin., hep., natr. m., n. vom., puls., rhus, spig., sulph.; 2, bry., caps., carb. veg., chin., dros., hyosc., ign., ipec., natr. m., nitr., petr., phosph., phos. ac., sabad., veratr.

b. When the heat comes first, then the chill: 1, bry., calc., caps., n. vom., sulph.; 2, bell., lyc., puls., sep., staph.

c. When **heat** and **chilliness alternate**: 1, ars., bry., calc., chin., merc., n. vom.; 2, asar., baryt., bell., coc., lyc., natr. m., phosph., phos. ac., sabad., sil., spig., sulph., veratr.

d. When the heat and chilliness exist **simultaneously**: 1, acon., ars., bell., calc., cham., hell., ign., merc., n. vom., puls., rhus, sep.; 2, anac., asar., bry., chin., ipec., lyc., nitr. ac., oleand., rhab., sabad., spig., sulph., veratr. **External heat,** internal chill: acon., ars., bell., calc., coff., ign., lach., lyc., men., nitr., n. vom., phosph., sep., sill., squill., sulph. **Internal heat,** external chill: arn., bry., chin., hell., merc., mosch., phos. ac., puls., rhus, sabad., spong., stann., veratr.

e. **Sweat** and **chill** coming **simultaneously**: 1, lyc., puls., sabad., sulph.; 2, ars., calc., led., n. vom., thuj. Sweat **after the chill,** no heat: 1, carb. an., caust., lyc., rhus, thuj., veratr.; 2, bry., caps., lyc., magn. aust., sabad.

f. **Sweat** and **heat** together: 1, bell., caps., cham., hep., n. vom., op., rhus; 2, acon., bry., chin., cin., hell., ign., ipec., merc., phosph., sabad., spig., staph., val., veratr.

g. Sweat **after the heat**: 1, ars., cham., ign., ipec., rhus, veratr.; 2, bry., carb. veg., chin., cin., coff., graph., hep., lyc., nitr. ac., op., puls., spong., staph., sulph.

§ 7. As regards the **thirst,** give:

a. For thirst **before the paroxysm**: arn., chin., eupat., puls. **During the chill**: 1, acon., bry., caps., carb. veg., cham., cin., ign., natr. m., n. vom., rhus, veratr.; 2, ant., arn., ars., calc., chin., hep., ipec., kal., natr., sulph. **After the chill** or **before the heat**: ars., chin., dros., puls., sabad., thuj.

b. **Thirst** and **heat together**: 1, acon., bell., bry., calc., cham., hep., hyos., lach., merc., natr. m., rhus, sec., sulph.; 2, caps., chin., n. vom., puls., sil., val., veratr. **No thirst** during the heat: 1, ars., camph., caps., carb. veg., chel., chin., hell., ign., ipec., men., merc., n. mosch., sabad.; 2, apis, bell., lach., n. vom., puls., rhus, samb., sep., spig., sulph., veratr.

c. Thirst **after the heat**: amm. m., chin., n. vom., op., puls., tart. Thirst **during sweat**: ars., cham., chin., hep., merc., natr., natr. m., puls., rhus, stram., veratr. Thirst **after the sweat**: lyc., n. vom., sabad.

§ 8. As regards **secondary symptoms**, give:

a. For **pains** in the **limbs**: ars., chin., bell., ign., natr. m., n. vom., rhod., rhus, veratr. For great **debility**: ars., chin., ferr., hyos., lach., lyc., merc., natr. m., n. vom., phos. ac., rhus. For **dropsical** symptoms: ars., chin., ferr., hell., stram. For **sopor** or drowsiness: bell., carb. veg., hell., hyos., lach., op., puls., rhus, tart. For great **nervous** and **mental excitement**: acon., ars., bell., bry., cham., coff., ign., lyc., n. vom., puls. For **tendency of blood** to the head (with vertigo, delirium, stupor, etc.): acon., bell., bry., camph., carb. veg., coloc., hyos., lach., n. vom., op., puls., rhus, stram., val. **Violent headache**: arn., ars., bell., chin., ign., lach., lyc., mez., natr. m., n. vom., phos., puls., rhod., rhus, sep., spig. **Gastric** symptoms: ant., ars., asa., bell., bry., cham., chin., dig., ign., ipec., natr. m., n. vom., puls., stram., sulph., tart. **Diarrhœa**: arn., ars., cham., chin., coloc., ipec., phos., phos. ac., puls., rhus, veratr. **Constipation**: ars., bry., calc., lyc., natr. m., n. vom., veratr. **Liver complaint**: ars., chin., merc., n. vom. **Affections of the spleen**: ars., cap., cham., chin., mez., n. vom. **Catarrhal symptoms** (cough, etc.): acon., bell., bry., chin., con., hep., kreas., lach., merc., n. vom., puls., rhus, sabad., spig., sulph., sulph. ac. **Oppression** of the chest and distress of breathing: acon., ant., arn., ars., bry., chin., ferr., hep., ipec., lach., n. vom., phos., puls., sep., sulph.

And when these secondary symptoms set in principally **before** the **paroxysms**, give: 1, arn., ars., carb. v., chin., ipec., natr., m., puls., rhus; 2, bell., calc., cin., hep., ign., n. vom., phos., spong., sulph.

If **during the chill**: 1, ars, bry., caps., chin., hep., ign., natr. m., n. vom., puls., rhus, veratr.; 2, arn., calc., carb. v., cin., hell., ipec., lach., merc., mez., n. mosch., sabad., sep.

If **during the heat**: 1, acon., ars., bell., carb. v., cham., ign., natr. m., n. vom., op., puls., rhus; 2, bry., calc., caps., chin., coff., dros., hyos., ipec., lach., merc., op., phos. ac., sep., sil., sulph., veratr.

If **during the sweat**: acon., ars., bry., cham., lach., merc., natr., n. vom., op., phos., puls., rhus, sep., sulph., veratr., zinc.

If **after** the paroxysm **is over**: ars., bry., carb. v., cic., coff., ign., lach., lyc., n. vom., plumb., puls., rhus, sabad., sil.

§ 9. As regards the **pulse** (a very imperfect indication in fever and ague) give:

a. For **intermittent** pulse: ars., chin., dig., lach., merc., natr. m., nitr. ac., n. vom., op., phos. ac., sec. For apparently wanting **imperceptible** pulse: acon., ars., carb. v., con., cupr., hyos., op., sec., sil., stram., tart., veratr. **Hard** pulse: acon., bell., bry., canth., hyos., iod., n. vom., phos., plumb., stram., sulph. **Small** pulse: acon., ars., bell., camph., canth., clem., cupr., dig., hyos., lach., laur., merc., n. vom., op., phos., plumb., sec., sil., stram., veratr. **Slow** pulse: bell., camph., chin., con., cupr., dig., laur., merc., op., phos., plumb., puls., rhod., rhus, samb., sec., veratr. **Hurried** pulse: acon., ars., bell., bry., coloc., hyos., iod., merc., phos., puls., sec., sil., spong., sulph. **Irregular** pulse: acon., ant., ars., bry., chin., dig., hep., kal., lach., merc., natr. m., nitr. ac., phos. ac., rhus, sec., spig., stram., val. **Full** pulse: acon., bell., bry., camph., coloc., ferr., hyos., lach., n. vom., op., phos., puls., samb., sec., sep., spong., stram., sulph., tart. **Soft** pulse: carb. v., chin., cupr., iod., plumb., stram., veratr. **Tremulous** pulse: ars., cic., con., merc., rhus, spig., stram., tart.

§ 10. **Arsenicum.** Paroxysm general, violent, and of long duration, stages distinctly developed and equally proportioned to each other or else, as is most frequently the case, one or the other stage is absent or very feebly present, generally the cold stage fails and the hot stage is all the more violent; the sweating stage absent or very copious; perspiration breaks out several hours after the hot stage and lasts for a long time. **Before the fever**, faintness, inclination to lie down, pain in abdomen and chest. During the **chill**, shuddering without thirst, worse in open air; pains in limbs, anguish, uneasiness; coldness in abdomen, pain in pit of stomach, oppression of chest, pulmonary spasms, headache; tastelessness of food, inclination to vomit. During the chill and during the heat, aggravation of symptoms, which existed before, but were of slight importance. During **the heat**, internal burning, inclination to uncover, with thirst and frequent drinking of large or small quantities of water, which often disagrees with the stomach; swelling of the face, pain in liver, redness of skin, headache, vertigo, and even delirium; drinking of cold water, even in fever, causes chilliness. During **sweat**, no relief, great thirst, buzzing in the ears. During **apyrexia**, burning sensations in different parts of the body, chiefly in chest and abdomen; watery diarrhœa, with feeling of great prostration, painfulness of the whole epigastric region, with nausea and disposition to vomit; great præcordial anguish; violent pains or lameness of extremities; tendency to dropsy or to degenerate in a remittent fever. Such as caught the **fever by the seashore.** Tertian fevers; relapsing cases of dumb ague of malarial origin.

China. Miasmatic intermittens. Before the fever nausea, headache, hunger, anguish, and palpitation of heart. Paroxysm postponing or anticipating; **chill** over whole body, increased by drinking, thirst before or after the chill, but not during the chill; internal violent chill, with icy-cold hands and feet, and congestion of blood to the head; wants to be near the stove, but it increases the chill. General **heat**, with distended veins, long lasting, which frequently sets in late after the chill; during the fever thirstlessness, or thirst for cold drink only; hunger and sleepy after eating; desire to uncover, aversion to food, or canine hunger; **profuse debilitating sweat with thirst during this stage.** All three stages are distinctly marked, and the paroxysm is of long continuance. Anticipating or postponing type, especially in cases with sallow face, sunken features, confusion of the head and impaired digestion. During **apyrexia**, great debility, loud rumbling in the head, sense of constriction from ear to ear over the vertex, great sensitiveness to currents of air, sinking at epigastrium, a feeling of emptiness without hunger, or with hunger easily appeased, contractive pain under the left lower ribs, mental depression with irritability; uneasy sleep, drowsy after a meal; dropsical symptoms; pain in liver, which is often greatly swollen; enlarged spleen; aching, stitching pains in spleen when walking slowly; pain extends in direction of long axis of spleen.

Chininum sulph. Fevers with regular type, complete intermissions. Regular paroxysm of chill at the same hour; during the chill blue lips and nails, ringing in the ears, pale face; **pain in dorsal vertebræ all down the spine on pressure**; fever-heat with fulness of head, ringing in ears, and hardness of hearing, red face, passing over into

sweat, especially in the evening, followed by profuse perspiration, especially on back and neck, when he sleeps; excessive thirst, just before and during hot stage, with dryness of mouth and fauces; pain in the region of liver and spleen on bending, taking a long breath, or coughing; lassitude and excessive prostration, with thirst, during apyrexia.

Ignatia. **Thirst only during the chill, which is relieved by external heat**; chill frequently of only the posterior part of the body, with pains in back during chill; external coldness with internal heat, or internal chill with external heat; fever, with external heat, no thirst, **nettlerash over whole body**, with intolerance of external warmth; one-sided burning heat of the face; flushes of external heat; continuous quick alternations from heat to cold; fainting during heat or sweat; very little perspiration, or only in the face; sensation as if sweat would break out, which does not follow; sweat when eating; headache, and pain in pit of stomach; great languor, deep sleep, with stertorous breathing after or during the fever; eruption on lips and corners of mouth.

Ipecacuanha. **Predominance of gastric symptoms during the paroxysm as well as during the apyrexia**; violent retching before the chill; paroxysm sets in with yawning, stretching, and a collection of saliva in mouth; chill generally of short duration, soon passing over into heat; internal chill, as if under the skin, **aggravated by hot applications**, lessened by drinking and in the open air; coldness of upper part of the body; no thirst or but little thirst during the chill, violent thirst for large quantities during the **heat**; backache, short chill, long fever, with oppression of chest, dulness of mind, and constant nausea and cough; heat all over, with alternate coldness and paleness of face; feels worse during sweat and better after it. Unequal distribution of heat during the fever, sour-smelling perspiration, more or less thirst all the time, shortness of breath, loss of appetite, and feeling of oppression in the chest; or chill and fever are severe, with little or no sweat, or a kind of sticky cold feeling of the skin. Intermittent fevers after abuse of quinine, also in beginning of irregular cases, especially if there is much nausea.

Lachesis. Thirst before the chill; general chill, with chattering of the teeth and desire for external warmth; shivering, benumbing chill, running up back to head (tertian); **chill and heat alternating and changing from place to place**; chill in the afternoon, with violent pains in limbs and pleuritic stitches, oppression of chest, and convulsive motions; violent headache during the heat, livid complexion, debility; heat, especially at night, in the hands and feet; **internal sensation of heat with cold feet**; profuse sweat; great inclination to sweat; sweat yellow and cold, or bloody and staining red. **Spring intermittents**, or after suppression in the previous fall by quinine, worse in the early afternoon; loquacity during hot stage.

Natrum mur. Hard **chill** about 11 A.M., with great thirst, which continues through all stages; chill mostly internal, hands and feet icy cold; chill begins in the feet or small of the back, blue nails, thirst, bursting headache, nausea and vomiting, sometimes stupefaction; **heat**, with **increased headache** and thirst for large quantities of water; unconsciousness or obscuration of sight, and faintishness; during the fever blisters on the lips like pearls; ulcerated corners of

mouth. Sometimes persistent vomiting precedes the chill, with great thirst during the chill, but the cold water is thrown up soon after drinking. **Sweat** relieves the headache and other pains. Paroxysms anticipating, worse in the forenoon and daytime. During **apyrexia** stitches in the liver, great languor, emaciation, sallow complexion; urine muddy, with red sandy sediment; loss of appetite; fever blisters. Intermittents after abuse of quinine, living in damp regions, or near newly-turned ground.

Nux vomica. Anticipating morning fever; **chill** at irregular hours, with aching in the limbs, gaping, no thirst, blue nails; then thirst, long-lasting fever, with stitches in the temples; **light sweat**; **apyrexia**, marked by gastric and bilious symptoms; legs feel weak, paralytic. **Congestive chills**, with vertigo, anguish, delirium, vivid visions, distended abdomen; stitches in the sides and abdomen. Irregular paroxysm, sweat, then chill, then sweat, or heat first, then chill or external heat and internal chill, or *vice versa;* constant desire to be covered, even during heat and sweat; during the chill the skin, hands, feet, and face are blue; during the heat burning in the hands, burning in the ears, red urine, headache, buzzing in the ears, distress in the chest, heat about the head and face; red cheeks and thirst during chill and heat; during sweat tingling in the skin; chilliness from every motion; keeps well covered during chill and fever.

Pulsatilla. Before the paroxysm, drowsiness all day, mucous diarrhœa. **Chill** 4 P.M., no thirst, anxiety, dyspnœa, vomiting of mucus when the chill comes on; chill in spots, now here, now there; one-sided coldness, with numbness; **heat** of face or of one hand, with coldness of the other; body hot, limbs cold; internal dry heat, without external heat; laborlike pains, sleepiness, starting when falling asleep. **Sweat** onesided, only on face and head, more at night and morning, soon ceasing after waking. During **apyrexia**, headache, nervous diarrhœa, nausea, and loss of appetite; enlarged spleen; suppression of menses or menstrual irregularities. **Quartan fever.** Long chill, little heat, and absence of thirst, none of the stages very marked, and apt to run one into another; frequently the symptoms are much mixed up, sometimes thirst present, when the hot stage is strongly marked.

Rhus tox. Before the attack, burning in the eyes, increase of mucus in the mouth, a dry teasing cough before and during the **chill**, with painful weariness of the limbs; constant chilliness as if cold water were poured on him, or as if the blood was running cold through the veins; 7 P.M., feels cold when moving; chill over the back, increased by drinking; pains in bowels or diarrhœa; **heat**, with nettle-rash, pressure and swelling at the pit of the stomach, general heat as from hot blood running through the veins; thirst, drinking little but often, or excessive heat without thirst; **sweat**, even during the heat, except on the face, with violent itching of the eruption, sour or musty, with or without thirst, sleep during sweat. Heat and sweat after chill, or chill in some parts and heat in others, or both at the same time; thirst, mostly at night, from dryness of mouth; constant restlessness, patient cannot sit quiet, or compelled to turn in bed frequently without finding an easy place; continual motion only relieves.

§ 11. **Aconite.** Recent cases, or as a good intercurrent remedy during the hot stage; violent chill and heat, especially about head and

face, with red cheeks; **cough during the fever**; anguish, palpitation of heart, pleuritic stitches, nervous excitability, ill-humor or sadness, dread of death.

Alstonia constricta. Chronic miasmatic intermittent fevers; often suppressed by quinine; general debility and great prostration, rigors, cold sweats, diarrhœa. Is apt, where not indicated, to change the type of the fever without any other effect on it.

Antimon. crud. **Much gastric disturbance**; the greatest sadness and woeful mood; **chilliness** predominates, not relieved in a warm room; violent shaking chill towards noon, with thirst (for beer), or thirstlessness; aching in forehead, bitter taste, and eructations of food taken; pain in chest, with heat and drawing in sacrum, sweat breaks out during the heat, but soon disappears and is again followed by dry heat; great desire for sleep; during apyrexia tongue thick and white; sore feeling and redness on border of tongue; constipation or diarrhœa; disgust for drink and food, desire for pickles.

Antimon tart. **Soporous intermittens.** Chilliness, as if cold water was poured over him, with gooseflesh, gaping, thirstlessness; long-lasting heat after a short chill, with somnolency and sweat on forehead, sweat follows long after heat during sleep; backache with chill; pain in chest when coughing; neither appetite nor thirst during apyrexia, but great weariness and headache.

Apis mel. Pure, uncomplicated, but non-malarial intermittent; paroxysms well-marked; quotidian fevers, without any disease in liver and spleen; intermittent fever, **chill** coming on at 3–4 P.M., beginning in front of chest or in the knees, worse in a warm room or near the stove; renewed chilliness from the slightest motion, with heat of the face and hands; **heat**, with inclination to uncover; during hot stage more or less violent headache, generally a continuous deep sleep; dry hot skin, or alternate dry and moist skin; **sweat**, light or absent, after trembling and fainting, then nettlerash; **thirst** wanting during sweat, may or may not be present during heat, always thirst during the chill. During **apyrexia** pains under short ribs, especially on left side, swollen feet, and scanty urine, great soreness of all the limbs and joints, nervous excitability, with restlessness, urticaria, sleeplessness, great oppression in chest, as though the patient would suffocate. Protracted cases.

Aranea diadema. Quotidian fevers of paludal origin; the chill occurs at precisely the same hour daily; **lasting chill**, either without any heat or sweat, or with little or short heat not followed by sweat, with great lassitude and disinclination to work; feels continually chilly, even on a hot summer day, and feels decidedly worse on wet rainy days; nocturnal toothache in upper and lower maxilla; hæmorrhage from lungs and uterus; numb feeling in the periphery of the ulnar nerve, also in the ring and small finger of both hands; gastricismus, loss of appetite, nausea, inclination to vomit, anomalies of stool, urine dark-colored, liver and especially spleen enlarged; after awhile ascites, loss of strength, laziness, irritability, or more often apathy. Great thirst during chill.

Arnica. **Congestive chills**, with hyperæsthesia of spinal cord; before the chill yawning and thirst; **chill** felt worse in the pit of the stomach; head hot, red face, drinking a great deal, no thirst during heat or sweat; internal chill with external heat; morning chills or

chill mostly in the evening, with much thirst even before the chill; bone-pains; during the **fever** constant desire to change one's position, apathy, pains in stomach, no appetite; head alone or face alone hot, body cool; great internal heat, hands and feet being cold; **sweat** and breath sour and offensive, sometimes cold. During **apyrexia** aversion to meat, headache, yellow face, bitter taste, listlessness.

Belladonna. Violent headache, with stupefaction, chill and heat alternating; coldness of the limbs, with heat of the head; shivering running down the back; continuous dry burning heat, beginning early, with red face and throbbing of the carotids, with sweat only on the head; sweat on the covered parts; no thirst or else a good deal; irritable whining mood.

Bryonia. Coldness prevails; **chill**, with external coldness of body, mostly in the evening, and frequently only on the right side; worse in the room than in the open air; dry burning **heat**, mostly internal, the blood seems to burn in the veins, with great aggravation of all the sufferings; **sweat** in short spells and only on single parts. Chill begins on the lips and tips of the fingers and toes; great **thirst** in all stages, but greatest during the heat; profuse sweat, often sour, easily excited by the least exertion, even when slowly walking in the open air, and lasts a long time; pulse full, hard, tense, and quick; headache and vertigo during the heat, or before the chill, coated tongue, bitter taste, aversion to food; nausea, desire to vomit; the patient feels best when lying upon the painful side and getting warm in bed.

Cactus grand. Regular paroxysms at 11 A.M. and 11 P.M.; severe **chilliness**, not relieved by covering; coldness in back and cold hands; **heat**, with congestion of head, flushes in the face, suppressed urine, pains in the bladder, lancinating in the heart, violent vomiting, restlessness, lasting a long time, no sweat whatever, or heat after the chill, with dyspnœa, headache, and thirst; with insensibility till midnight, then shortness of breath and inability to remain lying, followed by profuse sweat, with great thirst. After **exposure to the sun.**

Calcarea carb. **Chill** commences in the pit of the stomach, with thirst, sensation like a fixed, cold, agonizing weight, increasing with the chill and disappearing with it; mostly in the evening, yet sometimes in the forenoon; before the fever, heaviness of the head and limbs, rending pain in the joints, stretching; during the **heat** heaviness of head and limbs, stretching, pains in small of back, restlessness; during **sweat** anxiety; sweat may be clammy or only partial, most profuse on head and chest, or on the palms or feet.

Camphora. Icy coldness over the whole body, with congestions to the head and chest; chilliness, with violent shocks and viscous debilitating sweats; chill, with anxiety, with unconsciousness, clonic spasms, pale face; heat, with distension of the veins, increased by every motion; cold, clammy, exhausting sweat. **Congestive chill.**

Canchalagua. **Spring intermittents**; nausea, retching, and vomiting of mucus tinged with bile; very severe **chill**, with chattering of the teeth, and shuddering of the whole body; extreme paleness of the face, lips, and hands, which resemble the skin of a washerwoman after leaving the tub; chill repeatedly down the spine, and all over, especially in bed at night; **heat** in whole body; good appetite during apyrexia.

Cantharis. When the **urinary passages** are involved; chill in the

evening, not relieved by external warmth; chill, succeeded by thirst, without heat, running up the back; burning **heat** at night, which she does not feel; heat with thirst; sweat smells like urine.

Capsicum. **Chill** begins in back, with thirst, shuddering after drinking, lessened when walking out of doors; during the chill intolerance of noise, dulness of mind, contraction of the limbs, swelling of the spleen; during **heat** bad taste in the mouth; chilly externally, inwardly burning; in flabby mucous constitutions chill predominant; thirst in the chill or during the chill and heat, much pain in the back and limbs; slimy burning stools, a sense of mental confusion and temporary loss of memory, qualmishness of the stomach, and fulness at the epigastrium, appetite fair. **Relief by putting hot things to back during chill.**

Carbo veg. **Irregular paroxysms**, sometimes commencing with sweat, followed by chills; chill with icy coldness of the body; before the fever coldness of the feet, toothache; **heat** after or independent of the chill, flushes of burning heat; heat and sweat commingled; **thirst** during the chill, heat generally without thirst; copious **sweat**, with subsequent chill, often profuse and sour-smelling. In the **apyrexia** of such cachectic subjects, paleness, prostration, disposition to be melancholy, weakness of memory. Chill may commence in hands and feet, which are cold and livid, with tearing pains in bones of lower limbs, and desire to stretch them; **one-sided chills**; contracted, cold, cadaverous tongue and face.

Carbolic acid. Intermittent fever, proving intractable under quinine, with enlargement of spleen; chills in the open air; chilly and sleepy, though sitting in a room with a hot fire; pulse quick, feeble, intermittent; flushed face, with chills; great heat of body; copious sweat; **miasmatic fevers.**

Causticum. **Chill** more marked than other stages, and left-sided; internal chills, followed by profuse perspiration, and later heat, all during the evening.

Chamomilla. Chill and shivering generally of single parts only, with heat of others; chill and coldness of the whole body, with burning heat of the face and hot breath; burning heat in lightly covered parts, though when not covered almost cold; long-lasting heat, with violent thirst, and frequent startings in sleep; sweat during sleep, mostly on head, usually of sour odor, and with smarting sensation of skin; thirst during all stages; despair, tossing about; bilious vomiting and diarrhœa.

Cedron. **Miasmatic fevers of low marshy regions in warm seasons.** Periodicity, which is **clocklike in its regularity**; undue nervous excitement, followed by nervous depression; **chill**, with congestion to the head; hands, feet, and nose remaining icy cold; **heat** over entire body; quotidian or tertian fever, preceded by depressed spirits, dulness of the senses, and pressive headache at noon; cramps, then contracting and tearing pains in the upper and lower extremities, and cold sensation in the hands or feet; mouth dry, great thirst for cold water, palpitations and hurried respiration, pulse weak and oppressed; followed by a sensation of dry heat, and then of a **profuse perspiration**; quick and full pulse, with animated red face. Cold and pale in the apyrexia.

Cicuta virosa. **Chill** begins in the chest and extends to the arms

and legs, with desire for warmth and the warm stove; heat slight and only internal; sweat most at abdomen, at night and in the morning hours.

Cimex lect. A well-marked chill and afterwards thirst, but no fever; when the patient drinks he loses breath, with dyspnœa and a gagging cough; before the chill thirst and heaviness of the legs; chill commences with clenching of the hands and violent raging; chill attended with pain in all the joints; sensation as if the tendons were too short; knee joints are usually contracted, so that the legs cannot be stretched; chest feels oppressed, must take a long breath frequently; irresistible sleepiness; hands and feet as if dead. Chill terminates with a tired feeling in the legs, obliging one to change position constantly. After the chill, thirst; drinking, however, causes violent headache; tickling in larynx, causing dry continuous cough, which lasts through the heat; oppression of breathing; heaviness in middle of chest and anxiety; abstaining from drinks ameliorates all this. **Heat**, with gagging; the œsophagus feels constricted; **sweat**, mostly on head and chest, accompanied by hunger, with great relief of all other symptoms.

Cina. **Chill**, with shivering and shaking, even near the warm stove; ascends from the upper part of the body to the head; face pale and cold; hands warm; burning **heat** over the whole face, with redness of the cheeks and thirst for cold drinks; **sweat** generally cold on the forehead, around the nose, and on the hands. After the sweat vomiting of food, with canine hunger at the same time. Quotidian type.

Cocculus. Chill, frequently alternating with heat. **Internal chill** in the afternoon and evening, attended with shivering through the whole body, but more on the back and on the legs; not relieved by external warmth; continuous chilliness, with hot skin. Dry heat the whole night through; sweat of the body from evening till morning, attended with cold sweat on the face from the slightest exertion. Nervousness, spasmodic symptoms.

Coffea. Very sensitive and nervous, even with mild fever. Chills running down the back, increased by exercise; inward chills, with external heat of body or of face, or external heat, with shivering on back, in the evening after lying down; dry heat at night, with delirium; perspiration slight, mostly on face, with internal shivering.

Cornus flor. **Miasmatic fevers**; paroxysms preceded for days by sleepiness; sluggish flow of ideas; headache of a heavy dull character; nausea; vomiting; loss of appetite; bilious or watery diarrhœa; **chill**, with cold clammy skin; nausea and vomiting, and violent pains in the bowels; **fever**, with violent headache; hot but moist skin; stupor; cerebral fulness; pulse quick and hard; during **apyrexia**, debility, gastric irritability, painful diarrhœa.

Curare. Quotidian fever, commencing at 2 or 3 P.M., and continuing well into the night; burning heat, accompanied by partial or transient chills; incoherent speech; great prostration; frequently paralysis of the extremities; cold and bloody sweat, especially at night; *pernicious fevers, with continuous chilliness.*

Eupatorium perfol. **Imperfect apyrexia**; very little remission; the fever threatening to run into a remittent; sick stomach and cough the night before the paroxysm. **Before the chill**: thirst; pain

above right ilium; yawning. **During the chill**: head throbs; thirst; aching all over, as if in the bones; more shivering than the degree of coldness warrants; trembling; nausea; moaning with pains; at the end of chill vomiting bile; chill spreads from the back; begins between 7 and 9 A.M.; chill early morning one day, light chill about noon next day. **Fever**, preceded by thirst; cannot raise the head; cheeks red; face of dull mahogany color, the eyes glisten, sclerotica yellow, internal soreness from head to foot, all over the body; throbbing headache; sleep and moaning; trembling; faint from motion; vomiting of bile at the end of hot stage, followed by heat and sleep. **Sweat** scanty, but while sweating the slightest movement of patient or jar will cause a transient chill to run through the frame, especially along the back; or skin bathed in sweat, which relieves all the pains except the headache.

Eupatorium purpur. **Chill** frequently commences in the lumbar region and spreads upwards and downwards; violent shaking, with comparatively little coldness; bone-pains; blue nails and coldness of the extremities; thirst for lemonade; hysterical mood. **Fever** protracted; lachrymation, followed by slight sweat, chiefly on neck and upper part of body; desire for cold and acid drinks; chilly when changing position during sweat down the back. **Paroxysms come on at different times of the day** every other day.

Ferrum. **Protracted intermittent fever** after abuse of quinine; vomiting as the chill is coming on; during the fever bloatedness around the eyes; distension of the abdomen, with swelling of the spleen, anæmia, prostration, great debility; great and extreme paleness of the face and of the buccal mucous membrane, which is white and bloodless; dropsical swelling of the face above and under the eyes and of the feet.

Gelsemium. **Simple, uncomplicated intermittents**, especially fresh cases. **Severe chill**, running up the back from the sacrum to the base of the occiput, with sense of fatigue, desires to avoid all muscular exertion; chills follow one another in rapid succession. **Intense burning fever**; great restlessness; sensitiveness to light and sound; delirium; vertigo; sensation of falling; mental anxiety and agitation; does not wish to be spoken to or to have company; jerking of the limbs; pain in one leg; feet cold, with heat of the face and headache; slight occasional moisture; **sweat** coming gradually and moderately, always relieving the pains; most profuse about the genitals. **Absence of all gastric and hepatic symptoms.**

Helianthus annuus. Irregular paroxysms both as to time and in their constituent features.

Hepar sulph. Chill generally in the evening, preceded by bitter taste in the mouth; great chilliness in the open air; **itching, stinging nettlerash before and during the chill**, when he constantly desires to be covered; sweat and from the least uncovering chill again; dry burning heat with redness of face and violent thirst all night; flushes of heat with sweat; fever blisters around the mouth; **continuous profuse sweat day and night without relief**; sweats easily, during the day, from every exertion of the mind or after slight motion; cold, clammy, frequently sour or offensive-smelling sweat; back of tongue has a coating resembling dry clay.

Hydrastis. Quotidian fevers, with considerable hepatic or gastric

disturbance in cachectic persons. **Chill**, morning or evening; chilliness, especially in the back or thighs, with aching slow pulse. **Heat** in flushes; great heat of the whole body, followed by great debility.

Hyoscyamus. Congestive chills, from feet up the back; cannot get warm in bed; chill alternate days, 11 A.M.; cannot bear to be talked to or hear the least noise; chill alternating with heat; no desire to drink; burning heat all through the night, with tearing cough; increase of mucus and putrid taste in the mouth; color mordax; sweat mostly on legs; **epileptoid spasms**; **quartan fevers.**

Iodum. Sallow, distressed countenance; increased saliva; ravenous hunger; **left hypochondriac region hard and acutely painful to pressure**; emaciation; great debility with restlessness; cold feet the whole night; shaking chill even in a warm room; internal dry heat with external coldness of the skin; hot flashes over body; weakening sweat in the morning hours, of sour odor, and with much thirst.

Kali bichrom. Chill ascending from the feet, mostly without thirst, with sleepiness; seeks a warm place; chilliness, with giddiness and nausea, followed by heat, with sensation of coldness and trembling; periodical pains in the temples; chill, followed in an hour by heat, with dryness of mouth and lips, which have to be moistened all the time, followed in the morning by great thirst, but no sweat. Ill-humor; chilliness, especially in the extremities, and flushes of heat alternating with general sweat.

Kali brom. Quotidian fever; chilly and hot stage moderate, but the sweating stage unusually long, protracted, and exhausting; sweat profuse and viscid.

Kali carb. Chill and fever, with oppression of breathing; constriction of the chest; pain in the region of the brain; thirst worse during chill; sweat mostly on upper parts; easily excited by every exertion.

Kali hydriod. Intermittent fever; thirst with the chill; chill not lessened by warmth; mouth dry; chill from lower part of back upward and through the whole body, late in the afternoon or at night, with shaking and frequent waking; anasarca; scrofula.

Lobelia. Thirst before chill; shaking chill and coldness increased after drinking; chills down the back, with heat in stomach; general chilliness; heat, with thirst and sweat. Quotidians, with long-lasting shuddering towards the middle of the day, followed by heat and sweat, which lasts during sleep till next morning.

Lycopodium. Chill from 4 to 8 P.M., with numb hands and feet; icy cold at 7 P.M., on awaking from a dreamy sleep, covered with sour sweat; afterwards violent thirst, one-sided (left). Nausea and vomiting, then **chill followed by sweat without intervening heat**; a sour vomiting between chill and heat; chill followed by bloated face and hands; flushes of heat over the whole body, mostly towards evening, with frequent drinking of small quantities at a time; constipation and increased micturition.

Magnesia mur. Chill even near the stove; worse from 4 to 8 P.M.; lessened in the open air and in bed; evening heat; thirst; sweat only on the head; averse to uncovering.

Magnesia sulph. Chill from 9 to 10 A.M. Heat in one part of the body and chill in another.

Menyanthes. Irregular intermittent fever, when the paroxysm

consists chiefly of a cold stage, which is incompletely developed, the hands or the ends of the fingers, or the toes and feet, or the tip of the nose becoming icy cold, or chilliness and shuddering only in the abdomen.

Mercurius. Evening chill, heat, and violent thirst, or thirst towards morning; during sweat, palpitation and nausea; sweat fetid or sour; complaints increase during sweat.

Mezereum. Chill from upper arms to back and legs; chill even in warm room; drowsy; lessened outdoors; thirst; back of mouth dry; much saliva in forepart; cramp in chest; burning of internal parts, with external chilliness; sweat during sleep following the chill. Headache; pale face; painfulness; swelling and hardness of the spleen; debility; sensitiveness to cold air.

Nitric acid. Intermittent fever; chill in afternoon, while in the open air, followed by dry heat when in bed, accompanied by all sorts of fancies while in a state of half-waking, without sleep; sleep and sweat come on only towards morning.

Nux moschata. Intermittent fever, sleepy, tongue white, rattling breathing, occasionally bloody sputum, little thirst, even during heat; sweat with drowsiness and shunning to be uncovered.

Opium. Sleep during the chill and heat; stertorous breathing, with the mouth open; convulsive twitchings, warm sweat, suppression of the secretions. **Congestive chills**, fever, whole body burning even while bathed in sweat, face red, stupor, wants to uncover; sweat on upper part of body, lower part hot and dry.

Petroleum. Intense itching over skin of the entire body, followed by severe chill and tremendous shaking, with excessively cold hands and face; heat in the evening, after the chill, with cold feet; profuse sweat immediately after the chill.

Phosphorus. Heat at night, beginning in the stomach, faint and hungry, then chilly, followed by internal heat, especially in the hands, external cold continuing, no thirst.

Phosphoric acid. Shaking chills over the whole body, fingers being as cold as ice, without thirst, followed by heat, without thirst, or by excessive heat, depriving one of consciousness; thirst only during sweat; profuse, exhausting perspiration.

Plantago major. Intermittents which run their course for many weeks or months, either daily or at intervals, repeated every two, three, four, seven, or fourteen days, during daytime, in spite of quinine and other febrifuges. Relaxation of the sphincter vesicæ.

Podophyllum. Very talkative during the chill and sleeping heavily during the heat; **gastric symptoms prevailing**; severe pains in back **before**, but not during the chill; slight chill, but heat commences already during the chill; excessive thirst during fever; falls asleep during fever and perspires profusely; dirty, pappy, pasty tongue with foul taste and complete loss of appetite, even the smell of food produces loathing.

Polyporus offic. (Boletus lar.) Great lassitude; congestion of the blood to the head, with vertigo; face hot and flushed, with prickly sensation all over it; **chill**, with darting pains in back and limbs; cold pinched sensation, unable to get warm; **heat**, headache, flushed face, no inclination to stir, after the paroxysms dull and numb sensation; the fever is generally of long duration and followed by **perspi-**

ration, but not profusely; **hardly any thirst.** Long-standing cases, saturated with quinine and other febrifuges; during **apyrexia** more or less disorder of the liver and abdominal viscera, with jaundiced appearance of the skin; costiveness, dull headache, great languor; no appetite or canine hunger. Quotidian fever; acts poorly in autumn.

Sabadilla. Incomplete intermittents; only a severe chill, with little or no thirst, dry spasmodic cough, tearing pains in the bones during the chill, delirium, sleep; flushes of heat in face, rest of body chilly, hands and feet cold, stretching during the heat.

Sambucus. Chill running over whole body, with crawling sensation here and here, dry heat, without thirst, after lying down, dreads uncovering; **profuse weakening sweat**, day and night, lasts through the apyrexia; dry hacking cough during chill and heat.

Sepia. Intermittent fever with thirst during the **chill**, deadness of the hands, worse in the open air and from every motion; during the **fever** heat ascending, or sensation as if hot water was poured over him; urine brown and fetid; offensive sour nightsweats.

Staphisagria. Tertian fevers, with symptoms of scurvy; **chill and coldness predominate**; chill 3 P.M., ascending from the neck over the head or running down the back, more in the warm room, ameliorated by exercise in the open air; nocturnal **heat**, wants to uncover; thirst, followed by chill towards morning; **sweat** profuse, with desire to uncover, cold on forehead and feet. Before and after the ague ravenous hunger.

Sulphur. **Chronic malarial cachexia**, with venous congestion, no reaction, stupid, constantly sinking; periodical neuralgia, not affected by extremes of temperature. **Chill** mostly internal, without thirst, or external with simultaneous internal heat and red face, afterwards thirst; chill spreading from the toes, and running up the back; delirium; **heat**, afternoon or evening, skin dry, much thirst, internal sick feeling; heat in the soles, or cold feet with burning soles, seeks a cool place or puts them out of bed; sweat at night or in the morning hours, sometimes with vomiting. Great prostration after every paroxysm of intermittents, with thirst for beer.

Thuja. Gonorrhœal or sycotic contamination of the system; **chill** with cold trembling externally and internally, with or without thirst; **sweat**, without previous heat, only on the uncovered parts of the body, the covered parts remain dry and hot; oily fetid-smelling sweat.

Ustilago maidis. **Relapsing agues**; very profuse sweat; slight nausea, oppression of chest, cerebral disturbance, and great irritability.

Valeriana. **No chill**, or chill only of short duration, followed by **long-lasting heat**, with dulness of head and thirst, beginning in neck and running down the back; fainting during cold stage; **sweat** profuse, worse at night and from exertion, with violent heat.

Veratrum album. **Pernicious choleraic intermittent fever**; **chill** and coldness mostly external, with internal heat and cold clammy sweat, running downward; shaking chill, with sweat, which soon passes off into general coldness; chill increased by drinking; **heat** mostly internal, with thirst, but no desire to drink; the heat ascends; **sweat** profuse, cold, clammy, offensive, with deathly pale face; excessive prostration of vital forces.

Characteristic symptoms:

Antimon. crud. Chill towards noon with thirst for beer. Ice-cold feet with sweat on rest of body. Gastric ailments, white coated tongue.

Apis mel. Paroxysms well marked. Chill beginning in front of chest or in the knees, worse near the stove or in a warm place. Chilliness renewed from slightest motion. Thirst during chill.

Aranea diadema. Chill at precisely the same hour daily; lasting chill with great thirst.

Arnica. Yawning and much thirst, with copious drinking before the chill. Great soreness all over body; painfulness and drawing in the periosteum of all the bones. Head hot, rest of body cold, especially pit of stomach.

Arsenicum. Chill and heat predominate, little or no sweat. During sweat no relief of symptoms, great thirst. Thirst with nausea and pain in stomach after drinking. Abuse of quinine.

Belladonna. Violent headache with stupefaction. Chill and heat alternating. Frequent micturition.

Bryonia. Chill predominates. Intense headache before the paroxysm, increasing during heat. Stitching pains in the chest. Patient feels better while lying on painful side. Gastric symptoms.

Cactus grandifl. Paroxysms regular at 11 A.M. and 11 P.M. Urine suppressed. Coldness in back and cold hands.

Calcar. carb. Thirst during chill and heat. Heat of face with ice-cold hands. Before the paroxysm drawing in all the joints, great heaviness of head and body. With people working much in cold water and damp places. Scrofulosis.

Canchalagua. Spring fever. Very severe chill. Washerwoman's hands; face, lips, and hands very pale. Repeated chills down the spine and all over, especially at night in bed.

Capsicum. Chill with intense thirst. Painful enlargement of spleen during the chill. Relief by putting hot things to the back during chill.

Carbo veg. Headache continues after the fever. Chronic cases; irregular paroxysms. Flatulence.

Cedron. Periodicity, which is clocklike in its regularity.

Chamomilla Pressure in heart-pit, vomiting of bile.

China. Paroxysms postpone or antepone; last long. Profuse debilitating sweat. Thirst between chill and heat, and again during sweat. Great debility during apyrexia.

Chinin. sulph. Paroxysm anticipates about two hours each time. Apyrexia clear.

Cina. Face pale during entire paroxysm. Vomiting with canine hunger. Cold sweat.

Eupatorium perfol. Imperfect apyrexia. Thirst before chill.

Eupatorium purp. Paroxysms at different times of the day, every other day.

Ferrum. Bloatedness around the eyes during fever; anæmia.

Gelsemium. Nervous symptoms predominate; absence of all gastric and hepatic disturbance.

Ignatia. Thirst during the chill, none during heat. Heat with cold feet. Anteponing paroxysms.

Ipecac. After abuse of quinine. Violent retching before chill. Gastric conditions predominating.

Lachesis. Internal chill with external heat. Attacks coming on afternoon or evening.

Lycopodium. Chill, followed by sweat, without intervening heat. Attacks between 4 and 8 P.M.

Mercurius. Strong foul-smelling perspiration. Attacks at night in bed.

Natrum mur. After abuse of quinine. Severe headache during the heat. Pains all over the body, especially during chill. Perspiration profuse in the axilla and under the soles of the feet. Attacks in the forenoon, sometimes anticipating.

Nux vom. Chill and heat mixed, one internal, the other external, or alternating; thirst for beer. Portal congestion. Apyrexia marked by gastric symptoms. Ague of nursing children.

Pulsatilla. Constant chilliness, also during apyrexia with absence of thirst during the attack, or thirst only during heat. Amenorrhœa. Attacks in afternoon or evening. Chilliness during hot stage on taking cover off.

Sambucus. Shaking chills before going to bed. Dry heat, afraid to uncover. Very profuse sweat, exhausting, also continuing during apyrexia.

Silicea. Scrofulous children; **burning** heat over the whole body; red bloated face; bloated abdomen with constant diarrhœa. During apyrexia children very cross, cry on being touched or spoken to.

Veratrum. Chilliness with great desire for cold drinks which increase the chilliness. Cold clammy sweat.

Veratrum viride may be of use during the hot stage, when the action is intense and the vascular system strongly excited.

Chills returning at 1 A.M., natr. mur., puls. 2 A.M., hepar. 3 A.M., canth., cedron, eupat., thuja. 4 A.M., alum., arn. 5 A.M., apis, bovista, coff., conium, china, polyp., sepia (quartan). 5.50 A.M., hura bras. 6 A.M., eup., nux, verat. 7 A.M., amm. mur., hura bras., iod., ferrum, nux (tertian). 7 to 9 A.M., eup. perf. 8 A.M., puls., hura bras., eup. per. 9 A.M., ang., asa., carb. acid, ferrum iod., hura bras., hydr., ipec., natrum mur., polyp., rhus rad. 10 A.M., ars., bapt., berb., cactus, carbo veg., ferrum iod., polyp., *stannum*, gels. (tertian fever, but no chill). 10 to 11 A.M., *natrum mur.* 11 A.M., canth., cham., chinin. sulph., bapt., berb., carbo veg., hydr., opium, puls., sulph. (calc., ipec., n. vom. tertian). 11 A.M. or 11 P.M., *cactus.* 12 M., elaps., lob. infl., n. vom., sulph. 12 to 1 P.M., ars., lach., sulph. 1 P.M., cactus. 2 P.M., eup. perf. (tertian). 3 P.M., ang., *apis*, ars., cedron, chinin., conium., staph., sulph., thuja. 4 P.M., æsc., canth., caust., cham., chelid., polyp., puls. 5 P.M., ars., carbo anim., cedron, chelid., china, ipec., sulph. At sunset, puls. 6 P.M., ars., bell., caps., cham., cedron, chelid., hepar, tart. emet., thuja. 7 P.M., bovis., calc., caust., magn. sulph., natrum sulph., petrol., rhus, sulph. 8 P.M., chelid., hepar sulph. 9 P.M., carbo anim., castor, coccus cacti, crocus, *gels.*, magn., sulph., polyp. 10 P.M., cactus, canth., chinin., elaps, chelid. 11 P.M., cactus. 12 P.M., ars. Chill twice a day, apis. Chill different times of the day, eup. purp. Returning after fourteen days, ars., calc., china, puls. Yearly, ars., carbo veg., lach., sulph. Anticipating, ars., china, ign., natr. muriat., n. vom. Postponing or anticipating, ign. Returning in regular paroxysms, or anticipates about two hours every day, chinin. sulph.

Fever without chill, returning at 2 A.M., or 4 and 10 P.M., ars., 9 A.M. to 12 M., cham. 10 to 11 A.M., gels., natr. muriat. 11 A.M., calc. 12 M., spig. 1 P.M., *ars.*, silicea. 3 P.M., *apis*, clem., coff., ferrum. 4 P.M. (fever all night), ars., hepar. 4 to 8 P.M., lycop. 5 P.M., conium, natr. carb., rhus tox., sabina, sulph. 6 to 7 P.M., calc., cedron, hura bras. 7 P.M., bor., lycop., magn. mur., magn. sulph., petrol., rhus. 8 P.M., coffea, hepar, mur. acid, sulph., tartar emet. 9 P.M., magn. sulph. 10 P.M., ars., lach., petrol., sabina.

Chills ascending: kali iod., lach., merc., magn. sulph., oxalic acid, zing.

Chills descending: stram., staph., sulph. acid, zincum, valerian, phosp., caps., eup., ruta.

Chill commences in head: arum triph., bar. carb., stann. **In face**: bar. carb., berb., *caust.*, cina, kreas., petr., thuj. **Nose**: sulph., tarax. **Lips**: bry. **Neck**: staph., val. **Arms, both**: bell., hell., mez. **Right arm or leg**: merc. peren., rhus tox. **Left arm**: nux mosch. **Chest**: cic., *cina*, spig., *apis.*, *sep.* **Between shoulders or in back**: anac., arg. met., bapt., *bov.*, *caps.*, cact., chel., cimicif., coff., dulc., eupat. perf., *eupat. purp.*, *gamboge*, hyosc., ign., kali carb., *lach.*, *natr. mur*, rhus, sang., *sepia*, *spong*, stram. **Stomach**: *arn.*, bar. carb., menyanth. **Upper arms and thighs**: psorin. **Hip to knees**: therid. **Knees**: apis, carb. veg. **Between ankles and knees**: chin., *lach.*, puls. **In feet**: *apis*, hyosc., kali bichr., *nux mosch.*, sars. **Right foot**: *chel.*, *lyc.* **Hands and feet, fresh cases**: apis, bry., *carb. veg.*, dig., *gels.*, *natr. mur.*, *nux mosch.*, op., sabad., samb., sulph. **Hands and feet, old cases**: *bry.*, *carb. veg.*, *sulph.* **In fingers and toes**: sep., stan., sulph. (Dr. G. H. Carr.)

Thirst, great thirst during all stages: bryonia, natr. mur., eup. **Thirst long before the chill, and vomiting after drinking**: eup. **Thirst during chill, with red face**: ferrum. **Thirst before and during chill, drinks much and vomits afterwards**: arnica. **Thirst only during chill, and worse after drinking**: capsicum. **Thirst only during chill and heat**: cina. **Thirst only during chill**: kali carb. **Thirst during chill in short spells**: ignatia. **Chilliness, with thirst and sensation as if cold water were poured over the parts**: ledum. **Great thirst during heat and desire to be covered, as the slightest uncovering causes chills**: n. vom. **Thirst during heat, drinks little at a time, but unquenchable thirst during sweat, when he drinks copiously**: arsenicum. **Thirst before, not during chill and heat, and thirst again during sweat**: china. **Thirst most during sweat**: quinine. **Thirst after sweat**: lycop. **No thirst**: ant. crud., ipec., nitr. acid. **Long chill, little heat, no thirst**: pulsatilla.

FEVERS, Puerperal.

1, acon., bapt., bell., bry., cham., cimicif., cof., col., gels., nux v., rhus; 2, arn., ars., hyosc., ipec., lach., merc., plat., puls., sec., solan., stram., veratr. alb., veratr. vir.

Aconite. Violent fever, with dry and burning heat; violent thirst for cold drinks; red and hot face, short breath, difficult and sighing respiration; lochia suppressed, mammæ lax and empty; distended abdomen sensitive to contact; periodical cutting pains through the whole abdomen.

Apis mel. Pelvic cellulitis; great tenderness over the uterine region, with bearing-down pains; suppressed lochia and milk.

Arsenicum. Burning, throbbing, lancinating pains; great restlessness and anguish, with fear of death; great prostration, sunken countenance, sallow or livid complexion, nausea and vomiting, dizziness, headache, delirium; small, feeble, intermittent pulse; she wants more covering, wants to be wrapped up.

Baptisia. Septicæmia, with typhoid symptoms; fetid lochia, with much prostration; distended abdomen, fulness, flatulence, rumbling, feels as if vomiting would relieve; sharp shooting pains in bowels; urine scanty, dark red; oppressed breathing on lying down, difficult breathing, but no constriction of chest; restless, uneasy, indescribable sick feeling all over.

Belladonna. Distended abdomen, with stitching and digging pains; the pains are sudden—coming on quickly and ceasing as quickly after continuing a longer or shorter time; **violent spasmodic colic, as if the parts were clasped with claws**, or painful pressing downwards towards the sexual organs; **the abdomen is sensitive to contact**; chills in some parts, heat in others, or else burning heat, especially about the face and head, with red face and eyes; aching in the forehead, with throbbing of the carotids; dry mouth, with red tongue and thirst; difficult deglutition, with spasm of the fauces; sleeplessness, with tossing about, or sopor, with furibund delirium, or other cerebral symptoms; the lochia are scanty, watery, and slimy, or offensive, or entirely suppressed; metrorrhagia, with coagulated fetid blood; involuntary flow of urine; the breasts are swollen and inflamed, or flaccid and without milk; constipation, or diarrhœic slimy stools (if bell. be insufficient, try hyosc.).

Bryonia. Distended abdomen, sensitive to contact and motion; **the least motion aggravates her sufferings**; her **head aches as if it would split open**; sitting up (as if in bed) causes nausea and fainting; constipation, the stools being hard and dry, as if burnt; violent fever, with burning heat of the whole abdomen; burning thirst, with desire for cold drinks; irritable, vehement, or apprehensive dread of the future.

Calc. carb. Leucophlegmatic condition; the feet feel cold and damp, the head and upper part of the body are in profuse perspiration; **constant aching in the vagina**, stitches in the neck of the uterus, menses have always been too profuse and return too often and too soon.

Cantharis. Great heat and burning in the abdomen; debility, restlessness, and trembling of the limbs; abdomen swollen and tympanitic above, but yields a dull sound below; constant painful urging to urinate, passing but a few drops at a time, which are often mixed with blood; burning in the uterine region.

Carbolic acid. High fever alternating with oft-recurring chills of short duration, followed by profuse sweat, with restlessness; increased tenderness over uterine region and in right iliac fossa; pulse filiform; diarrhœa, involuntary stools of great fetor, lochia suppressed; craving for food and drink.

Chamomilla. A fit of anger induced the disease. Mammæ flaccid and empty; whitish diarrhœa; scanty lochia; abdomen distended and sensitive to contact; coliclike labor pains; general heat, great thirst; excessive crossness and impatience; urine pale and abundant.

Cimicifuga. Suppression of lochia from a cold or mental emotion, with severe paroxysmal pains in abdomen, delirium with great headache, buzzing in ears, face bluish or sudden faintness, face becomes ashy white, weakness and prostration so great that she believes herself dying; great thirst; lochia suppressed or watery, mixed with small clots, cold chills and prickly sensation in mammæ.

Cocculus. Paralytic pains in the back and paralysis of the lower extremities; sensation as of sharp stones in the abdomen on motion; head and face hot; feet cold; metallic taste; shivering over the mammæ.

Coffea. Puerperal fever from mental excitement; frequent crawling, with feverish warmth, tongue moist, no thirst; delirious talking, eyes open and shining; violent abdominal pains, with oversensitiveness, sleeplessness, despair.

Colocynth. The disease is caused by violent chagrin; severe colicky pains, causing her to bend double, with great restlessness; feeling in the whole abdomen as if the intestines were being squeezed between stones; delirium, alternating with sopor; hot head, red face, glistening eyes, dry heat; hard, full, and hurried pulse.

Hyoscyamus. The disease is developed by emotional disturbance; **spasmodic symptoms**, jerks of the extremities, face, and eyelids, etc.; typhoid state, with delirium; patient throwing off the bedclothes, wishing to be naked.

Kreasote. Stitches in the vagina, proceeding from the abdomen, causing her to start at every pain; putrid, excoriating, very offensive lochia, repeatedly almost ceasing, only to freshen up again; urine fetid, clouded, brown; putrid stools; abdomen distended and tense, like a drum; laborlike pains in abdomen, with drawing in upper abdomen extending to small of back, and pressing towards the lumbar vertebræ, with flushes of heat in face and palpitations; painful sensation of coldness in abdomen.

Lachesis. Lochia fetid, urine suppressed, unconscious; abdomen swollen, cannot bear the least pressure, not even that of the clothes, upon the uterine region; sensation as if the fæces were ascending to the chest; the pain in the uterus relieved for the time being by a flow of blood, but returns soon afterwards; exacerbation after every sleep.

Mercur. Lancinating, boring, and pressing pains; very sensitive about the pit of the stomach and abdomen; moist tongue with intense thirst; profuse sweat without relief; worse all through the night.

Nux vomica. Bruised sensation in the neck of the uterus; frequent desire to urinate, with pain; scalding and burning; suppression or too profuse discharge of offensive lochia, with violent pains in small of back; constipation; nausea; desire to vomit, or actual vomiting; spasmodic pains in the thighs and legs, with going to sleep in these parts; red face; dull headache and vertigo, dimness of vision, ringing in the ears, and fainting turns.

Opium. In cases originating in fright, flushed face, delirious, soporous; in her lucid intervals she complains of the sheets being too hot for her; she is sleepy, but cannot sleep; coldness of the extremities; discharge of fetid matter from the uterus.

Platina. Painful sensitiveness and continual pressure in the region of the mons veneris and genital organs after labor, she cannot

bear the touch of the napkin; voluptuous tingling in the vulva and abdomen; profuse discharge of thick black blood; constipation.

Rhus tox. Lochia vitiated and offensive, lasting too long or often returning; milk vanishes, with general heat; restless, she cannot lie still, changes constantly her position, which affords a few moments' relief; slow fever, dry tongue, loss of power in lower extremities.

Secale corn. Strong tendency to putrescence; discharge of sanious blood, with tingling in the legs and great prostration; urine suppressed; offensive diarrhœa; voice hollow, with difficult breathing, feeble and inaudible; burning fever interrupted by shaking chills; cold limbs; cold sweat over the whole body; gangrene.

Terebinthina. Metritis and peritonitis puerperalis, with tendency to mortification; lochia checked, terrible burning in uterus, abdomen fuller than usual; headache, with thirst; brown dry tongue, nausea, and vomiting; **distended abdomen, sore to touch**; pulse small, frequent, with general debility.

Veratrum viride. Premonitory stage of puerperal inflammation; sudden suppression of milk and lochia; intense fever, restlessness; excessive pain, tenesmus, tympanitis; skin cold and clammy; quick, weak pulse.

Compare Metritis, Peritonitis, Confinement.

FEBRIS REMITTENS.

See Bilious and Gastric Fevers; Infantile Fevers in Diseases of Children.

FEBRIS RECURRENS, Relapsing Fever.

See Typhus.

FEBRIS FLAVA, YELLOW FEVER.

Maladie de Diable.

Holcombe advises *lach.* in first stage for nerve-poisoning, and *crotalus* in the second stage for the blood-poisoning, showing itself by exhaustion, jaundice, and hæmorrhage; *ars.* for the vomiting of second stage, when the sanguineous black vomit comes on. The Yellow Fever Commission recommends for **first stage**: acon., puls., arn., bell., bry. **Second stage**: ars., merc. cor., acon., bell., bry., rhus, ipec., ant. crud., ant. tart., hyosc. **Third stage**: phos., dig., ars., nitr. ac., phos. ac., chin. sulph., chin. arsenic., ergotin, crotal., chin., merc., sulph., *carbo veg.*, *sulph. ac.*, ars., veratr., carbol. ac., sulph.; during the chilly stage: camph., ver. alb.; during fever: gels., bry., bell., acon., veratr. vir.; stage of remission: ars., merc., chin., carb. veg.; nausea and vomiting during first stage: ipec., tart. emet., during second stage: ars., carb. veg., carbol. ac., arg. nitr., sinapis; restlessness: rhus tox., hyosc., cof.; sleeplessness: cof., ign.; hæmorrhage: ferr. mur., phosph., bell., ipec., ham., acet. ac.; diarrhœa, thin painless stools: ars.; dark brown or black: pod.; stool of arterial blood: merc. cor.; suppression of urine: apis, dig., canth., phos. ac.; delirium: bell., hyosc., stram.; black vomit: ars., lach., crotal., carb. veg., carbol. ac.; acidity of stomach: nux v., puls., bry., robinia; congestion: bry., camph., veratr. alb.

Dr. Hardenstein, of Vicksburg, recommends:

Aconite. Erethic stage; restless tossing about in great agony; fear of death, doubt, despair, despondency; face dark or deep red; pulse full, strong, bounding.

Argentum nitr. Meningeal symptoms, violent headache with vertigo, sharp pains from back of head to front, head thrown back.

Arsenicum album. Nausea, with fainting and oppressive feeling in the pit of the stomach; retching, hiccough, vomiting of food, of black or brown and black masses, with great thirst, but drinking little at a time, sometimes no thirst; heat and burning in stomach, which is heavy, tender, painful to pressure; sweet milk relieves; pain in liver, more in spleen, which is enlarged; pains in abdomen, relieved by heat; green, fetid, bloody stools, with tenesmus; vomiting black, acrid, putrid blood and water; urine scanty, difficult, burning; retention of urine, paralysis of bladder, discharge of pus and blood, or blood; **short breath, suffocation, neck stiff.**

Arsenicum hydrog. (AsH_3). Dark brown skin all over; total sleeplessness; pulse frequent, excited, wants to talk constantly; face greatly changed; nausea; uninterrupted belching up, spasmodically, of a large quantity of tasteless air, with great pain in abdomen; very troublesome and annoying hiccough; vomiting of mucus, yellow, green, and bitter; constant retching and vomiting after taking the least thing to eat or to drink; pressure in kidneys, extending to shoulderblades, with pain in renal region during desire to urinate; urine dark, blackish red, with pure blood; abdomen burning, outside; cold feet.

Belladonna. Meningeal symptoms in any stage; headache more in front of head; oppressive pain in neck when leaning back; face bright red or pale and cold; pulse full, hard, tense, accelerated; or full, large and slow, at times small and soft; restless and delirious; afraid of imaginary things; burning heat in face, sometimes without redness of cheeks, or burning heat, body warm, feet cold; throbbing carotid and temporal arteries; dislike to light and bright things; eyes red, burning, prominent, vomiting of blood, ringing in ears; feeling of fulness and warmth in stomach; particularly suitable to plethoric or lymphatic people, jovial and talkative in health, but angry and violent in sickness.

Bryonia. Suitable after arg. nitr. or bell., for constant sopor and delirium, starting from sleep; headache more in back of head, extending into neck and shoulders; pain in cervical muscles, more on right side; pleuritic pains in chest with or without cough; back and every spot of body is sore.

Cadmium sulph. Taste like pitch in mouth; salty, rancid belching; nausea in mouth, chest, and abdomen, often with pain and cold sweat in face; pain in abdomen, vomiting of sour yellow or black matter; burning and cutting pains in stomach; pain and stitches in left hypochondrium; pain and pulsation in sides of abdomen; cutting pains in bowels and renal region; vertigo, room and bed seem to spin around; palpitation. It **relieves the nausea and black vomit** where other drugs fail; acts well during pregnancy and with drunkards, and is useful if any of the grave symptoms appear after being exposed to a draft of air, or when perspiration is checked.

Calcarea carb. During convalescence, for headache, the pain

being seated in the crown of the head, or from the back to the crown or one-sided headache, with belching or with weak memory; cannot sleep after 3 A.M. Often suitable after bell.

Camphora At the very beginning of the disease, with trembling of internal parts and coldness of limbs.

Cantharides. More retention than suppression of urine.

Carbo veg. Plainest food disagrees; nausea, vomiting; dread of eating on account of after-pains; burning in epigastrium and abdomen; excruciating heartburn; vomiting of blood, burning in stomach, spreading to small of back and shoulders; body icy cold; fainting; stitches in liver, pain in spleen; stool burning, light-colored, fetid, putrid, tenesmus; pressure on bladder and anus; **collapse**, cold breath, blood stagnates in capillaries; blue face, cold face and limbs, cold sweat, **impending paralysis of heart**; pulse filiform, intermittent, imperceptible.

China. During convalescence, great debility after hæmorrhages, vomiting and diarrhœa; **nightsweats**; fruit disagrees.

Coffea. Full of **clear** ideas, cannot go to sleep on account of them; acute hearing, smell, and taste; talkative (lach.); colic from overloading stomach; sleeplessness from overexcitement.

Crotalus hor. Delirium with **open** eyes; terrible headache, with red, puffed face; pains all over the body and limbs, with restlessness; pulse very small, with fainting spells; cannot move and speak; **bloody sweat**, bleeding of gums, hæmorrhages from anus and other orifices; blood does not coagulate; painful retention of urine; stomach weak, cannot retain anything but brandy or gelatin; pains in bones; purple spots, yellow color of skin. Acts more on right side; suitable for fat or plethoric persons.

Daphne indica. Sleeplessness from pains in the bones.

Hepar sulph. To counteract salivation, if patient had been abused by Mercury; during convalescence, if boils or abscesses develop themselves (often after bell.); other eruptions, sensitive to touch; ulcers with bloody pus, foul smell, and pulsation in them; dyspepsia.

Ipecacuanha. Gastric symptoms with nausea, vomiting, and aversion to food; retching after drinking water; black, pitchlike masses are vomited, or bitter, sour, acrid-smelling water.

Lachesis. Delirium at night; drowsiness; red face; slow, difficult speech; dropped jaw; condition worse after sleep, better after nourishment; loquacious; coma, tongue heavy, cannot open mouth wide, tongue trembles, dry and red, cracked at tip; red tip, brown centre; nausea after drinking; weakness, dyspnœa, palpitation, cold sweat; cannot bear pressure on throat or chest; anxiety about heart, cannot lie on left side; fainting; stiff neck; difficult speech; **blood dark and does not coagulate**; cellulitis, particularly of rectum and anus, with burning and blue color of skin. Acts more on left side; suitable for lean and slender persons.

Lobelia infl. **Severe pyrosis**, constant nausea, hiccough with profuse flow of saliva; frequent gulping up of a burning, sour fluid; vomiting with cold sweat on the face; nausea worse at night and after sleeping, relieved by a little food or drink.

Nux vom. Where purgatives or sedatives have been previously

used; useful also in retention of urine (canth.) and for constipation during convalescence.

Phosphorus. Hæmorrhagic form with petechial spots and hæmorrhages at an early stage; stinging pains and pulsations from back of head to front, small pupils; symptoms of pneumonia.

Rhus tox. In meningitis after bry.; neck stiff; spinal membranes inflamed; pains in shoulders and back, with stiffness as from a sprain; pain in small of back, **better when lying upon something hard**; sleeplessness from pain, must turn often to get ease; rheumatic pains, numbness and tingling in limbs. In typhoid sequelæ: mild delirium, talks slowly; stupefaction; putrid taste in mouth in the morning and after eating; food, bread, etc., tastes bitter; tongue dry, red tip, covered with brown mucus, imprint of teeth; watery diarrhœa, bloody, mucus, involuntary stools.

Veratrum album. Headache with delirium or unconsciousness; vomiting with cold and pale face, accompanied by stiffness of neck, rolling the head from side to side on the pillows, short screams; raising the head causes convulsions, vomiting, collapse with intense congestion.

FISH-POISON, ichthyotoxicon.

For poisoning with mussels, "Hering" recommends powdered charcoal with molasses or sugar-water; afterwards smell of camphor and drink *black coffee*.

For **poisoning with fish**, take powdered charcoal mixed with brandy; if this and *black coffee* should not be sufficient, drink sugar-water, very sweet. If this should not help, drink a quantity of *half vinegar and water*.

If this poisoning should be followed by scarlet redness on the skin, with swelling of the face and hands, sore throat, etc., take bell. or cap.

FISSURA ANI.

1, ign., nitr. ac.; 2, petr., plumb., sulph., natr. mur., phos., sep.; 3, caust., sil., nux v., thuj., grat., mez, ratania; 4, berb., fluor. ac., graph., æsc. hip., pæon., nitr., lach., agnus cast., hydrast., plat.

Fissura hæmorrhoidalis: pod., phos., nux v., caps., sulph., sep.; aloes, ign., graph.

Graphites. Fissures caused by large fecal masses, no irritability of the part, no frequent desire for stool, no spasmodic contractions of anus, only a smarting and soreness; especially severe at night.

Nitric acid. Sharp splinter-like cutting pains in rectum during stool, burning after stool; painful prolapsus of bowel, and sensation of constriction of anus.

Pæonia. Ulcerations of mucous membrane of rectum and anus, with fissure and burning and biting some hours after the stool; the parts seem swollen, and exude an offensive moisture.

Platina. Fissura ani with crawling and itching in anus every evening, frequent urging with scanty stool, painful sensation of weakness.

Ratania. Burning in anus, like fire, preceding and accompanying defecation, and lasting a long time after it, accompanied by protrusion of varices; burning in urethra while urinating.

Rhus tox. Fissura ani with periodical profuse bleeding from anus.
Silicea. Long and painful efforts to expel the contents of the rectum, but the sphincter ani seems tightly to resist the effort, till suddenly the stool passes, sometimes with pain and nervous shuddering.

FISTULA DENTALIS.

Fluor. ac.

FISTULA LACHRYMALIS.

Agar., apis, arg. nitr., calc. carb., caust., chel., fluor. ac., lach., hep., merc., natr., nitr. ac., petr., phyt., sil., staph., sulph.

FISTULA MAMMÆ.

Fluor. ac., merc., phos., sil. See Mammæ.

FISTULA, OSSEOUS.

Aur., asafœt., arg., fluor. ac., lach., merc., nitr., nitr. ac., phos. ac., phos., sil. See Bones, Diseases of.

FISTULA RECTI.

Aloes, *berb.*, calc. carb., calc. phos., calend., caust., hydr., ign., nux vom., sep., sil., staph., sulph.

FISTULA, SALIVARY.

Calc., caust., fluor. ac., merc., phos., puls., sil., staph.

FISTULA URINARIA.

Ars., berb., calc., carb. an., phos., sil., sulph.

FISTULA VAGINALIS.

1, asafœt., calc., carb. veg., con., bell., lyc., nitr. ac., puls., sil., sulph.; 2, agar., ant. crud., aur., caust., hep., kreas., lach., petr., ruta, sep., thuja.

FLATULENCE.

See Distension of Abdomen.

1, carb., veg., ign., lyc., cocc., chin., nux mosch., nux vom., puls.; 2, anilin, arn., calc., cham., chel., lach., lilium, phos., psor., sep., sulph.

Carbo veg. Much sour and rancid belching; bloatedness of stomach and bowels; oppression of the chest; palpitation of heart; hot, moist, offensive flatus; meteorismus, with loud rumbling, fetid or odorless flatus; consequences of high living.

Chamomilla. Sour or empty eructations; abdomen swollen like a drum, gas passes off constantly, but in small and insufficient quantities; colic returns from time to time, flatulence accumulates in the hypochondria, and stitches shoot through the chest.

China. Distension of the abdomen; oppression of the stomach; eructations taste of the food, or are bitter, especially after eating;

sour rising from the stomach; great fermentation in the bowels; abdomen as if packed full, not relieved by eructations; spasmodic constrictive pains from incarcerated flatulence, especially after new or sour beer and fruit.

Cocculus. Rumbling in abdomen, great distension, incarceration of flatulence; severe flatulent colic at night; constricting pain, with pressure toward genitals, and qualmishness in epigastrium; fulness in groin, with sensation as if all would give way there; small frequent stools, each accompanied by flatus.

Lachesis. Eructations of gas afford relief; pit of stomach painful to touch; abdomen painfully distended with flatulence, cannot bear any pressure; incarcerated flatulence.

Lycopodium. Constant rumbling and gurgling of wind in the bowels, especially in the left hypochondrium; accumulation of flatulence, which becomes incarcerated; pressure upwards with full feeling, also downwards upon rectum and bladder; abdomen distended, feet cold.

Nux vomica. Pressure toward the chest and head; oppression of the chest; constipation, with constant ineffectual urging; pressure under short ribs, as from incarcerated flatulence, worse mornings and after meals.

Pulsatilla. Flatulent colic, evening after supper or at night; oppressive flatulence in upper abdomen and hypochondria; shifting of flatus.

Sepia. Flatulence (from lack of bile?); abdomen very much distended after the least bit of food; rumbling in abdomen when lying; profuse emission of fetid flatulence.

Sulphate of anilin. Excessive flatulence; loathing, disagreeable taste, costiveness; flatulent digestion from pears, fruit, beans, cabbage, etc.

Sulphur. Flatulence, with distension of abdomen; constant rumbling in bowels, with relief of passing wind upwards or downwards. Suppressed skin disease.

Compare Gastric and Intestinal Catarrh, Constipation, Colic.

FONTANELLES of infants, retarded closing of.

Give: sulph., calc. carb. (sweat on scalp), calc. phos. (especially posterior font.), calc. iod., sil. (head very large, whole head sweats), merc., puls., sep. (jerks head forwards and backwards).

FORMICATION.

Generally arising from paralysis of the nerves, which ramify through the affected part. Principal remedies: 1, baryt., carb. veg., rhodod., secal., sulph.; 2, aur., borax, lycop., magnes. m., natr., phos. ac., platin., sabad., staph.; 3, cann., lauroc., mur. ac., phosph., rhus, silic., zinc.; 4, alumina, nux v., angust., ulmus fulva, saponin.

FRECKLES.

See Ephelides.

FROSTBITES.

See Chilblains.

FUNGUS ARTICULORUM.

Principal remedies for this deposit in the cellular tissue, are: 1, ant., sil.; 2, ars., con., iod., kreas., lach., lyc., petr., phosph., staph., sulph.

FUNGUS HÆMATODES.

Phosph., bell., calc., lyc., sep., sil., lach.

FUNGUS, MEDULLARY.

Bell.

GALACTORRHŒA.

Bell., bry., bor., calc. c., chin., con., phosph., puls., rhus, stam.

GALLSTONES.

See Calculi.

GANGLION.

1, benzoic ac., arum, caust., sil.; 2, arn., bar., bell., calc. carb., carb. veg., con., iod., rhus, ruta.

GANGRENE.

For **humid** gangrene: chin., hell., phosph., squill. For **hot**: acon., ars., bell., mur. ac., sab., sec. **Cold**: 1, ars., asa., euphorb., lach., plumb., sec., sil., squill; 2, bell., chin., con., merc., ranunc., sulph., sulph. ac., tart. emet. **Senile gangrene**: chin., con., phos. ac., plumb., sec., *oxygen*. For **sloughing phagedæna**: ars., aur., hep., lach., merc., mez., nitr. ac., sil., sulph., tart., emet. **Traumatic**: lach., arn.

Gangrene of the **nose**: sec. Of the **buccal cavity**: ars., lach. Of **sexual parts**: ars., canth., plumb., sec. Of **scrotum**: ars., plumb. Of **penis**: canth., laur., plumb. Of **uterus**: sec. Of **arms**: ranunc., sec. Of **lower limbs**: lach., sec., ars., chin., carb. veg. **Of lungs**: eucal., osmium.

Phagedæna of **nose**: aur., merc. **Chest**: mez., sulph. **Back**: ars, merc., sil., sulph. **Upper arms**: ars., mez. **Lower arms**: merc. **Hands**: merc., sil., sulph. **Fingers**: merc., sil., sulph. **Thigh**: merc., mez. **Leg**: merc., mez., sil. **Foot**: ars., sil., sulph. **Bedsores**: arn., ars., chin., lach., plumb., sulph.

Aconite. Deadly paleness of the face and shuddering; the part first swells and then assumes a blackish color; sleeplessness and restlessness.

Arnica mont. Hard, hot, and shining swelling of the parts affected; gangrene following contused wounds; thirst before the fever; pain in the periosteum of all the bones.

Arsenicum. Numbness, stiffness, and insensibility of the feet, with swelling and pain; hot, shining, burning red spots and bluish blisters; hard, red, blue, painful swellings, relieved by external warmth; gangrene accompanied by fetid diarrhœa; great weakness and emacination; coldness followed by heat.

Asafœtida. Dark-red and hot swellings; cold swellings; bright

raw appearance of the wounds, sensitive to the touch; coldness and dryness of the skin, with accelerated pulse.

Aurum. Gangrenous diseases, with œdematous swelling of the parts; very sensitive to cold; low-spirited, with desire to commit suicide.

Cantharides. Ulceration and gangrene after exanthematous diseases, frequent paroxysms of feverish coldness; nervous and irritable.

Carbo veg. Gangrena senilis, humid gangrene in cachectic persons, whose vital powers have become weakened; great foulness of the secretions; great prostration.

China. After profuse and frequently repeated hæmorrhages, with coldness of the extremities or of the whole body, with pale and clammy face; the parts around the wound become soft, blue, and swollen; bedsores in people who are much debilitated from excessive discharges.

Conium. Gangrene from contusions; glands swollen and indurated; feeling of heat in the whole body; perspiration all over; depression of spirits.

Euphorbium. Inflammation and swelling, followed by cold gangrene; chilliness and shuddering; gangrene of old persons.

Lachesis. Gangrenous blisters, bluish or black-looking blisters; vesicles appearing here and there, increasing in size, with violent itching and burning, as if the flesh would be torn from the bones; swelling and inflammation of the part, with violent pains, dry mouth, dry skin, constant fever, and thirst; tingling in the part, with heat and numbness; skin cracked and deep rhagades; coldness of the part, as if ice was in contact with it; itching pain and painful spots appearing after rubbing, with dark-blue borders and dry scurfs. **Gangrene after injury** (*crotalus* has similar symptoms, which must be well differentiated).

Laurocerasus. Gangrene of the penis, internally and externally.

Mercurius. Gangrene of the lips, cheeks, and gums; inflammation and swelling of the glands of the neck; pains aggravated by hot or cold applications.

Mezereum. Burning of the internal parts, with external chilliness; sensitiveness to cold air; pulse full and hard.

Muriatic acid. Putrid gangrenous ulcers on the lower extremities; great sensitiveness to dampness; pulse weak and slow; chilliness and shuddering; œdema of the part.

Phosphoric acid. Senile gangrene.

Secale cornutum. **Dry gangrene** of the extremities, the parts are dry, cold, hard, and insensible, of a uniform black color, and free from fetor. Large ecchymoses, blood blisters on the extremities, becoming gangrenous, black suppurating blisters. The limbs become pale, cold, and shrivelled, or cold and lead-colored, losing all sensibility.

Sulphur. Bedsores, with gnawing pains; red shining swelling of the toes; putrid ulcers, turning to gangrenous sores; sloughing phagedæna.

GASTRALGIA.

See Cardialgia.

GASTRITIS.

Principal remedies: 1, acon., ars., bell., bry., chel., hyos., ipec., n. vom., puls., ver. alb.; 2, ant., canth., euphorb., ran., stram.; 3, æsc., asa., bar., camph., cann., colch., coloc., cupr., dig., hell., hydr., iris, laur., mez., phos., pod., sabad, sec., squill., tereb.

Aconite. Inflammatory fever with great pain; stitchlike, burning, and pressing pain in the pit of the stomach, with anguish and fear of death; great thirst and vomiting after taking cold or having taken a cold drink while heated.

Æsculus hip. Subacute gastritis; the burning-aching distress in the stomach is almost unbearable, with weakness and faintness; retching and violent vomiting.

Antimonium crud. Saburral derangement of the stomach; total loss of appetite; tongue thickly coated, yellow or white; **great thirst at night**; nausea; belching, with taste of what had been eaten; vomiting; after bad, sour wine; from bathing.

Apis mel. Painful sensitiveness in the pit of the stomach, with burning; great thirst, drinks little, but often; painless yellow diarrhœa. **Erysipelas of the stomach.**

Arnica. After a blow or fall; sense of fulness in the pit of the stomach; belching, with taste of putrid eggs; vomiting of dark clotted blood; feeling of nauseous repletion after eating; hot head, remainder of body cold.

Arsenicum. Nausea and vomiting, worse from rising up; quick prostration, anxious restlessness; great thirst, but drinking little at a time; diarrhœa, with loss of a great deal of blood, but the stools bring no relief; burning pains in stomach and abdomen; pale hippocratic face, cold extremities; after abuse of ice, ice water, ice cream, vinegar, sour beer, chewing tobacco, alcoholic drinks.

Belladonna. Pressive pains, extending to the chest and shoulders; pit of the stomach swollen, with tension in abdomen, across and below the navel, worse from motion and pressure; difficult breathing, anguish, with congestion of blood to the head, dimness of sight, faintishness, restlessness, and sleeplessness; thirst, but drinking makes it worse, consequently the patient abstains from drinking.

Bryonia. Stitching pain in gastric region, extending to the chest, worse from motion, and especially from a misstep; tongue coated, dry, without thirst, or else great thirst day and night, and drinking large quantities. In **summer**, especially when caused by taking a cold drink after being heated, or after eating flatulent food.

Carbo veg. Great deal of sour and rancid belching; burning in the stomach; sensation as if the œsophagus was constricted; the most innocent food causes pain; excessive accumulation of gas in the stomach and abdomen, with sensation as if it would burst, desire for acids; after debauching.

Chamomilla. Dull pains, not increased by external pressure, motion, or respiration; sensation of pressure in the stomach, with tension on the sides of the abdomen; difficult respiration, yellow tongue, bitter taste, yellowish color of the skin, vomiting of bile or green mucus; rumbling in bowels, hot and red face; much excited as if beside himself, sleeplessness; after offence, vexation, anger.

China. Pains worse on left side, under the ribs, extending downwards; vomiting of blood, and high fever from the very beginning, or at a later stage when the patient becomes indifferent to his pains, and typhoid symptoms set in with great lassitude and weakness; fulness in the stomach and bowels, sour risings, cold feeling in the stomach.

Euphorbia corollata. Sudden nausea, vomiting, and diarrhœa of watery fluids, with sinking anxious feeling in the stomach; faintness; slow and weak pulse; cool skin; cold feet and hands; cold sweat on body and extremities; spasms of the legs and feet; from fright, overindulgence in ices, fruits, etc.

Hydrastis. Dull aching pain in stomach, causing a very weak, faintish feeling, a goneness in the epigastric region, acidity, constipation.

Hyoscyamus. Burning and inflammation of the stomach, with vomiting of blood; pit of stomach sensitive; stitches and dull pain in hepatic region; abdomen bloated; incoherent speech, stupor, the patient is insensible to the state of his situation.

Ipecacuanha. Pain most severe in front of abdomen, extending to the left hypochondrium, to the sides, to the back, and the base of the chest, with swelling of the stomach, great agitation, constant nausea proceeding from the stomach, with empty eructations and accumulation of much saliva; easy vomiting; diarrhœa after eating sour acrid things, sour unripe fruit, berries, salads.

Iris vers. Great burning distress in the epigastrium, can hardly endure it; colicky pains every few minutes in the epigastrium; shocks of pain in the umbilical region up to epigastrium; nausea, straining, and belching of wind; vomiting, with diarrhœa, accompanied with burning in anus and great prostration; burning in the mouth, fauces, and œsophagus; sick headache, with blur before the eyes.

Laurocerasus. Violent contracted feeling in the region of the stomach, and cutting pain in the abdomen; **burning or coldness** in the stomach and abdomen; green liquid mucous stools, with suffocative spells about the heart, forcing her to lie down.

Nux vomica. Bitter or sour taste, sour belching, fulness and pressure in the stomach, constipation, dizziness, headache, irritable, cross; after coffee, wine, condiments, after mental overexertion; in persons leading a sedentary life.

Phosphorus. Cutting-burning pains in the stomach; severe pressure in the stomach after eating, with vomiting of food; unquenchable thirst; cramps in stomach, radiating to the liver; goneness in gastric region; hæmatemesis, better from drinking cold water; great heat of the body, with cold extremities; frequent shudderings; convulsions; sinking of the reactive power.

Podophyllum. Food turns sour after eating; belching of hot flatus, which is very sour; great thirst, vomiting; the stomach contracts so hard and rapidly in the efforts to vomit that the wrenching pain causes the patient to utter sharp screams; vomiting of bilious matter mixed with blood; distressing nausea.

Pulsatilla. Pain in pit of stomach during inspiration and on pressure; stitching pain, worse when walking or making a misstep; perceptible pulsation in pit of stomach; tension from stomach to chest; gastric catarrh from ice cream, fruit, and pastry.

Rumex. Shootings from the pit of the stomach into the chest in various directions; aching pain in the pit of the stomach, and aching and shooting above it in the chest; fulness and pressure in the pit of the stomach, ascending to the throat-pit; it descends toward the stomach upon every empty deglutition, but immediately returns; flatulence, eructations; pressing and distension of stomach after meals.

Sanguinaria. Nausea, with headache, chill, and heat; vomiting, with severe painful burning in the stomach and intense thirst; red tongue, red and dry lips, hot and dry throat, tickling cough.

Sepia. Sensitiveness of the pit of the stomach to touch; bloatedness of the abdomen; congestion and heat of the head; headache; tongue coated, without lustre, often sore and covered with little blisters on the edges and tip; sour smell from the mouth, and likewise of the urine, which is clear, like water, or pale yellowish; constant drowsiness; anxious dreams and great fever heat, especially in children, from taking cold when the weather changes.

Titanium. Excessively severe pain and distress, only relieved by vomiting; great weakness and emaciation; during pains constant eructations of fetid gas from the stomach; bowels much distended, constipation.

Veratrum album. Violent vomiting, with continuous nausea and great prostration, hippocratic face, icy coldness of extremities; anguish in pit of stomach; pains radiating from stomach upwards and to both sides, reaching the back between lowest points of scapulæ, becomes agonizing and then gradually subsides; hæmatemesis, with slow pulse, coldness, fainting fits, cold sweat; nausea when rising or moving.

GASTRODYNIA.

See Cardialgia.

GASTRIC DERANGEMENT.

Gastrosis.

§ 1. Principal remedies:

1, acon., ant., arn., ars., bell., bry., cham., cocc., ipec., merc., n.. vom., puls.; 2, caps., carb. veg , chin., coff., coloc., dig., hep., rhab., rhus, squill., tart., veratr.; 3, asa., asar., berb., calc., cann., cic., cin., colch., con., cupr., daph., dros., ign., lach., lyc., magn. m., natr., natr. m., nitr. ac., petr., phos., rhab., sec., sep., sil., stann., sulph. ac., tarax.

§ 2. For acidity, **sour eructations**, etc.: 1, n. vom., puls., robin., sulph.; or 2, bell., calc., caps., carb. veg., carbol. ac., cham., chin., con., phosph., sep., staph., sulph. ac.

For **bilious** state (bitter taste, eructations, or vomiting): 1, acon., bry., cham., chin., cocc., merc., n. vom., puls., sep., veratr.; 2, ant., ars., asa., asar., cann., coloc., daph., dig., gran., ign., ipec., lach., sec., staph., sulph., tart.

For **pituitous** symptoms (with mucous coating of the tongue, slimy taste, and vomiting): 1, bell., caps., chin., ipec., merc., n. vom., puls., sulph., veratr.; or 2, ars., carb. veg., cham., cin , dulc., petr., rhab., rhus, spig.

For **saburral** symptoms (spoiled taste, nausea, loss of appetite): 1,

ipec., n. vom., puls.; or 2, ant., arn., ars., bell., bry., carb. veg., cham., coff., hep., merc., tart., verat.

§ 3. For **gastric complaints of children**: 1, bell., cham., ipec., merc., n. vom., puls.; or 2, bar. c., calc., hyos., lyc., magn. c., sulph.

For gastric symptoms occasioned by **derangements** of the stomach: 1, ant., arn., ipec., n. vom., puls.; or 2, acon., ars., bry., carb. v., chin., coff., hep., sulph., tart., etc.

By abuse of **spirits**: 1, carb. veg., n. vom.; 2, ant., coff., ipec., puls.

By abuse of **coffee**: 1, cocc., ign., n. vom.; 2, cham., merc., puls., rhus, sulph.; of **tobacco**: cocc., ipec., merc., n. vom., puls., staph.; of **acids**: 1, acon., ars., carb. veg., hep.; or 2, lach., natr. m., sulph., sulph. ac.

By abuse of **chamomile**: puls. or nux v.; of **rhubarb**: puls.; of **mercury**: carb. veg., chin., hep., or sulph.

By **getting heated**: bry. or sil.; by **a cold**: ars., bell., cham., cocc., dulc., ipec.; by **ice, fruit**, etc.: ars., puls., carb. veg.

By **external injuries**, such as a blow upon the stomach, or by **straining**, etc.: 1, arn., bry., rhus; or 2, puls., ruta.

By **nervous excitement, excessive watching** or studying, etc.: 1, arn., n. vom., puls., sulph.; 2, calc. phos., carb. veg., cocc., ipec., veratr.; or 3, calc., lach.?

By **loss of animal fluids**, nursing, vomiting, abuse of cathartics: 1, chin., carb. veg., ruta; 2, calc., lach., n. vom., sulph.

By **emotions**, anger, chagrin, grief, etc.: 1, cham., coloc.; 2, acon., bry., chin., n. vom., puls.

Compare Indigestion, Causes, etc.

Particular symptomatic indications:

Aconitum. Yellow coating on the tongue; bitter taste in the mouth and of food and drink, except water; excessive nausea; **bitter eructations**; violent but ineffectual urging to vomit, or **bitter, greenish**, or **slimy vomiting**; distension and swelling of the hypochondria, with painful sensitiveness of the region of the liver; no stool, or small, frequent stools, with tenesmus; beating or stitching pain in the head; worse when talking.

Agaricus. Fulness in stomach even after eating light food moderately; pressure and fulness in abdomen; very drowsy after dinner, he sleeps deeply and awakens with pains in all his limbs; after supper tormenting fulness in abdomen, backache, chills; after a meal nausea, eructations, abdomen distended.

Antimonium. Indigestion, with the following symptoms: frequent hiccough, loss of appetite, loathing, tongue coated or covered with blisters, dry mouth; or else: accumulation of saliva or mucus in the mouth; thirst at night; nausea, desire to vomit, increased by drinking wine; **eructations smelling and tasting of the ingesta**, or with a fetid smell; vomiting of the ingesta or of slimy and bilious substances; painfulness of the stomach to the touch, with painful feeling of fulness; colic and frequent flatulence; diarrhœa or constipation; dull headache; worse when smoking or going upstairs. (After ant., bry. is sometimes suitable.)

Arnica. Gastric symptoms occasioned by external injuries, **watching**, mental exertions, etc.; generally for: great nervousness, with dry or yellow-coated tongue; putrid, bitter, or sour taste; bad smell from the mouth; desire for acids; aversion to smoking; eructations

tasting of putrid eggs; urging to vomit; flatulent distension, especially after a meal; heaviness of the whole body; giving way of the knees; vertigo; dulness of the head; aching pain, with heat in the brain, and stupefaction. (After arn., are sometimes suitable nux v. and cham.)

Arsenicum. Acrid bitter eructations; dry tongue, with violent thirst and desire to drink frequently, but little at a time; salt or bitter taste, nausea, vomiting of the ingesta, or of bilious, brownish, or greenish substances; colic, or burning pains in the stomach and abdomen, with chilliness and anguish, or violent burning pressure at a small spot in the stomach; great sensitiveness of the region of the stomach to contact; great debility, desire to lie down; no stool, or else watery, greenish, brownish, or yellowish diarrhœa, with tenesmus; the vomiting or diarrhœa comes on again after drinking and after every motion of the body.

Belladonna. Whitish, yellowish, or thickly-coated tongue; aversion to drink and food; sour taste of rye-bread; vomiting of food, or of sour, bitter, or slimy substances; sometimes with constant nausea, dry mouth, or thirst; headache in the sinciput, as if everything would fall out at the forehead, with throbbing of the temporal arteries; no stool or slimy diarrhœa.

Bryonia. Especially in summer, and hot and damp weather; taste unpleasant, flat, even with good appetite; sometimes bitter, or putrid, with offensive breath; appetite generally diminished or destroyed, with aversion to food; thirst day and night, with sensation of dryness on tongue, in mouth and throat; after eating eructations, sometimes tasting of the food, but generally **bitter** or **sour**, with accumulation of sour water or tasteless water in the mouth; aversion to solid food, with desire for wine, acids, or coffee; **hiccough**; nausea after a meal, frequent ineffectual attempts at vomiting, or else bilious vomiting, especially after drinking; nausea after a meal, though the food tasted well and was eaten with relish; food oppresses the stomach, is felt like a load at the epigastrium, and is often regurgitated; sensation of distension and sometimes actual swelling in the umbilical region; constipation; dulness of head with vertigo, or burning, oppressive or distensive pain in head, worse after drinking; chilliness and shuddering.

Carbolic acid. Total loss of appetite, but desire for stimulants; **constant belching up of wind**; regurgitation from stomach; intense nausea and waterbrash, better after raising a sort of sweetish sour liquid; sensation of warmth in epigastrium; heavy weight in epigastrium with constant inclination to relieve himself by fruitless efforts at eructations or by pressing the hand into the pit of the stomach; **incarceration of gas in abdomen**; rumbling and rolling in abdomen; insufficient, sluggish stool; muddled and confused feeling in head.

Chamomilla. Red and cracked tongue, or coated yellow; bitter taste in the mouth and of food; fetid odor from the mouth; loss of appetite, nausea, or eructations, and greenish, bitter, or sour vomiting; great and oppressive anxiety, tension and pressure in the pit of the stomach, hypochondria, and epigastrium; constipation, or greenish, diarrhœic stools; or sour diarrhœa, or discharge of fecal matter and mucus, resembling **stirred eggs** in appearance; restless sleep, with tossing about and frequent waking; pain and fulness in the head;

hot and red face; red and burning eyes; sensitive, suspicious temper. (If the patient should have made excessive use of chamomile tea, give cocc. and puls.)

Cocculus. Yellow-coated tongue; loathing of food and at the same time sensation of hunger in epigastrium; aversion to drink and yet great thirst; fetid eructations, **nausea**, and desire to vomit, especially when talking, after sleeping, when eating, or during motion, particularly riding in a carriage; painful fulness in the region of the stomach, with labored breathing; constipation, or soft stools, with burning at the anus; debility, with sweat during the least exercise; aching in the forehead, with vertigo.

Ipecacuanha. Clean tongue, or thickly coated with yellowish mucus; dry mouth; loathing of food, especially fat food, with desire to vomit; violent ineffectual straining, or else vomiting of the ingesta or of slimy substance, easy, but with great force; fetid smell from the mouth; bitter taste in the mouth and of food; violent pains, pressure, and fulness in the region of the stomach; colic and diarrhœic stools of yellowish color, or fetid, putrid smell; chilliness or shuddering over the whole body; pale, yellowish complexion; aching in the forehead, or sensation as if all the bones of the skull were broken; sometimes nettlerash.

Mercurius. Moist tongue, or coated white or yellowish; dry burning lips, offensive, foul, and bitter taste; nausea, desire to vomit, or bilious mucous vomiting; painful sensitiveness of the epigastrium and abdomen, especially at night, with anguish and restlessness; drowsy in the daytime, sleeplessness at night; sometimes aversion to drink. (Is frequently suitable after bell.)

Nux vomica. Dry and white tongue, or yellowish toward the root; no thirst, or else burning thirst with heartburn; accumulation of albuminous mucus or of water in the mouth, bitter or foul taste in the mouth, or else the food tastes flat; **bitter eructations**, constant nausea, especially in the open air; desire to vomit, or vomiting of the ingesta; cardialgia; painful pressure and tension in the epigastrium and hypochondria; constipation, with frequent but ineffectual urging to stool, or small diarrhœic, slimy, or watery stools; dulness of the head, with vertigo; heaviness, especially in the occiput; ringing in the ears, rheumatic pains in the teeth and limbs; wornout feeling, inability to think; restless, quarrelsome, vehement disposition; hot and red, or yellowish and sallow face. (After nux v., cham. is frequently suitable.)

Pulsatilla. Tongue coated with whitish mucus; foul, pappy, or bitter taste, especially after swallowing; bitter taste of food, especially of bread; bitter, sour, or putrid eructations, or tasting of the ingesta; aversion to food, especially warm (boiled food), also to fat and meat, with desire for acids or spirits; acidity of the stomach; excessive mucus in the stomach; **regurgitation of the ingesta**; excessive nausea, desire to vomit, especially after eating and drinking, or with evening exacerbations; vomiting of food, or mucus, or bitter and sour vomiting (especially at night); hard distended abdomen, with flatulence, rumbling; slow stool, or slimy and bilious diarrhœa; hemicrania, tearing or darting; chilliness, with languor and drawing through the whole body; ill-humor; taciturn, vehement without rea-

son, especially when the patients are habitually of a bland and obliging disposition.

§ 4. Use likewise:

Capsicum. Accumulation of mucus and acids in the stomach; heartburn; waterbrash; **stomach icy cold,** or burning in the stomach, and at the anus during every stool; stools of tenacious mucus; suitable to phlegmatic persons or to such who take everything in bad part.

Carbo veg. Malaise, no appetite; pyrosis, great flow of water; sour or rancid eructations; vomiting of food, of sour, bilious, or bloody masses; pains in stomach on pressure; stomach feels heavy and hanging down; pain in stomach from nursing or other loss of fluids; heaviness and dulness of head, with debility.

China. Heartburn after milk; belching, sour rising; frequent eructations, or regurgitation and vomiting of the food; constant satiated feeling, yet can eat, but feels worse afterwards; fulness in stomach and abdomen; flatulence, belching does not relieve; slow digestion, food remains long in the stomach, especially if eaten too late in day.

Cina. Dryness of mouth; inability to swallow, drinks roll round in the mouth for a long time; on drinking wine she shudders, as if it were vinegar; canine hunger shortly after a meal; qualmish distress at epigastrium; winding and sticking pains around navel, as if navel were forcibly pressed inward, increased by respiration and pressure; odious feeling of warmth in abdomen.

Coffea. Hiccough, eructations; constant inclination to vomit felt in the throat; gastric symptoms, accompanied by great nervousness and sleeplessness.

Colocynthis. Feeling of emptiness in the stomach; pit of stomach very sensitive to touch; nausea rising from the stomach, vomiting of bitter-tasting yellow fluid; diarrhœa after eating ever so little.

Digitalis. Sinking at the stomach, feels as if she were dying, with constant persistent nausea and vomiting; nausea even after vomiting, with clear tongue covered with white slime; soreness and bloatedness of the pit of the stomach; frequent desire to defecate, and very small soft stools, without relief.

Graphites. Hiccough after nearly every meal; rancid heartburn after dinner; vomiting sour or of food; constricting pain in gastric region; griping in stomach, with flatulency.

Hepar sulph. Frequent odorless and tasteless eructations; constant sensation of water rising in the œsophagus, as if he had eaten sour things; heartburn; nausea, with coldness and paleness; stomach frequently and easily disordered; pressure in stomach after moderate eating; colic and constipation, or diarrhœic slimy stools.

Lobelia infl. Acidity in the stomach, with contractive feeling in the pit of the stomach; hiccough with profuse flow of saliva, followed by drowsiness in the evening; incessant violent nausea and vomiting; sensation of weight in the stomach as from undigested food; worse on pressure.

Lycopodium. Derangement of stomach from pastry; sour eructations; frequent belching, without relief; heartburn, waterbrash; nausea after cold, not after warm drinks; fulness and flatulency in stomach and bowels; gnawing griping in gastric region.

Robinia. Fulness and oppression in pit of stomach; bitter, flat,

or foul taste, excessively acid eructations; long-continued nausea, finally relieved by vomiting, which is so tiresome that it may cause fainting; constant inclination to stool, finally black, fetid, watery stools, with great relief.

Tartarus emet. Constant nausea, with desire to vomit; retching, then vomiting, followed by great prostration; sensation as if stomach had been overloaded, with frequent eructations like foul eggs; abdomen feels as if stuffed full of stones, though it does not feel hard; slimy vomiting and diarrhœa.

GASTROMALACIA.

Softening of the stomach: bell., bry., calc. acet., *kreas.*, ph. ac., tart. emet., veratr.

GINGIVITIS.

See Gums, Diseases of.

GLANDS, Diseases of.

§ 1. Principal remedies: 1, amm., asa., aur., bad., bell., bry., calc., carb. an. and veg., cham., cist., con., dulc., hep., iod., kali, lach., lapis albus, lyc., merc., nitr. ac., phosph., sep., spong., sil., staph., sulph.; 2, alum., bov., canth., graph., kreas., mang., ol. jec., plumb., phytol., rhus tox., sab.

Ammon. carb. Swelling of the cervical glands, with itching eruptions of the face and body.

Arsen. iod. Acute swellings of the axillary and inguinal glands, or of the submaxillary, when they are swollen and threaten to suppurate.

Aurum. Swelling and suppuration of the inguinal glands, in consequence of syphilis or abuse of mercury.

Badiaga. Swollen and engorged glands, especially in scrofulous persons.

Baryta. Swelling, inflammation, and induration of the cervical glands, especially when there is dry scurf on the head and on the face.

Belladonna. Inflammatory swelling of the glands and lymphatic vessels, forming red and shining strings or cords, with lumps; heat of the affected parts, tensive and stitching pains; also for swelling, suppuration, or induration of the inguinal or cervical glands, and for cold swellings. After bell. are frequently suitable: dulc., hep., merc., rhus t.; or calc., nux v., and sulph.

Bryonia. Swelling of the cutaneous glands, forming small hard knots under the skin.

Calcarea. Swelling and induration of the submaxillary, axillary, and inguinal glands, also of the cervical, parotid, and facial glands, especially when there is otorrhœa and hard hearing. Also for **cold swellings** and swellings of the mesenteric glands. Calc. is frequently suitable after sulph.

Carbo anim. Nodes in mammæ, indurated glands; ulcerated glands, looking spongy.

Carbo veg. Induration of axillary glands, lumps in breasts.

Causticum. Enlarged cervical glands; glandular induration in weak, scrofulous persons.

Chamomilla. Inflammatory and painful swelling of the submaxillary and cervical glands, and for induration of the mammæ of newborn infants.

Cistus. Swelling and suppuration of the submaxillary glands, with caries of the jaws.

Conium. Swelling and induration of external glands with a sense of numbness; herpetic eruptions.

Dulcamara. Cold swelling, also for inflammation and induration of the inguinal and cervical glands, with tensive pains. Dulc. is frequently indicated after bell. or merc.

Graphites. Scrofulous swelling of the cervical glands, swelling and indurations of the lymphatics and glands, very liable to take cold from the least cold air.

Hepar. Glandular swellings, particularly when obstinate and after the abuse of mercury; suppuration of the axillary and inguinal glands; strumous suppuration of joints with profuse sweats day and night, longing for sour or strong-tasting things; fetid diarrhœa.

Iodum. Scrofulous or arthritic induration of **inguinal**, cervical, or axillary glands.

Kali carb. Hard swelling of submaxillary glands; axillary glands swollen and painful (kali mur.).

Mercurius. Cold swellings; inflammation, swelling, or suppuration of the submaxillary, axillary, inguinal, or parotid glands, especially in scrofulous or syphilitic individuals. After merc. are frequently suitable: dulc., bell., hep., or rhus t.

Nitric ac. Inflammatory swelling or suppuration of the inguinal or axillary glands, especially after abuse of mercury, or in syphilitic subjects.

Nux vom. Inflammation of the lymphatic vessels, with heat and shining redness, hardness, and painfulness. Nux v. is frequently suitable after bell.

Rhus tox. An important remedy for glandular swellings.

Silicea. Scrofulous induration and swelling of the cervical, parotid, axillary, and inguinal glands, with or without inflammation.

Spongia. Scrofulous swelling and induration of the cervical glands.

Sulphur. Swelling, induration, and suppuration of the inguinal, axillary, and submaxillary glands, also of the cervical and even cutaneous glands, either from scrofula or in consequence of some cutaneous disease, such as scarlatina, etc., or from abuse of mercury.

§ 2. Give more particularly:

a. For **inflammatory** swellings: 1, bell., merc., phosph., sil.; 2, acon., baryt., camph., cham., graph., hep., nitr. ac., n. vom., puls., staph., sulph., thuj.; 3, arn., carb. an., carb. v., lyc., rhus.

b. **Cold** swellings: 1, ars., bell., calc., cocc., con., merc.; 2, asa., dulc., lach.

c. **Hard** swellings: baryt., bry., calc., con., phosph., puls., rhus, sulph.

d. **Painful** swellings: aur., bell., carb. an., chin., iod., puls., sil., sulph.

e. **Painless** swellings: calc., con., dulc., phos. ac., sep., sulph.

§ 3. Also:

a. For **suppurating** glands: 1, bell., calc., cist., hep., merc., nitr. ac., sil., sulph.; 2, aur., lach., sep.

b. **Ulcerated** glands: 1, ars., phosph., sil.; 2, bell., con., hep., lach., sulph., thuj.

c. **Indurated** glands: 1, baryt., bell., calc., carb. an., clem., con., graph., lyc., sulph.; 2, carb. veg., cham., chin., kal. carb., magn. m., rhus, spong.

§ 4. Compare Inflammation, Swellings, Suppuration, Ulcers, etc.

GLANDERS.

Farcine: ars., kali bichr., merc., lach., rhus tox.

GLAUCOMA.

Acon., ars., bell., bry., cedron., cimicif., col., con., crot. tigl., gels., ham., kali iod., merc., nux, phosph., phyt., prun. spin., spig., sulph., zinc., val.

Belladonna. Relieves the severe pains of glaucoma, especially if accompanied by throbbing headache, flushed face, etc. The eyes are injected, pupils dilated, fundus hyperæmic, and pain both in and around the eye, mostly deepseated and of a pressing nature, sometimes as if the eye were being torn out, or as if pressed into the head. The eyes feel hot, dry, and stiff, as if they might protrude.

Bryonia. The eyes feel full as if pressed out, with sharp shooting pains through the eye and head. The eyes feel sore to the touch, and on moving them in any direction, or by any exertien of them in reading and writing, especially at night.

Cedron. **Severe ciliary neuralgia**, especially when the pains are distinctly periodical; severe shooting pains along the course of the supraorbital nerve; dilatation of the pupils; dimness of vision; eyes injected and sore to the touch.

Cimicifuga. **Ciliary neurosis**; sense of enlargement of the globes; the eyes feeling as though they were to be pressed out of their sockets; congestive headaches.

Colocynth. Severe burning, aching, sticking, cutting pains in and around the eye, always **relieved by firm pressure** and by walking in a warm room, worse by stooping and by rest at night.

Conium. Dilatation of pupils, with dimness of sight; feeling of pressure in the eyes when reading, writing, or doing any fine work; photophobia; in scrofulous persons.

Gelsemium. Choroidal and venous congestions, either with or without serous effusion. Amaurotic symptoms, with dilatation of pupils, disturbed accommodation, pain in eyes, with or without lachrymation.

Hamamelis. Venous congestion, hæmorrhoids, conjunctival vascularity, ciliary neuralgia, photophobia, lachrymation.

Kali iod. Incipient glaucoma in syphilitic subjects; dull discolored state of the iris; burning in eyes, lachrymation, dilated pupils, amaurotic symptoms.

Phosphorus. Fundus hyperæmic and hazy, halo around the light, and various lights and colors flashing before the eyes.

Phytolacca. Dimness of sight; dull aching pains in eyes; worse from motion, light, or exercise; rheumatic or syphilitic cases.

Prunus spin. Pain severe, crushing in the eye, as if pressed asunder, or sharp shooting through the eye and corresponding side of the head. Aqueous and vitreous humor hazy; fundus hyperæmic.

Rhododendron. Incipient glaucoma, with much pain in and around the eye, periodic in character, and always worse just before a storm, ameliorated after the storm commences.

Spigelia. Pains sharp and stabbing through the eye and head, worse on motion and at night.

GLEET.

See Gonorrhœa.

GLOSSITIS.

Inflammation of tongue: apis, ars., canth., hep., lach., merc. cor., merc. sol., nitr. ac., plumb., ran. scel., sep., staph., sulph.

Aconite. Phlegmonous glossitis, with high fever, hot and dry skin, headache, slight delirium, etc.

Apis. Blisters on tongue, with burning pains.

Arsenicum. Glossitis, with constant thirst, drinking but little at a time, threatening gangrene; gangrene of tongue, grangrenous ulcers of mouth and fauces; malignant aphthæ of children.

Belladonna. Tongue hot and dry, with red edges; painful, especially to the touch; red inflammatory swelling of mouth and fauces; feeling in tip of tongue as if he had a vesicle upon it, painfully burning when touched.

Calcarea carb. Tongue sore on tip, sides, and dorsum, preventing eating; violent burning of tongue and mouth; little blisters on tongue, with burning pain and heat of the mouth.

Causticum. Pain and swelling at the root of the tongue; burning, scraping sensation in the tip of tongue, attended with a great flow of saliva and flat taste in mouth.

Conium. Soreness of tongue, especially about the root, swelling of tonsils; stiff, swollen, painful tongue, with dryness of mouth and impeded deglutition.

Lachesis. Blisters on inflamed tongue, which change into ulcers, threatening suffocation; gangrene of tongue, on both edges; glossitis with titillation inducing cough; disposition to empty swallowing, worse evenings, with dryness and thirst.

Mercurius. Inflammatory hard swelling of the tongue, with ulcerated edges, which become indented by the impression of the teeth; hollow, ulcerated tongue, with prickings; fetor oris; profuse flow of saliva; stiffness of jaws; difficult deglutition.

Petroleum. Inflamed tongue with fetid salivation.

Sulphuric acid. Ulcers on the inflamed tongue.

Calc carb., cupr. acet., hep., nitr. ac., sulph. after abuse of mercury; carb. veg., con., lyc., mez. when becoming indurated.

GLOSSOPLEGIA.

Paralysis of the tongue. In consequence of apoplexy: bell., hyosc.

nux v., op., stram.; or caust., graph., lach., ars., dulc., euphr., nux mosch.

GLOTTIS, ŒDEMA.

Apis, ars., arum tr., *chin.*, hyosc., ign., kali brom., lach., staph., sang., stram.

GLOTTIS, SPASM.

See Asthma Thymicum seu Millari.

GOITRE, EXOPHTHALMIC.

See Morbus Basedowii.

GOITRE, struma.

1, iod., spong.; 2, ambra, amm., badiaga, calc. carb., calc. fluor., calc. iod., caust., hep., kali iod., lyc., natr. mur., staph., sulph.; 3, apis, carb. veg., con., dig., kali carb., lapis albus., magn. carb., merc., petr., phos. ac., plat., sil.

GONALGIA.

Constitutional treatment: bry., cauloph., cimicif., ign., kali brom.

GONITIS.

Inflammation of the knee. For **lymphatic** or **scrofulous** swelling of the knee: 1, calc. or sulph.; or, 2, arn., ars., ferr., iod., lyc., sil.

Arthritic swelling requires: arn., bry., chin., cocc., lyc., n. vom., sulph.

For **suppuration**: 1, merc., sil.; or, 2, bell., hep., sulph.

For **serous effusion (hydrarthrus)**: 1, sulph.; or, 2, calc., iod., merc., sil.; or, 3, con., dig.

For **white** swelling (or **phlegmasia albus dolens**): 1, bry., lyc.; 2, ant., ars., puls., rhus, sabin., sulph.; 3, bell., calc., chin., iod., merc., rhus, sep., sil.

GONORRHŒA.

Principal remedies: 1, acon., cann., canth., merc., puls., sep., sulph.; 2, agn., caps., cann. ind., carbol ac., eryngium, equisetum, ferr., gels., natr. mur., nitr. ac., petrosel., phosph. ac., senecio, stilling., thuj.; 3, aur., cinn., clem., con., cop., cubeb., dulc., hep., hydr., led., lyc., mez., petr., sab., selen., sumbul.

At the beginning: *acon.*, *gels.* Greenish discharge: *cann. sat.* Pinkish: *petrosel.* Yellowish and painless: *merc.* White and serous: *sulph.* Thick and creamy: *caps.*, *ferr.*, *puls.* With dysuria and painful erections: *canth.* Hæmaturia: *cann.*, *canth.*, *puls.* Chordee: *acon.*, *camph.*, *cann.*, *canth.*, *merc.*, *puls.* Swelling of the prostata: *puls.*, *thuja*, agnus, iod., merc., nitr. ac. Spasmodic contractions: *cann.*, *canth.*, merc., nux v., puls. Callous contractions: *clem.*, *petr.*, *sulph.*, agn., dig., dulc., puls., rhus. Phimosis, paraphimosis: *cann.*, *canth.*, cinn., merc., puls., sulph. Balanitis, with ulcerous erosions: *nitr. ac.*, *cinn.*, ph. ac., sulph., thuj., corall., natr. mur., sep. Pockshaped ulcers:

merc., *cinn.* Condylomata: *nitr. ac.*, *thuj.* Engorged inguinal glands: *merc.*, *cinn.* Orchitis: *aur.*, *puls.*, merc., clem., nitr. ac. Ophthalmia: *merc.*, *nitr. ac.*, *euphr.*, aur., bell., hep. Articular rheumatism: *clem.*, *puls.*, colch., cop.. sars., hep., magn., sab., thuj. Gleet: *sep.*, nitr. ac., sil., chin., ferr., hep., merc., sulph., thuj. Orchitis, from metastasis of the gonorrhœa to the testes: *clem.*, *puls.*; strictures: cann., clem. Prostatitis: nitr. ac., puls., phos., selen., sulph., thuja.

Aconite. In the beginning of the disease; micturition painful, difficult, drop by drop; burning distress in the urethra.

Agave americana. Excruciating painful erections, **chordee, strangury**, drawing in the spermatic cords and testicles extending to the thighs.

Agnus castus. Yellow and purulent discharge after the inflammatory symptoms have subsided; there is neither sexual desire nor erections.

Antimon. crud. Burning when urinating, the urine being mixed with blood, urethra feels sore to the touch, knotty; suppression of urine.

Argentum nitr. Burning when urinating, with sensation as if the urethra were sore and swollen inside, with cutting pain extending to the anus, and a discharge of excoriating pus; chordee; enlargement and induration of the testicles from suppressed gonorrhœa.

Aurum. Inability to retain the urine; stricture of urethra, with continual urging to urinate; or profuse discharge, excoriating the perinæum and inner parts of the thighs, with vesicular eruptions in these parts, and laborlike pains.

Camphora. Strangury from stricture following gonorrhœa, the urine passing drop by drop or a thin stream, also when the urine is acrid; chordee during gonorrhœa.

Cannabis sat. Useful in the premonitory stage, when the discharge is yet thin, or afterward when the urethra feels as if drawn up into knots, prepuce greatly swollen and sensitive to the touch; ulcerative soreness of the urethra on touching it, smarting and burning during and after micturition; constant urging with difficult urination; dark redness of the glans and prepuce; priapism, with free mucoid discharge. In women, when there is cutting during micturition between the labia, violent sexual desire, with swelling of the vagina, the orifice of the urethra closed with muco-pus. Urine is voided in a spray.

Cannabis indica. The nervous symptoms more marked than the blennorrhagic ones; priapism, chordee, involuntary erections and emissions, nymphomania.

Cantharis. **Tenesmus vesicæ**, constant desire to urinate, passing only a few drops at a time, often mixed with blood; severe chordee; yellow or bloody discharge; excessive sexual desire, with erections at night.

Capsicum. Pricking, burning, cutting pains, with sensation of warmth in the urethra, excessive sensibility of the parts to contact; white, creamlike, or thick, purulent, yellow discharge; erections.

Carbolic acid. Frequent desire to urinate, with burning pain in urethra; urine of a dark color.

Clematis. Pain in urinating, most severe at the commencement;

the patient cannot pass a drop of urine for a long time, finally a few drops pass away, or there follows an interrupted stream without pain.

Copaiva. Violet smell of the urine; yellow, purulent discharge, with constant desire to urinate; nettlerash.

Cubebæ. Irritation of urinary passages; increased secretion of mucus from urethra; cutting and constriction after micturition; hæmaturia; urine smells of the drug.

Doriphora. Itching and burning in the glans penis, which is swollen and bluish red; urethra inflamed, with severe pain when urinating.

Erechthites. **Scanty** bloody discharge; great pain when urinating; orchitis during gonorrhœa, or when the discharge became suppressed.

Gelsemium. Gonorrhœa in its acute stage, with great pain, inflammation, and scanty discharge; suppressed gonorrhœa with fever, rheumatism, orchitis.

Graphites. Gluey, sticky discharge at the meatus urinarius, which does not drop out.

Hepar sulph. Discharge of white, yellowish, or discolored pus, attended with fetid smell, particularly when occasioned by scrofulous leucorrhœa, or after repeated attacks.

Hydrastis. Acute or chronic gonorrhœa; copious, persistent discharge without pain or soreness in the urethra, which is thick, yellow, or green, tenacious; sensation of weakness and goneness after every stool; want of tone in mucous membrane.

Kali bichrom. After passing urine it seems as if a drop were remaining far back in the urethra, which he is unable to expel; this drop burns and worries him a long time with fruitless efforts to expel it.

Lithium carb. Greenish yellowish discharge from urethra, thick and profuse, alternating with hæmaturia.

Mercur. cor. Orifice of urethra inflamed, forepart swollen, with suppuration between glans and prepuce; the glans feels hot, painful when touched, accompanied with burning pain and itching, stinging and throbbing in the urethra, the urine passing in a feeble stream; the discharge is greenish, often painless, especially at night (chancre in the urethra).

Mercur. iod. The discharge is free and mucoid; patches of induration along the urethra.

Mercur. sol. Yellow, green, or purulent discharge, worse at night; complication with phimosis or chancroid.

Mezereum. **Watery mucous** discharge, increased by exercise, with stinging and titillating pain through the whole course of the urethra, extending to the perinæum, with painful soreness of the urethra when touched; hæmaturia; **anterior portion of urethra** most painful.

Millefolium. Severe cases of hæmaturia, with great swelling of the penis.

Natrum mur. Gonorrhœa caused by acrid leucorrhœa or menstrual discharge, particularly where injections of nitrate of silver were used without success; discharge of yellow pus, but without pain, during micturition, or discharge of thin mucus, leaving thin, transparent

spots on the linen; urine deposits a brickdust sediment; aching in the testicles; burning and cutting in urethra after micturition.

Nitric acid. Horrible pain, much swelling and tenderness in testicles; urine offensive and painful in voiding; suppressed gonorrhœa; condylomata about genitals and anus.

Nux vomica. Pressive pains occurring at the orifice of the urethra when not urinating, accompanied by shuddering and sharp pains, as of a cutting instrument, near the orifice of the passage, with discharge of mucus; constipation; hæmorrhoids.

Petroleum. Itching of urethra in cases of long standing; chronic urethritis accompanying stricture; chronic inflammation of prostatic part of the urethra, with frequent emissions and imperfect erections; itching and humid herpes on the scrotum, perinæum, between scrotum and thighs. **Gleet.**

Petroselinum. Chronic cases of long standing, particularly suitable to old persons.

Pulsatilla. Orchitis, with swelling of scrotum from checked gonorrhœa; itching burning on inner and upper side of prepuce; gonorrhœa, with thick, yellow, or yellow-green discharge; inflamed eyes; scanty urine, restlessness; suppressed gonorrhœa.

Senecio. Advanced states of gonorrhœa; prostata enlarged, hard, and feels swelled to the touch; dull heavy pain in the left spermatic cord down to the testicle; lascivious dreams, with pollutions.

Sepia. Chronic mucoid discharges without pain or burning when urinating; **gleet**, painless discharge only during the night, a drop or so staining the linen yellowish; titillation at orifice of urethra.

Silicea. Cases of long standing, with slight shreddy discharge; gonorrhœa, with thick fetid pus, especially after exertion to the extent of sweating; scrofulosis.

Stillingia. **Chordee**, painful erections, with burning and itching during micturition; threatening cystitis.

Sulphur. Burning pains near the orifice of the urethra, which is red and inflamed, with constant urging to urinate, accompanied with tearing and stinging, the stream of urine being thin and divided; much thickening along the urethra, with itching in it; stitches and cutting pain during stool.

Terebinthina. Burning in urethra while urinating; strangury, spasmodic retention of urine; painful urination every ten minutes, relief by micturition; chordee; gleet; gonorrhœal rheumatism.

Thuja. Discharge is watery and copious, with drawing, burning, cutting, piercing pains, especially when walking, and stitches in the urethra when not urinating; gonorrhœa, scalding when urinating; urethra swollen; urinal stream forked; discharge yellow, green, watery; warts, erosions on the glans. Checked gonorrhœa causes articular rheumatism, prostatitis, sycosis, impotence; condylomata.

GONORRHŒA IN FEMALES.

Cann. sat., canth., hep., merc. sol., phyt., sep., sulph., thuj., zinc.
Compare Leucorrhœa.

GONORRHŒAL OPHTHALMIA.

See Ophthalmia.

GONORRHŒAL RHEUMATISM.

1, acon., asafœt., clem., kalm., kali iod., mez., sars., sulph., thuj.; 2, cimicif., euphorb., rhus, sep., stann., ver. Hot Springs of Arkansas. See Rheumatism.

GOUT.

See Arthritis.

GROWING, Ill effects of.

The best remedy is *phos. ac.*, not only for the pains in the limbs, but also for the bodily and mental languor of which so many young people complain when growing too fast.

GUMS, Diseases of the.

§ 1. Principal remedies: 1, *anim.*, amm. m., bell., *bor.*, *carb. v.*, chin., hep., *merc.*, mur. ac, natr. m., *nitr. ac.*, n. vom., phos. ac., rhus, staph., *sulph.*; 2, ars., baryt., calc., caps., carb. a., caust., cimicif., dulc., eupat. ar., graph., hydr., kal., kreas., myr. cer., phos., phytol., puls., ruta, sep., sulph. ac., thuj.

§ 2. For SWELLING AND INFLAMMATION OF THE GUMS: 1, *bell.*, *calc.*, caust., cham., chin., cimicif., cist., graph., hydr., hep., *merc.*, n. vom., phos. ac., sep., staph., sulph.; 2, amm., amm. m., baryt., bor., myr. cer., natr. m., nitr. ac., phos, sil.

For the LIABILITY TO BLEED: ars., calc., *carb. v.*, cist., lach., *merc.*, natr. m., nitr. ac., phos., *phos. ac.*, sil., *staph.*, sulph.

For ABSCESSES AND FISTULÆ: calc., sil., staph., sulph.; or caust. lyc., natr. m., petr.? canth.?

For FLESHY EXCRESCENCES: iod., sil., sulph., staph., thuj.

For ULCERATION of the gums: alum., *calc.*, carb. v., kal, lyc., *merc.*, natr. m., sil., staph., *sulph.*, sulph. ac.

For LOOSENESS OF THE TEETH: 1, *calc.*, carb. v. cist., *merc.*, phos., phos. ac.; 2, ant., natr., rhus, sep.

For SCORBUTIC affections: 1, caps., *carb. v.*, *merc.*, natr. m., nitr. ac., staph., sulph.; 2, amm., amm. m., ars., bry., caust., dulc., hydr., kal., kreas., mur. ac., phyt., sep., etc.

§ 3. For MERCURIAL symptoms: carb. v., chin., or hep., hydr., nitr. ac., phytol., staph. ILL EFFECTS OF SALT require: carb. v., or nitr. sp. Persons who lead a sedentary life, and are **corpulent and phlegmatic** require: 1, caps.; 2, bell., calc., merc., sulph.; **thin and lively** persons: n. vom., carb. v., chin., natr. m.

HÆMATEMESIS.

Principal remedies: 1, *acon.*, arn., cact., erig., ferr., *hamam.*, hyosc., *ipec.*, *n. vom.*, phos., sang.; 2, amm., bell., bry., canth., carb. v., caust., chin., eryng., lach., lycopus, lyc., mez., natr. m., plumb., puls., rum., sec., sulph., verat.; 3, millef., aloe, alum., tereb., verat. vir.

Use especially:

For **injuries or bruises** on the stomach: arn., ars., ham., ipec. After

fright: n. vom., acon. From **cold on the stomach**: puls., hyosc. From other **gastric ailments**: ars., hyos., ipec., natr. m., *n. vom.*, phos., sang. From affections of the **spleen**: ars., n. vom., phos. From **affections of the liver**: ars., hyos., n. vom. With **redness of the face**: bell., cact., hyos. With **pale distorted face**: ars., carb. v., *ipec.*, natr. m., n. vom., sec. With simultaneous **black stools**: ars., bell., ham., ipec., natr. m., n. vom., rum. With **small weak pulse**: ars., carb. v., ipec., sec. With **hard full pulse**: n. vom., acon., verat. vir.

HÆMATOCELE.

Periuterine: Arn., croc., ferr., ipec., sab., sec., thlaspi.; **scroti**: arn., puls., con., nux vom., rhus, sulph., zinc.

HÆMOPHILY, bleeders.

Phos., tereb., rhus tox., carb. veg., lac can., merc., sec., ergotin, erigeron.

HÆMORRHAGES.

§ 1. Principal remedies: 1, *chin.*; 2, *arn.*, ham., *phos.*, sabin.; 3, acon., apis, bell., calc., *croc.*, *erig.*, ferr., ipec., merc., millef., nitr. ac., n. vom., puls., sang., sep, sulph., *trill.*; 4, alnus, ant., apoc. c., ars., cann., caps., carb. a., carb. v., ceras., cimicif., cham., collins., cupr., dros., erecht., gal., gels., geran., graph., hell., hyosc., iod., iris, kal., lach., led., lyc., lycopus, nitr., plumb., puls., rhus, sec., senec., sil., stram., sulph. ac., verat. vir., zinc.

§ 2. For ACTIVE hæmorrhages of young plethoric subjects: 1, acon., bell.; 2, croc., ferr., hyosc., puls.; 3, arn., calc., cham., chin., erecht., erig., gels., geran., ipec., kal., lyc., lycopus, merc., nitr. ac., n. vom., phos., rhus, sab., sang., senec., sep., stram., sulph., trill., verat. vir.

PASSIVE hæmorrhages of persons who have been weakened by depletions and loss of animal fluids, require: 1, chin.; 2, ars., carb. v., ferr., gal., ham., hell., ipec., iris, led., mgt. aus., merc., phos., rhus, sec.

§ 3. For DARK-RED VENOUS hæmorrhages: 1, cham., collins., croc., ham., hell., iris, n. vom., puls., sep.; 2, amm., ant., arn., lach., magn. c., nitr. ac., n. mosch., phos. ac., sulph.

FOR BRIGHT-RED ARTERIAL hæmorrhages; 1, acon., bell., dulc., erecht., hyosc., sabin.; 2, arn., calc., carb. v., ferr., gels., ipec., led., lycop., mgt. aus., merc., phos., rhus, sang., sec., senec., trill.

§ 4. If the blood be BROWN: 1, bry., carb. v.; 2, calc., con., puls., rhus.

For ACRID blood: 1, canth., kal., nitr., sil.; 2, amm., ars., carb., kal., rhus, sulph., sulph. ac., zinc.

COAGULATED blood: 1, bell., cham., plat., rhus; 2, arn., chin., croc., ferr., hyosc., ign., ipec., merc., nitr. ac., n. vom., phos. ac., sabin., sec., sep., stram.

FETID blood: 1, bell., bry., carb. a., sabin.; 2, caust., cham., chin., croc., ign., kal., merc., phos., plat., sec., sil., sulph.

TENACIOUS VISCOUS blood: croc., cupr., magn. c., sec.

§ 5. Compare Hæmorrhage from the Respective Organs.

Guernsey gives us the following valuable hints:

Aconite. Hæmorrhages, occurring particularly at night, or if caused by anger or fright; patient can't lie on either side, and either is really worse, or is made to feel worse from rising; the flow is constant, and coagulates into a mass; thirst, dry skin, restlessness; dark hair, plethoric habit, especially in young people; mental symptoms: fear of death, of moving or turning, of rising, lest something may happen, etc.; no peace of mind.

Argentum nitr. Where **belching of wind affords marked relief** of suffering; observed particularly in hæmoptysis.

Arnica. Bleeding is caused by **injury, concussion, fatigue**; patient feels a soreness as from a bruise in the part whence the blood issues; hot head and cool body; pain causes a rush of blood to the head, which feels very hot to the patient; bleeding constant, and bright red; head sensitive; headache.

Belladonna. Forcing or bearing-down sensation in uterine hæmorrhage, as if the abdominal contents would be pressed out of the vagina, with loss of blood; blood coagulates easily and feels hot to the parts through which it passes; congestion to head, eyes, eyeballs, which are red, flushed face; patient can't bear the least jar of the floor; wishes to drink little and often; wishes to be covered warmly, and even then may have cold thrills pass through the body; feels worse, or is worse in the afternoon or evening, from a draught of air, from rising; in plethoric people with red faces.

Calcarea carb. Leucophlegmatic temperament; patient feels worse when the limbs hang down, even in bed, wishing to keep them drawn up, and feels better in dark rooms, from being rubbed, loosening the garments, from warmth, and on being covered up warmly.

Cantharides. Hæmorrhage from any part, if attended with cutting and burning pains during micturition.

Carbo veg. Collapse; desire to be fanned hard and continually; skin dry, cold, and bluish; anguish of heart; blood bright red; rigid fibre; cold breath; pulse weak and irregular.

Chamomilla. Spiteful and irritable temper; blood dark, more or less clotted; desire for air; thirst; urine pale and profuse. Worse in the night from warmth, anger, eructations, while lying on painless side, while perspiring, during sleep, from coffee; feels better while fasting.

China. Ringing in the ears as of bells; fainting spells; pulse irregular, flickering, imperceptible; skin cold and clammy; unconscious. Worse periodically in the night after drinking, whilst talking, after perspiring, from touching the parts softly.

Crocus. The blood forms into long black strings, as it escapes from inner parts; sensation of rolling and bounding in the abdomen as from a fœtus; worse in the morning, on fasting, in the house, during pregnancy; better in the open air, after eating.

Ferrum. Great erethism of the circulation; red face and full pulse; blood partly fluid and partly clotted, black, with laborlike pains in the abdomen; feels worse in the night, particularly after midnight, from fat food, from abuse of Peruvian bark; very weak, though having flushed face and full pulse.

Hyoscyamus. A constant flow of bright-red blood, with bluish face; congested eyes; twitching of the muscles; **delirium**; unconsciousness; worse in the evening from mental emotions; jealousy,

unhappy love, from taking cold; better in stooping over or leaning forward.

Ipecacuanha. Constant flow of bright-red blood; **constant nausea**; pain about the umbilicus; cold skin, cold sweat; **suffocating spells and dyspnœa.** Worse periodically, from vomiting, coughing, from suppressed eruptions, after eating veal. Hæmorrhage may have been produced from taking Peruvian bark at some past time.

Kali carb. Chiefly in post-partum hæmorrhage, also in threatened abortions between second and third months, accompanied by pain in the back, extending down over the buttocks. Hæmorrhages attended with stitching pains. Worse after vexation, after being overheated, from lying on the side; better from warmth, from eructations.

Lachesis. Always when blood can be discerned like black straws as a sediment, whether from the uterus, bowels, nose, stomach, lungs, or at the bottom of the ulcer. Often useful in typhus when hæmorrhages occur. At the climaxis, paroxysms of pain in the right ovarian region, relieved by gushing of blood from the vagina. Chills coming on at night as an accompaniment of bleeding.

Lycopodium. Hæmorrhages, accompanied with a sensation of fulness up to the throat; and taking food and drink, even in small quantities, increases that feeling of fulness; borborygmus and a constant sensation of fermentation in abdomen; flushes of heat; desire to be fanned continually day and night; desire for more air; palpitation and dyspnœa; cutting pains from right to left in abdomen; cannot lie on either side.

Mercurius. Epistaxis; hæmorrhages of old women after the climax is passed; hæmaturia in typhus, etc. Suitable for light-haired persons with lax skin and muscle; moist mouth and tongue with thirst; foot-sweat scentless; mental symptoms of a serious and anxious character; blood light; scorbutic condition of the gums.

Nitric acid. Bleeding from the uterus, with pain in the back, extending down through the hips to the legs, and pressure as if the uterus would be forced down and out of the vagina; epistaxis; hæmoptysis; one of the best remedies **for bleeding from the bowels**; suits dark-haired persons with rigid skin and muscle; no thirst; foot-sweat fetid; mental condition of distrust; blood dark; urine like horse urine.

Nux vom. Frequent urging to stool, with sensation as if fæces still remained in the rectum, which the patient desires to expel. Worse about 4 A.M., in cold air, after liquors; better in warm air, lying on the side, in loose garments, after passing flatus.

Phosphorus. Small wounds or orifices bleed profusely; weak, empty feeling in abdomen; tall slim persons with black hair; worse lying on left side or back; from warm food or warm drinks; from being rubbed after sleep; **erectile tumors**; amelioration after sleep.

Platina. Blood flows in thick clots and fluids, or in one grumous mass, thick, black, and tarry; feeling of horror of what may happen, as thought of death, etc; sensation of growing larger in every direction.

Pulsatilla. Tearful and gentle disposition; flow intermits, and is in clots and fluids mixed; cannot bear a close room, must have plenty of air; no thirst; scanty urine.

Sabina. Pain is felt running through from pubis to sacrum in uterine hæmorrhage; blood is discharged in liquid and clots, dark red or pale. Worse in close warm room; better in open air.

Secale corn. **Passive hæmorrhage**; blood dark or red in feeble cachectic persons, accompanied by tingling in the limbs and prostration; desire for air; does not like to be covered; wishes to have the limbs extended; skin cold.

Sepia. **Sensation of weight in the part from which the blood flows**; empty feeling in the pit of the stomach; worse from nursing; better from drawing up the limbs.

Sulphur. **Sensation of heat in the part from which the blood flows**; worse when warm in bed or when exposed to heat; gets sick soon, and soon gets well again.

HÆMORRHAGE FROM THE ANUS.

From injuries to the anus and rectum: acon., arn., cact., calend., chin., croc., hamam., millef., phosph., sulph., sulph ac.

HÆMORRHAGE FROM THE EYES.

1, *acon.*, *bell.*, *crotal.*, *lach.*, *phosph.*; 2, bell., calc., carb. v., cham., euphr., ham., led., ruta, seneg.

Ecchymosis: *arn.*, bell., calc., cham., crotal., nux v., plumb., rut., seneg.

HÆMORRHAGE FROM THE LUNGS.

Hæmoptoe. For **spitting of blood**: 1, *acon.*, *arn.*, bell., bry., cactus, carb. veg., *chin.*, dulc., lach., *ledum*, merc., nitr. ac., puls., rhus, sil., staph., sulph.; 2, amm., ars., con., copaiva, croc., cupr., elaps., kal., lyc., sep., sulph ac.

For **real hæmorrhage**, loss of large quantities of blood: *acon.*, *arn.*, arseniate of soda, bell., cactus, chin., *ipec.*, *led.*, *ferr.*, millef., *op.*, phosph., sulph ac.

Acalypha indica. Expectoration of pure blood in the morning, and dark lumps of clotted blood in the evening; cough, with little expectoration; arterial hæmorrhage, preceded by burning in chest.

Aconite. Orgasmus sanguinis in the chest, with feeling of fulness and burning pain; palpitations, anguish, restlessness, fright, fear of death; aggravation on lying down; copious discharge of blood from time to time, even when coughing but very little; after wine; the blood comes hot and fresh, like arterial blood, causing a decided burning sensation behind sternum.

Antimonium crudum. **Hæmoptoe after bathing.**

Aranea diadema. Hæmoptysis; bloody expectoration in persons weak and anæmic through privations of all kinds.

Arnica. After mechanical injury; from slight bodily exertion; slight expectoration of black or coagulated blood, with heavy breathing; stitching, burning, and contraction of the chest; palpitation of the heart; great heat in the abdomen and fainting fits, or for discharge of bright-red frothy blood, mixed with mucus and coagulated lumps; tickling cough under the sternum; stitching in the head, and bruised pain in the region of the ribs when coughing.

Arsenicum. After loss of blood, great weakness, restlessness, anguish, with palpitation; dry burning heat, driving one out of bed.

Belladonna. Cough, from constant tickling in the throat, aggra-

vating the bleeding; sensation as if the chest were filled with blood; stitching pains in chest; worse from motion.

Cactus. Pneumorrhagia, accompanied each time with convulsive cough and expectoration of large quantities of blood; difficulty of breathing; continued oppression and weariness, as if the chest were constricted with an iron band; congestion of blood in the chest, which prevents him from lying down in bed.

Carbo veg. Pale face, cold skin; pulse slow, intermitting, scarcely perceptible; violent cough in paroxysms and hoarseness; worse towards evening; burning in chest.

Carduus marius. Expectoration of pure blood, or mucus mixed with blood, the result of a diseased liver.

China. Bloody expectoration during violent cough, which was first hollow, dry, and painful, with taste of blood in the mouth; alternate shivering and flushes of heat; great debility, with constant desire to lie down; frequent sweats; trembling; dimness of vision, or dulness of head; or, after great loss of blood, the patient being pale and cold, with fainting fits and convulsive twitchings of the head and facial muscles. (Ferrum follows well.)

Collinsonia. Blood dark, tough, coagulated, enveloped in viscid phlegm; bleeding caused by cardiac affections or portal congestion; previous discharge of blood from anus; subsequent constipation.

Conium. Especially after masturbation; dry, spasmodic, nightly, almost continually titillating cough, with violent oppression of the chest and evening fever; suffocating cough in scrofulous patients; want of breath on taking the least exercise, and copious cough, with mucous discharge.

Dulcamara. Constant titillation in the larynx, with desire to cough; expectoration of bright-red blood, with aggravation during rest; the bleeding is caused by a cold, or a loose cough, which had existed previously.

Ergotin. **Passive pulmonary hæmorrhages**, mostly venous, but may be also arterial, usually preceded by sensation of pressure upon the chest, with anguish, faint feeling, weak and small pulse; patient **wants to lie with his head low**, and wants the windows open.

Ferrum. Scanty expectoration of pure bright-red blood during a slight paroxysm of cough, with pains between the scapulæ; quick motion and talking brings on cough; feels better when walking slowly, notwithstanding weakness obliges him to lie down; heavy breathing, especially at night, with frequent palpitation of heart; poor sleep; sallow complexion.

Hamamelis. **Pure venous blood coming into the mouth without much effort**, seemingly like a warm current from out of the chest; **mind calm**; labored respiration when attempting to assume the recumbent position, breathing becomes almost impossible; tickling cough, with a taste of blood in the morning on waking; sometimes taste of sulphur in the mouth.

Hyoscyamus. The discharge of blood is preceded by a dry cough, especially at night, obliging the patient to get up; frequent sudden starting from sleep; also suitable to drunkards, where opium or nux v. failed to give relief.

Ignatia. For the debility after the arrest of the hæmorrhage, with disposition to be vehement or vexed; deep sighing breathing.

Ipecacuanha. Copious bleeding from the lungs, preceded by **sensation of bubbling** in the chest; taste of blood in the mouth; frequent hacking, with expectoration of blood-streaked mucus, occasioned by the least effort; nausea and debility.

Ledum palustre. **Copious discharge of bright-red and foamy blood,** accompanied by violent cough in paroxysms, caused by a tickling in larynx and trachea, congestion towards the chest and head; hardness of hearing; pulse strong and hard; a burning pain in some point of the chest, from which the blood seems to come; stagnation in liver and portal veins; coxalgia alternating with hæmoptoe.

Millefolium. **Expectoration of florid blood, without much coughing,** sometimes in consequence of violent exertions; pulmonary phthisis after hæmoptoe.

Myrtus com. In phthisical persons; sharp pains through the upper part of left lung, from front to shoulderblade.

Nux vomica. Especially after high living and for those given to strong drinks; tickling in chest, with cough, distressing the head; suppressed hæmorrhoidal discharges; after fits of passion.

Opium. Suitable to persons who are addicted to drinking, in severe cases; or for discharge of thick frothy blood, cough aggravated by swallowing; oppression or heavy breathing and anguish; burning at the heart, tremor of the arms and feeble voice; anxious sleep, with sudden starting; coldness, especially of the extremities, or heat, especially in the chest or other parts of the trunk; **absence of all pain.**

Phosphorus. Vicarious spitting of blood for the menses; tubercular diathesis; dry tight cough; trembling of the whole body while coughing; hæmoptysis, with occasional attacks of profuse hæmorrhage, **pouring out freely, then ceasing for some time,** followed by anæmia and great debility; worse from evening till midnight.

Plumbum. Phthisical disposition, when bloody and purulent sputa alternate one with another.

Pulsatilla. Dark coagulated blood; anguish and shuddering, especially at night; debility, loose stools, suppressed menstruation, crying spells; extreme soreness in upper left chest, shoulder and arm.

Rhus tox. After straining, lifting, blowing of instruments, or worriment and mental excitement continually renewed; bright-red blood, with tickling in the chest; cough, which seems as if it would tear something out of the chest. **Expectoration of blood becomes nearly a habit,** so that the patient gradually becomes anæmic, weak, and the blood itself poor.

Sanguinaria canad. Hæmoptoe during incipient phthisis, especially in women suffering from amenorrhœa, or during and after climaxis.

Senecio gracilis. Hæmoptoe in suppressed menstruation; after venesection; considerable debility; flashes of heat at times during the day; cough first dry, then loose, with copious expectoration of yellowish mucus, streaked with blood, with sensation of rawness and soreness in chest.

Stannum. Hæmoptysis, with tendency to copious expectoration: empty sore feeling in the chest, which feels so weak that he cannot talk; pulse frequent and small.

Sulphuric acid. Climacteric period; cough and hæmoptysis after typhus; profuse bleeding from the lungs; tuberculosis, with ulcera-

tions in different parts of the lungs; pulse small, feeble, accelerated, easily affected by alcoholic stimulants.

Sulphur. Frequently suitable after nux to persons affected with piles, or after arsen. to prevent relapses.

Tart. emet. When after the attack there remains for a long time a bloody slimy expectoration. Compare Hæmorrhages, Pneumonia, Pulmonary Phthisis, etc.

HÆMORRHAGE FROM THE MOUTH.

Arn., bell., chin., dros., ferr., kreas., led., lyc., tereb.

HÆMORRHAGE FROM THE UTERUS.

Menorrhagia. metrorrhagia.

§ 1. For **metrorrhagia** or menorrhagia give: 1, arn., *bell.*, bry., *cauloph.*, cham., chin., cinnam., croc., *eriger.*, *ferr.*, helon., hyos., hamam., *ipec.*, plat., *puls.*, sab., sec., sep., *trill.*; 2, acon., aletr., calc., carb. a., cimicif., erecht., ign., magn. m., natr. m., n. vom., phos., sang., senec., sil., sulph., verat.; 3, apoc., asclep. t., bapt., cann., gels., iod., rat., ruta; 4, apis, hedeom., iris, millef., phytol., plumb., rhus; 5, arg. nit., geran., lycopus, ustilag. mad., populus.

§ 2. For ACTIVE hæmorrhage in plethoric persons, give: 1, acon., *bell.*, bry., calc., cham., *ferr.*, n. vom., *plat.*, sab., sulph.; 2, arn., croc., hyos., ign., ipec., phos., sil., verat.; 3, trill.

For PASSIVE hæmorrhage in debilitated cachectic subjects: 1, *chin.*, croc., puls., sec., sep., sulph.; 2, carb. v., n. vom., ipec., phos., ruta, verat.; 3, aletr., cauloph., cimicif., trill., ustil. mad.

For MENORRHAGIA or profuse menstruation: 1, acon., *bell.*, bry., calc., cham., ign., *ipec.*, magn. m., natr. m., n. vom., phos., *plat.*, *sec.*, sep., sil., sulph., verat.; 2, ammon. c., arg. nit., cimicif., cocc., collins., croc., digit., erig., ferr., gels., hyos., iod., kreas., lyc., trill., ustil. mad.

For hæmorrhage during PREGNANCY, or AFTER CONFINEMENT, or a MISCARRIAGE: 1, *bell.*, *cham.*, croc., *ferr.*, *plat.*, *sabin.*; 2, arn., bry., chin., cinnam., hyos., *ipec.*; 3, cocc., kal., lyc., merc., n. mosch., n. vom., op., plumb., puls., sec., sep.; 4, aletr., cauloph., eriger., ustil. mad.

Hæmorrhages at the CRITICAL AGE require: 1, puls.; 2, bell., lach.; 3, plat., sec., sep., laur.; 4, apoc. can., calc. c., trill., ustil. mad.

§ 3. Particular indications:

Acid lacticum. Morning sickness in pale anæmic women, who lose large quantities of blood during menses, which usually last from five to eight days.

Aconite. Active hæmorrhage, with fear of death, and much excitability; vertigo on rising from a recumbent position, she has to lie down again; restlessness; thirst.

Agaricus. Menses too profuse, with titillation in the genital organs, and tearing-pressive pains in the back and abdomen; strong desire for an embrace.

Aletris far. Menorrhagia in consequence of a congested condition of the uterus and ovaries; profuse discharge of dark-colored blood, with coagula; passive hæmorrhage from that condition of the

uterus which predisposes to hæmorrhage and abortion; general debility; loss of tone in the muscular system.

Ambra grisea. **Menorrhagia from the slightest cause**, as after a long walk or a hard stool, during the interval between the regular menses.

Ammon. carb. Menorrhagia after a long drive in the cold air.

Ammon. mur. Flow more abundant at night; a quantity of blood is passed at every stool during the menses.

Antimon. crud. Menorrhagia, with a peculiar sensation, as if something were being pressed directly out of the uterus.

Apis mel. Profuse uterine hæmorrhage of dark color, blood coagulates slowly or not at all, with heaviness in abdomen, faintness, great uneasiness, and yawning, resulting from acute congestion of ovaries; metrorrhagia, with red spots, like bee-stings, upon the skin, and sensation as if stung by bees in the abdomen and on different parts of the body.

Apocynum can. Profuse menses lasting eight days, with violent pressing pains, *efforts to vomit*, great prostration, and trembling of the whole body, preceded for a day or two by a moderate discharge; shreds or pieces of membrane come away with the fluid blood; fainting when raising the head from the pillow; hæmorrhage ceasing at intervals, always recurs when the vital powers rally; great irritability of the stomach and vomiting; palpitation whenever she attempts to move; pulse feeble and quick; excessive debility.

Aranea diadema. Menorrhagia, anticipating menses; metrorrhagia, bright-colored blood.

Argentum nitr. Menorrhagia, with cutting pains in the small of back and groin; confusion, dulness, and much pain in the head, aggravated by the least movement. **A short time seems very long to her**, and everything done for her seems done so very slowly; belching wind affords marked relief; flooding from fibroma uteri.

Arnica. In cases from a fall, a shock to the system, or concussion; blood bright red or mixed with clots; nausea in the pit of stomach; warmth about the head, and the extremities cool. Menorrhagia, with pain in small of back, extending into the groin and down the inner side of the thighs and legs to the great toe; head hot, extremities cool; tympanitis.

Arsenicum. (Solutio Fowleri.) Tedious, long-continued hæmorrhages, with great debility and lancinating-burning pains, aphthæ in mouth; uterus larger and softer than usual, with dilated capillaries; a passive hyperæmia, based on atony; chronic endometritis.

Belladonna. Profuse discharge of bright-red blood, which **feels hot as it escapes from the vulva**; the blood flows **profusely between the after pains**; vascular excitation, showing itself by throbbing of the carotids, flushed face, red eyes; full bounding pulse; nausea, with rumbling in the whole abdomen, with great weight from above downward; gentle pressure on the uterus causes nausea; there is a wave-like feeling, an undulating sensation, or pulsating tremor all over the body, from head to foot, a sick pulsation all over the body; painful pressure over the sexual organs, as if all would escape from the vulva, or pain in the back, as if it would break; the blood sometimes has a bad smell; hæmorrhage between the periods, with darkness before eyes, yawning, twitching, and convulsive jerkings of the arms and

fingers; **offensive metrorrhagia**; frequently indicated in uterine hæmorrhage after labor.

Borax. Menses too soon, too profuse, attended with colic and nausea; great nervousness.

Bovista. Menses too often and too profuse, flowing more in the morning and less at night, with discharge of blood between the periods.

Bromine. Menses too early and too profuse, of bright-red blood, or **passive flow with much exhaustion**, or membranous shreds may pass off, particularly in women with affections of the chest, heart, or eyes.

Bryonia. Hæmorrhage of dark-red blood, with pain in small of back, and headache as if it would split; dry mouth and lips; nausea and faintness on sitting up in bed or after eating.

Cactus grand. Menorrhagia in clots, with bearing-down pains; every throe expels clots of blood; menses are premature as well as too copious; the flow ceases on lying down; cardiac complications; the menses are dark-colored, or black and thick.

Calcarea carb. Frequent menses, often attended with aching in the vagina, it seems difficult for her to stop menstruating; **cold damp feet**, she wants to be covered up, feels chilly, and is sensitive to the slightest draught of air; vertigo on stooping, worse on rising or going upstairs; **profuse menstruation during lactation**; climaxis.

Cannabis sat. Too profuse menses; **dysuria**, with sensation of soreness in the whole track of the urethra.

Cantharis. Uterine hæmorrhage, with great irritation in the neck of the bladder; urinating often, smarting, cutting, and burning in passing only a few drops; more suitable to sterile women.

Carbolic acid. Menses much more profuse and darker than usual, followed by headache and great nervous irritability.

Carbo anim. Menses too early, not too profuse, but last too long; great weakness of the thighs. After the appearance of the menses she feels so tired she is scarcely able to speak.

Carbo veg. Metrorrhagia from uterine atony, even when she is already cold and deathly pale; uterine hæmorrhage, with excessive prostration and burning pain across the sacrum; much itching of the vulva and anus; tettery eruption on the nape of the neck and between the shoulders; dragging pain from the abdomen to the back.

Caulophyllum. Passive hæmorrhage, an oozing from the lax uterine vessels after premature delivery; tremulous weakness felt over the entire body, accompanying the flow, with sensation of exhaustion; the uterus is soft and relaxed, and contracts very feebly; protracted lochia; threatening abortion, with spasmodic bearing-down pains.

Chamomilla. Metrorrhagia of dark coagulated blood, occasionally interrupted by bright-red gushes, with tearing pains in legs and violent labor pains in uterus; hæmorrhage of dark blood, with pressure towards the uterus and frequent discharge of colorless urine; menorrhagia of dark-red or black fetid blood, with lumps; **the flow occurring by fits and starts at irregular intervals**; coldness of the extremities; nausea and fainting; **desire for cool air**; frequent discharge of pale colorless urine; irascibility; local and general sensibility

abnormally exalted; cervix enlarged and indurated; uterine cavity enlarged.

China. **Hæmorrhage from atony of the uterus**; paroxysmal discharges of clots of dark blood; uterine spasms, colic; frequent urging to urinate, and painful tension in the abdomen; coldness and blueness of the skin; suitable to persons who have lost much blood, even in severe and desperate cases, with heaviness of head, ringing in ears, vertigo, vanishing of the senses, sopor, fainting fits, cold extremities, pale and bluish face and hands, with convulsive jerks across the abdomen; debility incident to menorrhagia.

Cimicifuga. The discharge is profuse, dark, and coagulated, more of a passive character, accompanied with heavy, pressing-down, laborlike pains, nervousness, hysteric spasms, pains like those of rheumatism in the back and limbs.

Cina. Menses too early and too profuse, particularly in nervous women, who are constantly tossing, even during sleep; diarrhœa, always worse after drinking.

Cinnamomum. Excessive menstrual flow, bright red and clear; suitable to pregnant or lying-in women, after straining, missing a step, or some other exertion.

Cocculus. Menses profuse and too often, when rising upon the feet it gushes out in a stream; painful pressure in the uterus, with cramps in the chest and fainting nausea; sensation as of sharp stones in the abdomen, at every movement.

Coccus cacti. **Menorrhagia only in the evening when lying down, never when stirring about**; sharp pains in the lower part of the abdomen, first in right side, then in left. She passes enormous black clots from the vagina; urging to pass water, but she cannot do it until one of these clots had passed. Sensation of tension and constriction about the abdomen, and of something ascending towards the stomach, which makes her think she will vomit water.

Coffea. Profuse menstruation, with excessive sensitiveness of the organs and voluptuous itching.

Collinsonia. Congested condition of the cervix uteri, with painful hæmorrhoids and aggravated constipation.

Crocus sat. **Menorrhagia of dark stringy blood**, hanging down from the bleeding orifice; if a mass of blood, which at first appeared as a clot, is examined, it will be found to be composed of an aggregation of dark, round, distinct strings, resembling long angleworms knitted together; sensation of something alive in the abdomen, turning and twisting about; great excitement, palpitations; liveliness alternating with somnolence; liability to fainting; excessive timidity; yellowish or sallow color of the face; post-partum hæmorrhage; worse from slightest movement.

Cyclamen. Menorrhagia, with dizziness, stupefaction, and obscuration of vision, as if a fog were before the eyes.

Erigeron can. Profuse and alarming hæmorrhage of bright-red blood; **every movement of the patient increases the flow** (coccus cacti the reverse); pallor and weakness in consequence of the discharge; flooding before and after labor, with violent irritation of the rectum and bladder.

Ferrum. Copious discharge of partly fluid and partly black and coagulated blood, with pains in the loins and laborlike colic in weakly

persons, with a fiery-red face and vascular excitement; headache and vertigo; constipation and hot urine.

Fluoric acid. Menses too early and too profuse, thick and coagulated, with an uncommon buoyancy of mind; she fears nothing, and is well satisfied with herself.

Hamamelis. **Passive hæmorrhage with anæmia**; the flow is steady and slow, the blood dark-colored, and there are **no uterine pains**; the discharge ceases at night, occurring only in daytime.

Helonias. **Atonic and passive menorrhagia**; very profuse flow at every period, so that her strength is exhausted, and she suffers from debility; sallow and pale complexion; menorrhagia from ulcerated os or cervix, the blood being dark and bad-smelling, and continuing a long while; the flow is increased by the least exertion.

Hepar s. c. Menorrhagia in women with chapped skin and rhagades of the hands and feet; every slight injury causes ulceration.

Hyoscyamus. Hæmorrhage after labor, miscarriage, or at any time, when there are general spasms of the whole body, interrupted by jerks or by twitchings of single limbs. **Menorrhagia with delirium**; she has uncommon foolish manners, silly laughing, with inclination to uncover or undress herself; bright-red blood continues to flow all the time.

Ignatia. Menorrhagia, with sighing and sobbing, faint feeling at the pit of the stomach; great despondency, she seems full of suppressed grief.

Iodum. **Chronic menorrhagia** in thin delicate women, subject to corrosive leucorrhœa, with other indications of congested uterus and ovaries; uterine hæmorrhage occurring at every stool, with cutting in the abdomen, pain in the loins and small of the back.

Ipecacuanha. Profuse menstruation, with a constant nausea, not a moment's relief, not even after vomiting; **nausea proceeds from the stomach**, and the discharge of bright-red blood is increased with every effort to vomit, and **flows with a gush**; violent pressure over the uterus and rectum, with shuddering and chilliness; heat about the head and debility; **gasping for breath**, faintness; after childbirth, after removal of the placenta, or after miscarriage; worse when getting out of bed.

Kali carb. Continual profuse menstrual discharges, or menorrhagia in delicate anæmic women, subject to corrosive acrid discharges; sequelæ following parturition and miscarriage; scrofulosis, sycosis, arthritis.

Kreasot. Menses and metrorrhagia, inclined to be intermittent; **she thinks she is almost well when the discharge reappears**; black blood in large quantities, and of an offensive smell, with corrosive itching and smarting of the parts; headache, climaxis.

Lac caninum. Blood bright red and stringy, **hot as fire**, coming in gushes and clotting easily; constant bearing-down pain, as if everything would come out of the vulva.

Lachesis. Pain in the right ovarian region, extending towards the uterus, increasing more and more till relieved by a discharge of blood; menorrhagia, with chills at night and flushes of heat in daytime; climaxis.

Laurocerasus. Menses too early and too profuse, with nightly

tearing in the vertex; peculiar suffocating spells about the heart, gasping for breath (ipecac.); blood thin.

Ledum pal. Profuse menorrhagia, **caused by polypi**; menses too early and too profuse, with a great want of vital warmth; she can hardly keep warm; rheumatic and gouty diathesis.

Lycopodium. Cutting pain across the abdomen from right to left; great fermentation or commotion in the abdomen, and discharge of much flatulence; profuse and protracted flow, partly black, clotted, partly bright red, or partly serum, with laborlike pains, followed by swooning; increased flow of blood from vagina during every passage of hard and soft stool; sense of satiety.

Magnesia carb. Menses too early and too profuse, flowing decidedly more at night, and never during uterine pains.

Millefolium. Hæmorrhage of bright-red and fluid blood (in alternation with china); uterine hæmorrhages after great exertion.

Nitric acid. After miscarriage or confinement, with violent pressure as if everything would come out of the vulva, with pain in the small of the back and down through the hips to the thighs.

Nux moschata. Menses irregular in time and quantity; flow generally dark, thick, with intolerable dryness of mouth and tongue, the latter so dry that it sticks to the palate; fainting, sleepiness.

Nux vomica. Metrorrhagia as a precursor of the critical age, also after parturition, particularly if there be constipation or frequent calls to small and painful stools.

Opium. Menorrhagia, with great sleepiness, yet she cannot sleep, the sheets are so hot, she has to change to a cooler place every little while; menses profuse, violent colic, forcing her to bend over, urging to stool.

Phosphorus. Frequent and profuse metrorrhagia, pouring out freely and then ceasing for a short time; **menorrhagia in nursing women**; menses early, profuse, long-lasting, with pain in small of back, and palpitation; sense of emptiness in abdomen; cold feet and legs.

Platina. Premature or excessive development of sexual instinct; catamenia early, long continued, and profuse, blood dark and thick, but not coagulated, with chilliness and **sensitiveness of vulva**; menorrhagia associated with melancholy of older women; metrorrhagia of dark, thick, and tarry blood, with pain in the small of back, which penetrates into both groins, with excessive sensitiveness of the genital organs; flooding, with the **sensation as if the body were growing larger** in every direction; great sexual excitement, hæmorrhage during pregnancy, horrifying thoughts.

Plumbum. Metrorrhagia, with a sensation of a string pulling from the abdomen to the back; constipation, fæces composed of lumps packed together like sheep's manure.

Pulsatilla. Hæmorrhage ceases for a short time, and then recommences with redoubled force, the blood black, mixed with coagulated lumps, most profuse in persons given to reveries; at the critical age; better in the open air.

Rhus tox. Menorrhagia from a strain; blood bright red; if in rheumatic women, worse at night, demanding constant change of position for relief, and worse at every change of weather.

Sabina. Pain, or a feeling of uncomfortableness extending be-

tween the sacrum and pubis; flow profuse, intermixed with clots, the blood most frequently of a bright-red color, sometimes dark red; frequently attended by pains in joints; the slightest motion excites the flow afresh, but very much walking lessens it; excessive, debilitating menses, with abdominal spasms; painless loss of dark-red blood after miscarriage, immediately after parturition; **plethoric women with habitual menorrhagia**, who began to menstruate very early in life, always menstruated freely, and showed more or less a tendency to miscarriage; great weakness or nervousness in head and extremities; menorrhagia with erethism.

Secale. Painless flooding in feeble, **cachectic, dyscratic** women, or who have long resided in tropical climates; general coldness, while the patient feels too warm, and does not wish to be covered; feverish pulse, hæmorrhage passive, dark-colored, and continuous, seldom clotted, sometimes offensive, and the slightest motion aggravates the flow, particularly where the weakness is not caused by loss of blood. Hæmorrhage, with strong and spasmodic contraction of the uterus, every flow preceded by strong bearing-down pains; hæmorrhage from atony of the uterus, especially after protracted labor, aggravated by the slightest motion; menses usually too profuse, and too long-lasting, with spasms and mental depression or melancholy.

Sepia. Menorrhagia, with a painful sensation of emptiness at the pit of the stomach, or with fetid urine, or with a sediment, as if clay were burned at the bottom of the vessel; constipation, icy-cold feet, and flushes of heat; icy-cold paroxysms; yellow spots on her face, a yellow saddle across the ridge of her nose; chronic congestion of uterus with sense of weight, as if all would come out of the vulva.

Silicea. Metrorrhagia, with terribly offensive sweating of the feet; constipation.

Stramonium. Metrorrhagia, with excessive loquacity, singing, and praying; full of strange ideas; menorrhagia, with drawing pains in the limbs and abdomen.

Sulphur. Chronic hæmorrhage; she seems to get almost well, when it occurs again and again, day after day, for weeks; she is weak, has fainting spells, flushes of heat, heat on the top of the head, and cold feet; sleep very light; gets hungry spells, when she cannot wait for her food, especially for her dinner.

Sulphuric acid. Tremulous sensation in the whole body during profuse menses; without trembling.

Trillium. Active uterine hæmorrhage, of dark, thick, and clotted blood, continuing at intervals of several days, followed by bloody hæmorrhœa and great prostration, especially for women who invariably flow after parturition or miscarriage; also hæmorrhagia of thick, dark, and clotted blood during climaxis.

Ustilago maidis. Copious hæmorrhage during menses, with great restlessness and pains; **chronic uterine hæmorrhages and passive congestions**; slow and persistent oozing of dark blood, with small black coagula; the finger upon being withdrawn from the vagina is covered with dark semifluid (but not watery) blood, as though partial disorganization had taken place; uterus enlarged, cervix tumefied, os dilated, swollen, and flabby; perfect inertia of the uterus.

Veratrum alb. Menorrhagia, with nausea and diarrhœa, or vomiting and cold sweat on forehead, weak pulse.

Vinca minor and major (periwinkle). Excessive, profuse

menses, flowing like a stream, with great debility; **passive uterine hæmorrhage from fibroid tumors** (ledum); has been given in tangible doses.

Zincum album. Menses too early and too profuse; lumps of coagulated blood, passing away mostly when walking; fidgety feet and lower extremities.

HÆMORRHAGE FROM THE URINARY ORGANS.

Hæmaturia.

Arnica. When caused by external violence, fall, etc.

Arsenicum. Hæmorrhoids of the bladder; very painful micturition; scanty secretion; burning pain in the urinary organs; paralytic symptoms of the bladder; great anguish and restlessness.

Calcarea carb. Chronic cases, hæmorrhoidal affections, polypi.

Camphora. After irritating drugs, especially cantharides, and during exanthematic fevers.

Cannabis. The flow of blood is accompanied by retention of urine or at least by dysuria; burning, lancinating, sharp pains during emission of urine.

Cantharis. Violent cutting, pressing, and crampy pains in the bladder, extending into the urethra and into the kidneys; strangury, burning pain before, during, and after micturition; cylindrical exudations in the urine; pain increased from drinking water, even from the sight of water.

Chimaphila. In consequence of severe and long-continued gonorrhœal inflammation.

Erechthites. Hæmorrhage from the kidneys and bladder; urine dark, scanty, and mixed with blood; painful while passing; blood oozed from the urethra while urinating.

Erigeron. Bloody urine during gonorrhœa or gleet.

Hamamelis. Hæmaturia from passive congestion of the kidneys; **hæmorrhoids of the bladder**; urine scanty and high-colored.

Ipecacuanha. Hæmaturia, with cutting in the abdomen and urethra; profuse bleeding, with faintness, deadly paleness, sickness of the stomach, oppression of the chest; constant desire to urinate; from suppressed itch.

Lycopodium. Hæmaturia from gravel or chronic catarrh; urging to urinate; must wait long before it will pass; urine scanty, dark red, albuminous, with strangury; sandy sediment.

Mercur. Painless discharge of blood; violent urging to urinate and painful micturition, whereby sweat easily breaks out.

Mezereum. Crampy pain in the bladder, after that bloody urine is passed.

Millefolium. Pain in renal region, with chilliness, necessity to lie down; the blood forms a sediment in the vessel like a bloody cake; pressive pain in the urethra during the flow of blood.

Nitric acid. Hæmorrhage bright red, not clotted; urging after, and shuddering along the spine during urination; faint from the least motion; while urinating, smarting burning in the urethra; gonorrhœal affections.

Nux vomica. **Hæmaturia from suppressed hæmorrhoidal flow or menses**; full tensive feeling, pressure and distension of the abdomen,

loins, and region of the kidneys; signs of stagnation in the portal circulation; abuse of alcoholic stimulants.

Phosphorus. **Hæmaturia from debility, after sexual excesses**; blood deficient in fibrin; twitching and burning in the urethra, with frequent desire to urinate; hæmophily. **It antidotes turpentine.**

Pulsatilla. Hæmaturia, accompanied by burning pains at the orifice of the urethra, with drawing-cutting pain around the navel into the small of the back; penis and scrotum drawn up; crampy pain in the right leg from the knee to the groin.

Secale. Passive hæmorrhage; blood thin; blood-corpuscles wanting from dissolution of the blood; painless discharge of thick black blood, in consequence of kidney disease; coldness of the body; cold perspiration on forehead; great weakness.

Sulphur. Hæmaturia after suppressed cutaneous or hæmorrhoidal discharges; stinging and burning in the urethra.

Terebinthina. **The blood is thoroughly mixed with the urine,** forming a dirty, reddish-brown, or blackish fluid, or a coffee-grounds-like sediment; burning-drawing pains in the kidneys; pressure in the bladder, extending up into the kidneys, when sitting, going off when walking; burning in the bladder, worst during micturition; in complication with scorbutic affections, or caused by living in damp moist dwellings.

Thlaspi bursa pastoris. Hæmaturia, profuse bleeding from all parts of the body.

Uva ursi. Constant urging to urinate and straining, with discharge of blood and slime, or constant straining without any discharge at all, or only a few drops of urine; after this, cutting and burning in the urethra, which is succeeded by a discharge of blood; hard stools.

HÆMORRHOIDS.

Principal remedies:

§ 1. 1, acon., *æsc. h.*, ant., *ars.*, bell., calc., *caps.*, carb. v., cham., *collins.*, *diosc.*, ign., *ham.*, hydr., mur. ac., nitr. ac., *n. vom.*, phos. ac., *pod.*, *puls.*, *sulph.*, thuj.; 2, aloe., ambr., amm. c., amm. m., anac., berb., caust., chel., chin., coloc., erig., graph., kal., lach., lept., lob., petr., phytol., polyg., rhus, sang., sep., trill.

§ 2. We have also to consider:

For ANOMALIES of the **hæmorrhoidal difficulties** and ailments in consequence of the **suppression of a habitual hæmorrhoidal flow**: 1, n. vom., sulph.; 2, calc., carb. v., puls.; 3, aloe., apis, millef., ran. bulb.

For the HÆMORRHAGES: 1, *acon.*, alum., *bell.*, *calc.*, carb. v., cham., *collins.*, graph., ham., ipec., lept., phos., puls., sep.; or 2, æsc. h., chin., sulph.; 3, amm., ant., *caps.*, cascar., erig., ferr., merc., millef., mur. ac., nitr. ac., n. vom., trill.

For HÆMORRHOIDAL DISPOSITION: 1, n. vom., sulph.; 2, æsc. h., calc., carb. v., caust., graph., lach., petr., etc.

For INFLAMMATION OF HÆMORRHOIDAL TUMORS: 1, acon., cham., ign., puls.; 2, ars., mur. ac., n. vom., sulph.

For LARGE SWELLING: bell., caps., kal., mur. ac., phos. ac., thuj.

For PROTRUSION OF THE HÆMORRHOIDAL KNOBS: calc., nitr. ac., sulph., thuj. Like a **pad round the anus**: calc., mur. ac., n. vom.; or æsc. hip., aloes, collins.

For GREAT PAINFULNESS: 1, bell., *calc.*, graph., mur. ac., pæon. off., sulph.; 2, aloes, apis, ars., ign., sep.

For ULCERATION: ign., *puls.*, phytol., *pæon. off.*

For INDURATION OF THE KNOBS: sep.

For STRANGULATION: bell., *ign.*, *n. vom.*, sep., lob.

For BURNING of the knobs: *ars.*, caps., carb. v., ign., nitr. ac., n. vom., sulph.

For ITCHING: ars., carb. v., ign., n. vom., chel., sulph.

For STINGING: carb. v., *ign.*, mur. ac., natr. m., n. vom., sulph.

For HÆMORRHOIDAL COLIC: carb. v., coloc., lach., *n. vom.*, puls., *sulph.*

For MUCOUS HÆMORRHOIDS: 1, *æsc. h.*, *ant.*, *caps.*, *carb. v.*, *puls.*, *sulph.*; 2, bor., *ign.*, lach., merc.; 3, graph., *phos.*, n. vom., ran bulb.

§ 3. Particular indications:

Acetic acid. Profuse hæmorrhoidal bleeding; hæmorrhage from bowels after checked metrorrhagia; constipation.

Aconitum. Bleeding piles, inflamed; stinging and pressure in anus; feeling of repletion in abdomen, with tension, pressure, and colicky pains; pains in the small of back, as if the back of the os sacrum were broken; constipation; vertigo; fulness and heaviness in the head.

Æsculus hip. Mucous membrane of rectum unnaturally dry, producing a sensation as if sticks were in it; feeling in the rectum as though folds of the mucous membrane obstructed the passage, and as if the rectum would protrude, from the sensation of fulness and bearing down, with constipation, soreness, burning, itching, and fulness of the anus; **dull backache**, especially in lumbo-sacral region, affecting sacrum and hips; worse stooping forward and when walking; aching between the shoulders; **purple hæmorrhoids**; painful sensation of burning, seldom bleed; aching or lameness, or shooting in the back.

Aloes. Protruding piles, with constant bearing-down sensation in rectum, accompanied by diarrhœa, stools small in quantity, brownish, slimy, half fluid, with jellylike mucus tinged with blood, with much sputtering of flatus, fæces often escape without being noticed at the time, seeming like paralysis of sphincter ani; **hæmorrhoids protrude like grapes**, with constant bearing down in rectum; relieved by cold bathing or **copious hæmorrhage**, but no hæmorrhoidal knobs; abdominal plethora, with a pituitous state of the intestines; flatulence; constipation, especially in old men of sedentary habits and given to the pleasures of the table; heat, soreness, and heaviness in the rectum; weakness or loss of power of sphincter ani; general weakness; weariness; piles of recent origin.

Alumina. Hæmorrhoids worse in the evening; better after night's rest; clots of blood pass from the anus; inactivity of the rectum; stools hard and knotty, like sheep's dung, with cutting in anus, followed by blood; pain in back and small of back as if beaten. During a stool blood spurts out of the rectum, followed by soreness all along the rectum; sweat on perinæum with tenderness to the touch; moist varices sting and burn; itching of anus with great sensitiveness.

Ammonium carb. **Hæmorrhoids protrude, independent of stool**; protrusion of hæmorrhoids after stool, with long-lasting pains; cannot walk, or the hæmorrhoids protrude during a stool, and recede when lying down; they are usually moist and pain as if excoriated; bloody discharge during and after stool; itching at anus; costive-

ness on account of hardness of fæces; hæmorrhoids worse during menses.

Ammonium mur. Hæmorrhoids sore and smarting after suppressed leucorrhœa; hard crumbling stools, requiring great effort to expel them; bleeding from rectum, with lancinating pain in perinæum, especially evenings; stinging and itching in rectum before and during a stool; the hæmorrhoids surrounded by inflamed pustules.

Anacardium. Internal piles; especially if fissured; painful hæmorrhoidal tumors; frequent profuse hæmorrhage when at stool; great and urgent desire for stool, but the rectum seems powerless, with sensation as if plugged up; great hypochondriasis.

Antimon. crud. Copious hæmorrhoidal hæmorrhage accompanying a stool of solid fecal matter; **mucous piles**; pricking burning; continuous mucous discharge, staining yellow; sometimes ichor oozes; feeling of soreness in rectum, as if an ulcer had been torn open.

Apis mel. Small protruding varices, which sting, burn, and smart intolerably; prolapsus ani with hæmorrhage from the bowels; burning pain, excoriation of anus, and constant tenesmus; constipation, feeling in rectum as if it were stuffed full, with heat and throbbing; scanty urine.

Arnica. Blind piles, with painful pressure in rectum, constipation and some tenesmus; worse when standing and from cold things.

Arsenicum. Hæmorrhoids with stitching pain when walking or standing, not when at stool, with burning pain; burning and soreness in rectum and anus; rectum is pushed out spasmodically with great pain and remains protruded after hæmorrhage from rectum; **burning in all veins**; restlessness and great debility, worse at night and from cold, better from warmth; **hæmorrhoids of drunkards.**

Aurum met. Piles, with rectal catarrh; external piles bleed during stool; hard, knotty, or large stools; constipation worse during menses; suicidal melancholia; pain in small of back, as from fatigue; great nervous weakness.

Belladonna. Bleeding piles; spasmodic constriction of sphincter ani; violent pains in the small of back, as if it would break; piles so sensitive that the patient has to lie with the nates separated, or with a sensation as if the back would break; scanty red urine; congestion of blood to head; red, hot face; thirst and restlessness.

Berberis. Hæmorrhoids, with itching and burning, particularly after stool, which often is hard and covered with blood; soreness in the anus, with burning pain when touched, and great sensitiveness when sitting; hard stool, like sheep's dung, passed only after much straining; constant pulsating stitches in sacrum; fretful and weary of life.

Cactus grand. Constipation as from hæmorrhoidal congestion; swollen varices outside the anus, causing great pain; itching of anus, pricking in the anus, as from sharp pins, ceasing from slight friction; copious hæmorrhage from anus, which soon ceases.

Calcarea carb. Hæmorrhoids protruding, painful when walking, better when sitting, causing pain during stool; great irritability of the anus, even a loose stool is painful; frequent and copious bleeding of the piles, or for suppression of habitual bleeding (after sulphur).

Calcarea phosph. Protruding piles, aching, itching, and sore; oozing of a yellow fluid; itching in the anus, most in the evening; stitches in the rectum toward the anus or shooting in the anus; hard stool, with depression of mind, causing headache; with old people.

Capsicum. Piles burning, swollen; itching, throbbing, with sore feeling in anus; the tumors are very large, with discharge of blood or bloody mucus from the rectum; blind piles with mucous discharge; suppressed hæmorrhoidal flow, causing melancholy; lack of reactive force, especially with fat people, easily exhausted.

Carbo veg. Discharge of an acrid, corrosive, viscid humor from the anus, causing much itching and some smarting; oozing of moisture upon the perinæum, with soreness and much itching; protruding large bluish varices, suppurating and offensive, with burning pains in ano, stitching pains in the small of back, burning and tearing in the limbs; constipation, with burning stools and discharge of blood; frequent tendency of the blood to the head, flatulence, slow action of the bowels, epistaxis; dysuria; for debauchees.

Causticum. Hæmorrhoids accompanied with obstinate constipation, with ineffectual urging and fistula ani; hæmorrhoids impeding the stool, swollen, itching, stinging, burning, painful when touched; pain increased when walking, standing, when thinking of them; frequent sudden, pressive, penetrating pain in rectum; **the stool passes better standing**; pain worse from mental labor, useful for clergymen, who have an attack of piles after every effort to preach.

Chamomilla. Flowing piles, with compressive pain in the abdomen, frequent urging to stool, occasional burning and corrosive diarrhœic stools; tearing pain in the small of the back, especially at night; painful and ulcerated rhagades of the anus.

Collinsonia. Hæmorrhages from anus, blood dark and tough, enveloped in viscid phlegm; constipation, with a good deal of flatulence, chronic constipation; heat and itching of the anus; hæmorrhoids bleeding, with alternate constipation and diarrhœa; obstinate and chronic hæmorrhoids, bleeding or not, always attended with constipation; congestion of the pelvic viscera, with piles; catarrh of the bladder, especially with piles; **aggravation late at night, better in the morning**; stools mostly only in the evening (nux the opposite).

Dioscorea. Piles, like grapes, around the anus, not bleeding; involuntary discharge of slimy mucus from the anus; darting pain, from old hæmorrhoidal tumor, to the liver; black, hard, dry, lumpy stool, last part of it soft, white, and mushy, followed by prolapsus; hæmorrhoidal tumors of livid color prolapsed, with great pain and distress in them.

Erigeron. Bleeding piles, with hard, lumpy stools, burning around the margin of the anus, it feels as if torn; small stools streaked with blood; burning in bowels and rectum.

Ferrum. Piles, copious bleeding or ichorous oozing, tearing pains with itching and gnawing; costiveness, stool hard and difficult, followed by backache.

Graphites. Piles, with pain on sitting down or on taking a wide step, as if split with a knife, also violent itching and very sore to the touch; hæmorrhoids of the rectum, with burning rhagades at the anus; large hæmorrhoidal tumors, protrusion of rectum, without urging to stool, as if the anus were lame; fissura ani, sharp cutting pain during stool, followed by constriction and aching for several hours, worse at night; chronic constipation, with hardness in hepatic region; moist humid eruption on scalp and behind ears; watery leucorrhœa at the time of menstruation; piles accompanied by dizziness.

Hamamelis. Hæmorrhage from piles, where the loss of a small quantity of blood is followed by **prostration out of proportion to the loss of blood**; painful and profusely bleeding piles, with burning, soreness, fulness, and weight; burning soreness, and at times rawness of the anus; weakness and weariness of the back, as if it would break; tumid hæmorrhoidal veins, bluish in color, the whole anus encircled by a red erythematous halo; **hæmaturia**; constipation, severe frontal headache, restless nights; pulsation in rectum, as if piles would protrude.

Hepar sulph. Hæmorrhoids from **engorgement of the liver**, with great abdominal distress, preventing abdominal respiration; protrusion of hæmorrhoids; hæmorrhage from the rectum, with soft stool; sensation as if bruised in small of back and thighs; great want of vital power of expulsion from the congested condition of the veins in rectum; abdomen swollen and somewhat tender; obstinate constipation.

Hydrastis canadensis. **Even a light hæmorrhoidal flow exhausts**: constipation, with piles; flatulent colic, accompanied by faintness; catarrh of the bladder, with thick, ropy, mucous sediment in the urine; faintness, goneness, physical prostration.

Hyoscyamus. Piles bleed profusely; fulness of the veins, full pulse, skin and muscles lax.

Ignatia. **Sudden sharp stitches in rectum, shooting upward into the body**; evacuation of fæces difficult, because of seeming inactivity of rectum, every violent effort to expel them may produce prolapsus ani; after stool frequent, spasmodic constriction of the anus; recurring pains in the anus, compounded of soreness, spasmodic constriction, and pressure; moderate effort at stool causes prolapsus ani; bleeding during and after stool; fissures of anus; hæmorrhage and pain are worse when the stool is loose.

Kali carb. Passage of fæces difficult owing to their bulk; sensation as if the anus would be fissured; stinging, burning, tearing, itching, screwing pain, following even a natural stool, setting the patient nearly crazy and depriving him of sleep; the tumors swell and bleed much; riding on horseback ameliorates the pain for the time being.

Kali sulph. Hæmorrhoids with catarrh of stomach and yellow, mucus-coated tongue; sensation of faintness in stomach and dull feeling in head, fearing to lose her senses.

Lachesis. Piles **protruding and strangulated**, or with stitches upward at each cough or sneeze; sensation as of a plug in the anus; rectum prolapsed or tumefied; beating in the anus, as from hammers, worse at climaxis or with drunkards.

Lobelia inflat. Copious hæmorrhoidal discharge; discharge of black blood after stool; debility; sensation of tightness in the epigastrium and acidity of the stomach; sense of weakness and oppression at the epigastrium, with oppression of the chest.

Lycopodium. Varices protrude, painful when sitting; discharge of blood, even with soft stool; itching eruption at the anus, painful to touch; itching and tension at the anus in the evening in bed; continued burning or stitching pain in the rectum; constipation; ineffectual urging from the contraction of the sphincter ani; flatulence; hæmaturia; pain in the sacral region, extending to the thighs, worse rising from a seat.

Mercurius. **Large bleeding varices, which suppurate**; hæmorrhage after micturition; hæmaturia, with violent and frequent urging to urinate; prolapsus ani after stool, also if rectum is black and bleeding; pain in sacrum, as after lying on a hard couch; great weakness, with ebullition and trembling from the least exertion (*merc. bi-iod*, inveterate piles).

Millefolium. Hæmorrhoids, with profuse flow of blood; chronic blennorrhœa from atony of mucous membranes; great pain.

Muriatic acid. Piles, suddenly, **in children**; the hæmorrhoidal tumors are inflamed, swollen, bluish, with swelling of the anus, sore pains, violent stitches, and great sensitiveness to contact, even of the sheets; prolapsus ani while urinating.

Natrum mur. Varices painful, stinging, and humid; protrusion of the rectum; smarting and burning in the rectum; herpes about the anus and on the boundaries of the hair on the nape of the neck; stool hard, difficult, or crumbling; anus contracted, anus torn, bleeding, smarting, burning afterwards; stitches in the rectum; cutting pain in urethra after micturition.

Nitric acid. Long-lasting cutting pain in rectum after loose stool, with hæmorrhoidal troubles; old pendulous hæmorrhoids, that cease to bleed, but become painful to the touch, especially in warm weather; **hæmorrhage bright red, not clotted**, faint from least motion, bleed after every stool; spasmodic tearing during stool from fissures in rectum; **hæmaturia active**, shuddering along the spine during micturition, and urging afterwards.

Nux vomica. Piles, blind or flowing, irregular piles; stitching, burning, or itching of the anus; stitches and shocks in the small of the back, with bruised pain, so that the patient is unable to raise himself; frequent constipation, with ineffectual urging to stool, and with sensation as if the anus were closed and constricted; frequent tendency of the blood to the head or abdomen, with distension of the epigastrium and hypochondria; hæmaturia from suppressed hæmorrhoidal flow or menses; ischuria, suppression of urine; backache, must sit up to turn in bed.

Pæonia off. Painful ulcer at the anus, with exudation of a fetid moisture; hæmorrhoids, with fissures at the anus; intolerable pains when going to stool and afterwards.

Petroleum. Piles and fissures at the anus, great itching; scurf on borders of anus; stool insufficient, difficult, hard, in lumps.

Phosphorus. Bleeding piles, with severe lancinating pains; **blood flows with each stool in a small stream**; ulceration of the rectum, with discharge of blood and pus; constipation, fæces slender, long, dry, tough, and hard, voided with difficulty.

Phosphoric acid. Bleeding piles, with intolerable pains when sitting, with cramps of the upper arm, forearm, and wrist.

Phytolacca. Constipation of the aged, or those of weak heart; bleeding piles, fissured rectum; aching in sacrum.

Podophyllum. Piles with prolapsus ani and long-standing diarrhœa, worse mornings; prolapsus ani, with stool, even from least exertion, followed by stool, or thick transparent mucus, or mixed with blood; bleeding or non-bleeding piles; flashes up the back, with stool.

Polygonum. Copious stool, followed by a smarting sensation in the anus; straining at stool, with mucous, jellylike discharge.

Psorinum. Burning hæmorrhoidal tumors; large quantities of blood from rectum, with hard difficult stool; pain in small of back.

Pulsatilla. Painful protruding piles, with itching and sticking pains and soreness.

Rhus tox. Fissures of the anus, with periodical profuse bleeding from the anus; sore piles protruding after stool, drawing in the back from above downwards, pain in the small of the back as if bruised, when keeping quiet; frequent urging to urinate, day and night, with increased secretion; sore blind hæmorrhoids, protruding after stool, with pressing in the rectum, as if everything would come out, worse at night, from cold, pressure, or rest.

Sabina. Hæmorrhoids, with discharge of bright-red blood, causing pain in the back, from sacrum to pubis, followed by great lassitude and heaviness.

Silicea. **Hæmorrhoids intensely painful,** boring, cramping from anus to rectum and testicles; protrude during stool, become incarcerated and suppurate; piles protrude with the stool, and discharge bloody mucus; can only be returned with difficulty; fistula in ano with chest symptoms; aching, beating, throbbing in lumbo-sacral region; anus is constantly damp.

Staphisagria. **Piles with enlarged prostata,** intense pain in back and through the whole pelvis.

Stramonium. Painful bleeding piles, coagulated blood passes from the anus; constipation alternating with diarrhœa.

Sulphur. Hæmorrhoids blind or flowing dark blood, with violent bearing-down pains from small of back towards the anus; lancinating pain from the anus upward, especially after stool; suppressed hæmorrhoids, with colic, palpitation, congestion of lungs; back feels stiff as if bruised; anus swollen, with sore stitching pains; considerable blood passed with soft easy stool; **painless piles**; bleeding, burning, and frequent protrusion of the hæmorrhoidal tumors; weak digestion, dysuria.

Sulphuric acid. **Piles feel damp,** painful to touch, itch violently; stools cause violent burning, stinging, tearing pains, or the tumors prevent passage; stools hard, small, black lumps, mixed with blood, with violent pinching in anus; sediment like blood in the urine.

Thuja occ. Hæmorrhoids pain during stool so much that one has to desist, burning violently while walking, sensitive to touch; anus fissured; warts around the anus; obstinate constipation from inactivity.

Veratrum album. Hæmorrhoids, with disease of lungs or pleura; painless discharge of masses of blood in clots, with sinking feeling; bruised feeling in sacral region.

Veratrum viride. Hæmorrhoids red and dark blue; neuralgic pains in the rectum.

HÆMORRHOIDS OF THE BLADDER.

See Hæmorrhoids and Hæmaturia.

HALLUCINATIONS.

Anacard., atrop., bell., cann. ind., hyosc., melilotus, stram., etc.

See Mental Derangements.

HAY FEVER.

Hay asthma, catarrhus æstivus: ars., ars. iod., ambrosia artemisifolia, *arum triph.*, ailanth., acid. hydrocyan., camph., cyclamen, *eucalyptus*, euphorbium, euphr., gels., *grindelia*, hep., ipec., kali bichr., lob. infl., mosch., *sabad.*, *sticta*; rosa damascena.

HEADACHE.

Cephalalgia.

§ 1. Sometimes symptomatic, but in many cases idiopathic, or constituting the most prominent symptom in the group. Principal remedies are: 1, aur., *bell.*, bry., calc., caps., cham., *chin.*, cimicif., coff., *coloc.*, *gels.*, ign., lach., merc., *n. vom.*, *puls.*, rhus, sang., *sep.*, sil., sulph., verat. a., veratr. vir., zizea; 2, æsc. gl., æsc. hip., arn., ars., asclep., aur., bapt., cauloph., carb. v., cin., collins., corn., cocc., dulc., ham., hell., hep., ipec., iris, lept., lob., lyc., op., plat., stict.; 3, amm., amm. m., apoc., asar., clem., con., diosc., erig., eryng., ferr., graph., guai., gymnocl., hydr., hyosc., jugl., kal., lach., mosch., natr. m., nuph., petr., phytol., phosph.

§ 2. As regards the pathological varieties, give for ARTHRITIC headache: 1, bell., bry., *coloc.*, ign., ipec., n. vom., *sep.*, *spig.*, verat.; 2, arn., ars., aur., caps., caust., cin., mgn., nitr. ac., petr., phos., puls., sabin., zinc.

For headache from CONGESTION OF BLOOD to the head: 1, acon., arn., *bell.*, *bry.*, *cact.*, *calc*, carb. v., coff., *gels.*, glon., merc., lach., *n. vom.*, op., *phos.*, puls., rhus, *veratr. alb.*, *verat.*, *vir.*; 2, cham., chin., cimicif., cin., cocc., dulc., hep., ign., nitr. ac., *sep.*, sil., *sulph.*; 3, alum., amm. c., amyl nitrite, con., ham., hed., lach., led., sang., zizea.

For GASTRIC HEADACHE: 1, æsc. gl., acon., arn., ars., asar., *bell.*, bry., *calc.*, caps., caust., coloc., corn., ign., iris, lach., lept., lyc., *n. vom.*, *puls.*, *sang.*, *sep.*, sulph., verat.; 2, berb., carb. v., cocc., eupat. per., n. mosch.; and if CONSTIPATION should be the principal cause: bry., coff., collins., hydr., n. vom., op., or verat., lept.

For HYSTERIC HEADACHE: 1, aur., *cocc.*, hell., hep., *ign.*, *iris*, magn. c., mosch., nitr. ac., phos., *plat.*, *sep.*, stict., valer., verat.; 2, caps., cham., lach., rhus, ruta.

For CATARRHAL HEADACHE: 1, *acon.*, bell., bry., *cham.*, chin., *gels.*, merc., n. vom., sulph.; 2, ars., carb. v., caul., cimicif., cin., ign., lach., lyc., myrica cer., puls.

For NERVOUS HEADACHE, megrim: 1, acon., ars., *bell.*, calc., caulop., chin., *coloc.*, *iris*, puls., *sang.*, sep., stict.; 2, bry., *caps.*, *ign.*, ipec., *n. vom.*, rhus, verat.; 3, arn., cham., cic., *coff.*, hep., nitr. ac., *op.*, petr., sil., sulph., *thuj.*; 4, agar., asar., caust., con., gels., graph., helon., hyosc., mang., mosch., natr. m., phos., plat., sabin., *spig*, zinc.; 5, ascl. syr., cimicif., gels., *paullin.*, zinc. brom., zinc. val.

For RHEUMATIC HEADACHE: 1, acon., *bry.*, *cham.*, chin., *cimicif.*, lyc., *merc.*, nitr. ac., n. vom., puls., *sep.*, *spig.*, stict., sulph.; 2, bell., ign., phos.; 3, caust., lach., led., magn. m., salicyl. soda., sil.

For menstrual headaches: puls., plat., senecio, ign., cocc., sep., cimicif., gels., atropia; as intercurrent constitutional remedies: calc., graph., sep., sulph.

For malarial headaches: ars., chin., chinin. sulph., chinin. arsen., natr. mur., cedron, gels., kali ferrocyan.

§ 3. For the headache to which FEMALES are liable : acon., ars., *bell.*, bry., calc., chin., cauloph., cimicif., cocc., coloc., dulc., helon., lach., magn. m., n. vom., *puls.*, plat., spig., verat.

For NERVOUS, SENSITIVE persons : *acon.*, cham., chin., *coff.*, gels., ign., iris, ipec., spig., verat.

For CHILDREN : acon., bell., caps., cham., coff., ign., ipec., gels.

§ 4. As regards EXTERNAL CAUSES, give for headaches from **excessive studying, exertion, etc.** : 1, calc. phos., *n. vom.*, sulph. ; 2, aur., calc., *lach.*, natr., natr. m., puls., sil. ; 3, anac., graph., lyc., magn. c., mgt. arc., phos.

For **headaches** from **emotions**, as from **grief** : ign., phos. ac., staph. From chagrin or anger : 1, cham., n. vom. ; or, 2, *coloc.*, lyc., magn. c., natr. m., petr., phos., plat., rhus, *staph.*

From **heat**, or **getting overheated** : 1, acon., *bell.*, bry., carb. v., *glon.* ; 2, amm., baryt., calc., caps., ign., ipec., sil.

From **abuse of coffee** : 1, cham., ign., n. vom. ; 2, bell., caust., cocc., hep., lyc., merc., puls.

From the influence of **metallic substances**, give *sulph.* as the principal remedy ; or if principally from the influence of **copper**, give *hepar* ; or, if from abuse of **mercury**, give : 1, carb. v., chin., puls. ; 2, aur., hep., nitr. ac., sulph.

From **long watching** : 1, cocc., n. vom., puls. ; 2, bry., calc., chin., sulph.

From **nightly revelling** or **abuse of spirits** : 1, carb. v., n. vom. ; 2, ant., ars., bell., bry., calc., *chin.*, coff., *ipec.*, nitr. ac., phos., puls., rhus, sulph.

From **smoking** or **abuse of snuff** : acon., ant., ign.

From **cold** : 1, acon., bell., bry., *cham.*, dulc., n. vom. ; 2, ant., chin., coloc., puls.

From **draught of air** : acon., bell., chin., coloc., n. vom.

From **bathing** : ant., calc., puls.

From **a cold drink** : 1, acon., bell. ; 2, ars., natr., puls.

From **bad weather** : bry., carb. v., n. vom. ; or rhod., rhus, verat.

From **external injuries, blows on the head, concussions of the brain** : 1, arn., cic. ; 2, merc., petr., rhus.

From **straining** : 1, calc., rhus ; 2, ambr., arn., bry., natr., phos. ac., sil.

Compare Causes.

§ 5. According to **direction of the pains** :

From **eyeballs extending backward** : crot. tigl., comoclad., lilium, paris quad., lach., phosph.

From **eyes to vertex** : phytol.

From **forehead above eyes to nose** : sep.

From **forehead extending backward** : arn., bry., carbol. ac., con., cupr., eupat. perf., formica, kali bichr., lilium, phytol., spong., therid.

From **nape of neck extending upward and forward** : calc. carb., caust., cicimif., fluor. ac., gels., lachnanthes, sil., amyl nitrite.

From **occiput and cerebellum forward** : chin., sang., sarsap., spig.

From **vertex to occiput** : ol. anim. **To forehead** : niccolum.

From **occiput to vertex** : calc. carb., lact. ac. **Temples to occiput** : stram. **Occiput to temples** : coca. **Occiput to ears** : chelid. From

side to side shooting through temples: alum., chin., phosph., sang. **Left shoulder to occiput**: eupat. purp. **Base of cranium upward**: formica. **Head to jaws**: osmium. **Head and occiput down the spine**: cimicif., lilium, natr. mur., pod. **Body to head**: formica. **Stomach to vertex**: formica. **Heart to head**: lithium carb.

§ 6. **Location.**

Orbital region: **over left eye**: acon., ars., brom., ipec., lil., merc. bi-iod., nux jugl., nux mosch., phosph., selen., sep., spig., tellur., therid. **Over right eye**: carbol. ac., crot. tigl., ign., sang. **Temporal region**: agar., aloes, arg. nitr., arn., bell., cact., carburet. sulph., chel., chin., coca, cupr., cyclam., eupat. perf., eupat. purp., gels., kali bichr., lach., lil., lyc., naja, natr. sulph., nux mosch., phosph., sab., sang., sars., spig., spong., staph., stram., tarax., therid. **Frontal region**: acon., aloe, alum., amm. carb., bell., bry., carbol. ac., chin. sulph., croc., eupat. perf. and purp., hep., juglans, lact. ac., lilium, magn. mur., menyanthes, mercurialis, myrica, naja, natr. sulph., nux v., psor., puls., sars., spong., staph., tart. emet., veratr. alb.

Nose: acon., angust., ars., bapt., colch., crot., hep., natr. c., nitrum., plat., sars., sep.

Vertex: agar., alum., bapt., cactus can. sat., carb. an., carbol. ac., cimicif., cupr., glon., kali bichr., lithium carb., lach., ol. anim., phyt., sulph.; chel., eupat. perf., lachn., merc. iod., ph. ac., sars., spong., stram., ther., verat. alb.

Parietal bone: coff., sars.

Occiput: dulc, eupat. perf., form., gels., bell., ign., lact. ac., mercurialis, merc. bi-iod., natr. c., petr., sep., sulph.

Cerebellum: camph., elaps., iris.

Hemicrania: anac., caust., bell., cochl., cupr., elaps., eupat. perf., merc. bi-iod., natr. s., puls., sang., sars., sep., spig., spong., thuj.

§ 7. **Sensations**:

Pulsations: bell., bov., calc., chin., chinin. sulph., eupat. perf. and purp., ferr., glon., grat., hell., ign., natr. s., nux m., phos., sars., stilling., sulph., ther.

Snapping, cracking: coff., dig., puls., sep.

Electric shock: hell., natr. s., sars.

Hammering: acon., camph., cham., calc., cupr., dros., ign., iris, lach., lyc., natr. mur., nitr. ac., sars., sep., spong., sulph.

Explosion: dig., psor.; **tearing, lacerating**: alum., æthus., coff., magn., pol. arct.

Soreness: eupat. perf., euphorb., ipec., phytol.

Stupid feeling: cocc., plumb., stram.

Hollowness: arg. met., cocc., cupr., thuj.; **lump**: con., veratr.; **ball**: staph.

Animated subjects: angust., petr., sil.; **coldness**: calc. carb.; **crazy**: lilium.

Weakness in head: graph., sep.

Looseness in head: bar. carb., carb. an., cic., croc., dig., hyosc., kali nitr., lact., laur., natr., nux m., stann., sulph., sulph. ac.

Constriction: bell., carbol. ac., gels., iod., kali brom., lyc., sars., sulph.

Expansion: apoc. cann., arg. nitr., bov., coral., dulc., indigo., lachn., mang., merc. perenn., natr., ran., scel., plat., sulph., ther.; hyper. perf., meph., paris quad.

Wabbling as of water in motion: ars., bell., glon., hep., hyosc., nux m., plat., spig , **bubble bursting**: formica.

§ 8. **Congestive headaches**: acon., bell., cact., chin., chin. sulph., ferr., fluor. ac., glon., graph., hyosc., iod., kali iod., merc. bi-iod., stram., etc.

Sick headache: 1, alum., asaf., apis, atropin, bell., bol., codein., col., curare, eupat. purp., gels., glon., hel., ind., iris, ign., mosch., nux m., paris quad., paullinia, plat., sil.; 2, anacard., anath., aran., arg. nitr., calc. phosph., caul., cimicif., kali bichr., sang., sep., tarant., valer., zinc.

§ 9. Particular indications:

Acetic acid. Nervo-bilious headaches; greatest irritability; confusion of ideas; worse from any nervous excitement; dizziness, with heavy head, as if he were drunk; bloodvessels on temples distended.

Aconite. Hemicrania or sun-pain, especially from sleeping in the rays of the sun, commencing in the morning, increasing to noon, and going off as the sun declines, leaving the night's rest undisturbed; intense pain in the orbit, recurring at regular periods, pain greatly increased by stooping or lying down; fulness and heaviness in the forehead, as if the whole brain would start out through the eyes; beating and shooting in the head; headache, as if the brain were moved or raised, worse during motion, drinking, talking, or sunlight; burning as if the brain were moved by boiling water; on going into a warm room forehead feels as if compressed; pressure in forehead, temples, and top of head; headache so violent that she loses consciousness, and lies as if in a fainting fit; dry heat, agitation, congestion, anxiety, with heat and redness of the face, or pale face; pulse full and strong, or small and quick, worse towards evening; great sensitiveness to odors; frequent micturition.

Æthusa cyn. Violent pain, as if the **brain were dashed to pieces**; pressing pain in the forehead as if it would split, at its acme vomiting, and finally diarrhœa; headache ceases with discharge of flatus downwards; stitches and pulsations in the head; distressing pain in occiput, nape, and down the spine, better from bending stiffly backwards; sensation as if she was constantly pulled by the hair; hemicrania.

Agaricus. Pain as though **sharp ice touched the head or cold needles pierced it**; headache of persons subject to chorea, or who readily become delirious in fever or with pain (**nervous temperament**); dull headache, especially in forehead, must move the head constantly to and fro, and close the eyes as for sleep; tearing and pressure in left half of the brain; pressing in right side as if a nail were thrust in, worse sitting quietly, better moving slowly about; hysterical complications, with spasmodic jerking of the muscles; **nervous headaches from overwork at the desk**.

Agnus castus. Probably most suitable to headache of persons with derangement of womb, ovaries, testicles, or sexual organs in general; headaches of persons given to sexual excesses or subject to seminal emissions, or of those of unmarried persons suffering from nervous debility; melancholia and hypochondriac mood, keeps repeating that she will die; tearing pains above the right eye and temple, as if one had received a blow upon the eye, attended with soreness of touch, worse by motion and in the evening; **contracting headache**

from reading; pain in upper part of head, as from staying in a close damp room, **relieved by looking at one point.**

Aloes. Dull pressing frontal headache, rendering him unfit for all labor, especially mental; congestions to the head, compelling one to sit down; headache across the forehead, with heaviness of the eyes and nausea; weight on vertex, pressing outwards to the temples, with periodic heat of the face and flickering before the eyes; worse from heat and better from cold applications; headache after insufficient stool, with abdominal pains.

Alumina. **Headache, with constipation,** relieved by lying quiet in bed; throbbing frontal pain, worse going upstairs or stepping; stitches in brain with nausea.

Aluminium. Suitable to scrofulous persons suffering from chronic catarrhs; headache, attended with nausea, oppression in forehead, rush of blood to eyes and nose, epistaxis, pale face, and languor; lacerating pain in head and nape of neck, **increasing when going to bed, and only ceasing in the morning on rising**; head giddy as soon as she opens her eyes, worse from walking in open air, going upstairs, or stepping, on alternate days; inability to recollect things or to follow up a train of thoughts; no desire to do anything, especially anything serious.

Ambra. Pressure in forehead, **with fear of becoming crazy**; **extremely painful tearing** on top of the head, and apparently in the whole upper part of the brain, with paleness of the face and coldness of the left hand; pressive drawing ascending from the nape of the neck and extending through the head towards the forehead, considerable oppression remaining in the lower part of the occiput.

Ammonium carb. **Sensation of looseness of the brain,** as if the brain fell to the side toward which he leaned; stitches in various parts of the brain; pulsating, beating, and pressing in forehead, as if it would burst, worse after eating and in the open air, better from pressure and in warm room; especially suitable to fat, stout women leading a sedentary life.

Anacardium. **Gastric and nervous headaches**; pressure from without in jerks, spreading from forehead over whole head; headache in occiput, worse from making a misstep or from loud noise, from strong smells; constrictive headache in forehead, with very irritable mood, pains increase hourly, momentarily relieved by strong pressure; finally the whole head becomes affected, worse during motion; **relieved entirely by eating** or lying down at night, worse during motion or work; tearing-itching pains in face; fetid breath.

Antimonium crud. **Saburra**; stupefying dull headache in the forehead, so violent that sweat broke out from anxiety when walking in the fresh air; **violent headache after bathing in the river,** with weakness in the limbs and aversion to food; dull headache and vertigo, increased by ascending stairs; falling off of the hair; nausea, loathing, no appetite, vomiting; headache over one eye in one spot, worse at noon, decreases at night, not relieved by vomiting; headache as if the forehead would burst, from catarrh of the frontal sinus; with stoppage of nose; weakness of limbs.

Apis mel. **Brain feels tired as if gone to sleep**; dull, heavy, tensive headache over the eyes, with pain through the orbits; chronic headaches, affecting forehead, temples, and eyes, with vertigo, nausea,

and vomiting; burning and throbbing in head, worse by motion and stooping, temporarily better by pressing the head firmly with the hands; aggravation in a warm room or when rising up from a sitting or lying position; periodical headaches; urticaria.

Argentum met. **Painful sensation of emptiness in the head**; pressing burning pain in the skull, principally in the temporal bones, **renewed every day at noon**, with soreness of the external head, worse by pressure and contact, better in the fresh air; left-sided headache as if in the brain-substance, at first only slight drawing, but gradually becoming more violent, at its culmination raging as though a nerve was being torn, **ceasing suddenly**; headache and dyspepsia induced by mental agitation, nursing the sick, etc.

Argentum nitr. Migraine in consequence of hepatic disorders, gastric difficulties, or uterine disorders; caused by emotions or changes of temperature, with **trembling of the whole body**, nausea with faintishness, unusual lassitude and retention of all secretions; **sensation as if the bones of the skull separated**, and as if the body, especially the face and head, expanded; better by pressure or tight bandaging, worse from any exhaustive mental labor, letters would then run together; vertigo, vomiting, and trembling of hands. **Brain-fag.**

Arnica. Pains over one's eye, with compression in forehead and greenish vomiting; headache as from a nail thrust into a temple, with general sweat about midnight, followed by faintness; **burning heat in the head, rest of the body cool**, better when at rest; cutting through the head as with a knife, followed by a sensation of internal coldness of the head; dizziness with nausea, worse on rising or moving; susceptibility to every shock, movement, or exertion, to reading and reflection; all work must be stopped on account of the intensity of suffering; mental emotions bring on again the headache and aggravate the symptoms.

Arsenicum alb. Intense frontal headache, with vertigo; tearing in the head with vomiting, when raising up the head; headache after meals, relieved by applying cold water, or by walking in the fresh air; sensation in the brain as if it were torn to pieces, with unquenchable thirst; **periodical headaches.**

Asafœtida. Hysteric hemicrania, with flushed face, heat in the head, dryness of the eyes, and consensual gastric derangements, such as rancid taste in the mouth, distension and rumbling of the bowels, diarrhœa, or constipation. All the headaches are worse towards evening, in the room, while at rest, sitting or lying, better when rising or moving about in the fresh air; **oversensitiveness.**

Aurum fol. Sensation as if a current of air were rushing through the head, **if it be not kept warm**; congestion to and heat in the head, with sparks before the eyes; glossy bloatedness of the face, aggravated from every mental exertion and motion; migraine, stitching, burning pains; beating in one side of forehead; nausea, even bilious vomiting.

Belladonna. Feeling of heaviness and pressure in the whole head, as if drunken or pressed by a stone, or a pressure as if the head were screwed together and made narrower, with a feeling of outward pressure, as if the head would burst; pressure on forehead as of a weight, hindering the opening of the eyes, which are painful to the touch,

worse from motion, relieved by lying down, to recur on rising, worse in open air; pressure over the orbits and root of nose with intense drawing pain; digging and tearing pain in vertex; all pains worse by stooping forward, which causes a feeling as if all would pass out of forehead, by coughing or by any sudden motion which shocks the head; by stepping when walking with sensation as if the brain rises and falls with every step; by rising up from a sitting or reclining position; better by lying down with head high or by bending backward; throbbing of bloodvessels in head and whole body simultaneously.

Berberis. Headache complicated with hepatic troubles, or with arthritic and rheumatic complaints; oppressive, digging, tensive pain in forehead, worse by stooping, better in fresh air; pressure from within outward in forehead, temples, and occiput; puffy sensation in whole head; pale face, sunken cheeks, and sickly expression.

Bismuth. **Headache alternating with gastralgia**, coming on immediately after eating, and relieved by vomiting of ingesta; pressure and sensation of weight in forehead, more violent during motion; feeling of pressure in stomach after every meal; attacks frequently attended with prostration.

Boletus lar. Severe neuralgic pains in temples, with cutting in them; excessive dull frontal headache, worse when reading or walking; hot and flushed face; vertigo when moving the head; smarting of the eyes, with congestion of conjunctiva.

Bovista. Sensation as if the head were much enlarged; deep-seated headache at night; worse from sitting up; headache right side morning, left evening; **menstrual headache**, pain deep in head, a distensive pain, stupefying in forehead and vertex, with increased secretion of urine; worse from pressure and from sitting up at night, relieved by eating or by a sweat.

Bromium. **Headache after drinking milk**; left-sided hemicrania; raging from the frontal sinus down to the base of the brain, with marked increase of pulse in volume and frequency; worse in the sun; passes off when in the shade. (Bromide of nickel.)

Bryonia. Headache as if the head would burst, with dry and often parched lips; worse by even so slight a motion as moving the eyelids. Eyeballs so painful that the patient cannot bear to have them touched; tearing headache, especially on the right side, shooting down to the cheeks and bones of the face; striking, jerking, throbbing headache, from forehead back to the occiput; headache in occiput extending to the shoulders; headache commences in the morning, not immediately on waking, but after waking and moving the head and eyes; headache, with vomiting, nausea, and desire to lie down; it sets in every day after dinner; worse by walking, stooping, and by contact; disposition anxious, peevish, and hasty.

Bufo. Headache, aggravated by light and noise, accompanied by cold feet and palpitation of the heart; headache after breakfast; one-sided headache (right), relieved by bleeding of the nose; profuse perspiration on the head.

Calcarea carb. **Icy coldness in and on the head**, also one-sided, with pale, puffed face; headache, with empty eructations and nausea; vertigo; worse from mental exertion, stooping, or walking in the open air; better by closing the eyes and lying down; headache begins on the occiput and spreads to the top of the head, so severe one thinks

the head would burst and one would go crazy; throbbing headache in middle of brain every morning, lasts all day; **headache from overlifting**; menstrual headache; worse going upstairs, talking, or walking in hot sun, from taking cold; better from tight bandaging, closing eyes, vomiting of mucus and bile; pressure, with cold hands.

Calcarea phosph. **Headache of schoolboys and girls**, now and then increased to violent attacks, particularly after mental exertions, sometimes the worst near the sutures, with diarrhœa; headache worse from change of weather, extending from forehead to nose, or from temple to jaws, with some rheumatic feeling from clavicles to wrists.

Calcarea acetica. Tearing headache above the eyes down to the nose, with nausea and gaping; feeling of great coldness in the head and much gastric acidity; migraine.

Camphora. Sensation of constriction in the brain, especially in the cerebellum; the pain ceases when he thinks of it; **after sunstroke** throbbing, like beats of a hammer, with pulsation and sensation of constriction in the brain; spasmodically turned head (to side or backward); worse from movement or in the cold air; better when lying down; staggers as if drunk; staring eyes, hurried talking, fear.

Cannabis ind. Sensation **as if the top of the head was opening and shutting**, and as if the calvarium was being lifted; violent shocks pass through the brain; dull, heavy, throbbing pain through the head, with a sensation like a heavy blow on the back of head and neck.

Cannabis sativa. Feeling of a heavy weight on back part of head, whence the pains arise; shooting-darting pains from back up the sides to temples and vertex; worst in the middle of day, with the sensation as if the top of the head were opening and shutting; flatulency; great pain in small of back, which is worse during scanty menses.

Cantharis. Headache from washing and bathing; burning in the sides of the head, ascending from the neck, with soreness and giddiness; worse morning and afternoon, when standing or sitting; better while walking or lying down.

Capsicum. Headache, as if the skull would split, when moving the head or walking; semilateral stitching and aching pains, with nausea, vomiting; weak memory; throbbing headache in temples.

Carbo veg. Headache from overindulgence in wines and liquors; aching on top of head, with a painful sore feeling of the scalp when touched, or when the hair is raised, or as if the scalp were drawn too tightly; dull heavy pain, extending through the head from occiput to supraorbital region; sensation in head **as of humming of bees**; head feels heavy as lead; relieved by nosebleed; congestion of head from overheated rooms; heat on top of head during climaxis.

Causticum. Headache, with vertigo, and sensation as of falling to the left when looking up or backwards when stooping; nightly headache, of a tearing or grinding nature, with noises in the head; tightness and stitches from the lower part of the forehead to vertex; **constant succession of shocks and jerks in the head** during rest or motion; sensation in the integument of the head as if it were too tight; sensation as of an empty space between forehead and brain; involuntary nodding of the head while writing.

Chamomilla. Tearing and jerking in one side of the head down to the jaws; stitching, heaviness, or painful beating in the head; pressing headache, as from a stove, in the forehead; hot head; worse evenings in the open air; better from heat, or when walking about; hot clammy sweat on scalp and forehead; headache even during sleep.

Chelidonium. Sensation of **coldness in the occiput**, ascending from the nape of the neck; worse when moving; better at rest; **shooting** pains in occiput, extending through ears; shooting through temples, from side to side; aching eyeballs, which are sore to touch; constipation; occasional nausea; irritable temper.

China. Headache from occiput, spreading over whole head, lasting from morning till afternoon; worst when lying down, he has to stand or walk about; **intense throbbing headache**; carotids throb after loss of blood; sensation as if the head would burst, with sleeplessness; whole head feels bruised; cannot bear the least jar; **occipital headache after sexual excesses or onanism**; headache worse from mental exertions, draught of air, in the open air, slightest touch; better from hard pressure; headache in stitches; running from temple to temple; great fulness in head and outward pressure in temples; a feeling as if the brain were balancing to and fro within the cranium and were striking against the skull, causing great pain and obliging him to move the head (**hence better from motion**).

Cicuta vir. Pressure deep in the brain; heaviness in front and back of head; headache in the morning on waking, as if the brain were loose and was shaking on walking; it disappears when thinking as to its exact nature; semilateral headache, like pressure as from congestion of blood to the head, with sunken features; anxiety in cardiac region, vomiting, and weakness of sight, with contracted pupils at first, becoming dilated after a time; stupefying headache above the orbits, increasiug when at rest, sometimes going off when sitting erect.

Cina. **Headache before or after epileptic attacks**, after intermittent fever; stupefying headache in forehead and then in occiput; pain in the chest and back, caused by fixing the eyes steadily upon some objects, as when sewing; worse from pressure; disposition to be easily offended; anæmic headache, relieved by stooping, worse from mental exertion; pains chiefly in frontal and temporal regions, externally and internally; screwing-together pressure from above downwards and tearing; dull headache affecting eyelids and eyes, roots of nose, zygoma, and face (neuralgic pains).

Cinnabaris. Intense headache; he cannot raise his head from the pillow; relieved by external pressure; sensitiveness of the head to the touch, even the hairs are sore; dull pain in forehead, which is cold, relieved by heat; shooting pain in left side of head, with increase of saliva and great flow of urine; dizziness in the morning after rising, when stooping, with nausea.

Coccionella. Dull headache as if the brain would press itself towards the occiput; tearing, lancinating pain in forehead, often one-sided; redness and heat of cheeks, congestion in face as from hot flashes; pain in molars as if they were carious and cold air entered; shooting-tearing pain in teeth, as if they were pulled; swelling of the gums with pulsating in teeth; nervous faceache.

Cocculus. **Headache with feeling of emptiness in the head**, with

nausea and inclination to vomit; headache as if the eyes would be torn out, or as if they were forcibly closed; convulsive trembling of head; pressing headache from without inwards; worse from any mental effort, eating, drinking, sleeping, by riding; better indoors and during rest.

Coffea. Congestion of blood to the head, especially **after a pleasant surprise**; headache as if the brain were torn or dashed to pieces; one-sided headache, as from a nail driven into the head; in vertex he feels a cracking when sitting quietly; neuralgic hemicrania, with violent palpitations from least excitement; wakefulness at night; great nervousness and exaltation of senses; heat in head, flushed face, and cold hands, buzzing in ears, epistaxis, diarrhœa.

Colchicum. **Grinding arthritic headache**, usually parietal or occipital; tearing, drawing, pressing headache, most frequent in occiput, often semilateral; severe pressing pain deep in the substance of the cerebellum, occurring on the slightest intellectual exertion; painful drawing tearing, beginning in one eyeball and extending to occiput; worse by motion or jar, better by physical rest.

Colocynthis. **Bilious headaches**; **gouty or nervous headaches**, of excruciating severity; violent tearing pain, digging through the whole brain, increased particularly when moving the upper eyelid; **intermittent headaches**; severe boring burning pain in one or both temples; compressive sensation in forehead; worse when stooping or lying on back; aggravation afternoon and evening, with great restlessness and anguish, especially when the sweat smells urinous; little urine is passed, or very foul smelling, during the interval, and copiously and clear during the pain.

Conium. Brain sensitive to noise; sensation as if the brain were too full and would burst; pain in the occiput, with every pulse as if pierced with a knife; sensation of a large heavy lump in brain; spells of tearing headache, with nausea.

Cyclamen. Sensation as if the brain was in motion when leaning against something; slight pressure in vertex, as if the brain was enveloped in a cloth, which would deprive him of his senses; stupefaction of the whole head and obscuration of sight, as if a fog were before the eyes; disinclination for any kind of labor, fatigue from slight causes; continual sleepiness and chilliness all over the body, which no amount of covering would relieve; **periodical semilateral headache, with dizziness**, diplopia; skin, eyelids, lips, and gums very pale; worse evening, during rest, has to walk about to get relief (china: moves to head); better by application of cold water; **chlorotic anæmia**.

Elaps. cor. Fulness in the head as if all blood were collected in it; fears apoplexy, with cold hands; violent pain in the vertex as if the brain were shaking, with nausea, which prevents her from keeping the head quiet. Lancinating pains, first on one side and then on the other.

Evonymus europ. Constant pain in forehead, pressing over eyes, as if she had to shut them.

Eupator. perf. Headache and nausea every other morning when awaking; heat on top of head; soreness and pulsation on back part of head; better by conversation.

Eupator. purp. **Sick headache**; dull, hammering, beating, stitch-

ing, or boring pain in left side of head, pressing from right to left, beginning in the morning and increasing during the afternoon and evening; worse in cold air; better while walking slowly in fresh air.

Ferrum. Congestion of blood to the head, with pulsation and hammering in the head; heat and redness of the face; enlarged veins; sensitiveness of the head to the touch; worse after midnight and towards morning; returning periodically; pressure on top of head when cold air touches it; head hot, feet cold.

Glonoin. Sensation as if the brain could not find room enough in the skull; visible throbbing of carotids and temporal arteries; shocks in the brain synchronous with the pulse; sensation of soreness through the whole head; afraid to shake it, for it feels as if it might drop to pieces; headache **from below upwards; brain as if moving in waves**, as if the brain was expanding itself; the pain, heat, and fulness in the head ascend from the chest, neck, or back part of the head, from occiput toward eyes; hemicrania, sees half light, half dark; dull headache in the forehead, with warm sweat; worse from shaking or jarring the head, stooping, bending it backwards, after lying down, when ascending steps in damp weather, in the sun, while working under gaslight, after overheating, cold water, reading, writing, wine; better from uncovering in the open air. **Headache begins with the warm weather**, and lasts all summer, increases and decreases every day with the sun; great sensitiveness to the rays of the sun, and to the pressure from the covering of the head; menstrual headache.

Graphites. Headache every morning on waking, semilateral, with inclination to vomit; fulness in and congestion of the head, with suppressed menses or suppressed herpetic eruptions; violent headache, with nausea, during the menses.

Gratiola. Throbbing in temples, pain in left occiput on sneezing; sensation of heaviness in forehead, as if the brain would fall forward, worse by rising from his seat and by walking in the open air; head very sensitive to cold.

Guaiacum. **Attacks of gout in head** (colch.); violent sharp stitches in the brain; rheumarthritic pains in one side of head, extending to face; migraine.

Helleborus. Stupefying headache in occiput, worse on stooping, from nape of neck to vertex, changing to burning pain on rising to erect posture, relieved only by lying quiet with closed eyes; pressing headache from outward inwardly, with stupefaction and heaviness of head, worse from moving the head, from exertion; better in the open air and from diverting the mind; internal heat of head with coldness of hands.

Hepar sulph. **Headache with a feeling as if the eyes would be drawn back into the head**; boring headache from without inwards, worse from motion or stooping; semilateral pressure in the head, as from a plug or dull nail, at night or when waking in the morning; wabbling as of water in the brain; painful tumors on head.

Hyoscyamus. Unconsciousness from congestion of blood to the head, with delirium, answers all questions properly; pupils dilated, red, sparkling eyes, purplish face, worse in the evening; pressing, stupefying pain in forehead; the head is shaken or drawn to one side; heat of head and face, with coldness and loss of sensibility of external

surface of the body; swashing sensation in brain when walking, obscuration of vision.

Ignatia. **Periodical headache,** weekly, fortnightly, or monthly. Pain as if a nail were driven out through the side of the head, better when lying on it; pains pressing from **inside outwards** in the forehead and over the root of the nose; unilateral headache, which chiefly affects the eye, eyebrows, and side of the head; general chilliness; gradual increase and sudden abatement, crisis with secretion of limpid urine; pressing frontal headache over the glabella, must bend the head forward, followed by inclination to vomit, worse after eating, in the evening when lying down, or in the morning when getting up, after coffee and liquors; momentary disappearance of the pain by change of position; tendency to start, fitful mood, taciturn, and sad.

Ipecacuanha. **Gastric headache,** with nausea; headache as if bruised, all through bones of head, and down into root of tongue, with nausea and vomiting, better outdoors; vertigo when walking and when turning round.

Jatropha curcas. Headache, with nausea and vomiturition, beginning in the morning; violent pressing pain in the temples, ceasing in the open air and reappearing when entering the room.

Kali bichromicum. **Blindness, followed by violent headache,** must lie down; aversion to light and noise; sight returns with the increasing headache; in the morning when awaking, pain in forehead and vertex, later extends to the back of the head; soon after dinner a dull heavy throbbing above the eyes, as if the head would burst, relieved by lying, or pressing the head against anything, or in the open air, worse stooping or moving about; periodical attacks of semi'ateral headaches on small spots that could be covered with the point of the finger; nausea, eructations, vomiting.

Kali brom. Severe throbbing-aching pains in occipital region, extending down as far as the dorsal region; cannot sit up or walk, or shake the head without feeling worse; great weakness and depression of mind.

Kali carb. Morning headache with vertigo, aching, and stitches in occiput, felt only during motion; sharp shooting pains from upper dorsal spine into occiput; congestion to head with throbbing and humming; one-sided headache with nausea; jerking in the head from behind forward, dark before the eyes, unconscious; better from a drink of cold water.

Kali hydriod. Headache, especially in occiput, coryza, pains in upper maxilla and teeth; lancinating and darting over the left eye and in the left temple.

Kalmia lat. **Sun headache,** severe pressing, increasing with the ascending sun, and decreasing as the sun gets down; pulsating headache as if a pulse were beating in the forehead; pressing pain on a small spot on the right side of the head.

Kreasot. Headache after a debauch; heaviness and pressure in various parts of the head, with sensation as if the brain would force through the forehead; tearing, drawing, and jerking pains.

Lachesis. Headache with coryza, preceded by stiffness of the neck; hammering headache, with heat in the head; pressing out or cutting pains over the eyes or in the temples; **frontal headache, faint on rising;** one-sided headache, pain intense, extends to neck and

shoulder; tearing on top of head from within outward; dizzy, face pale, faint, numb, face sunken, or bloated, or red; headache in the sun; throbbing in the head from the least movement; headache from mental or bodily exhaustion; from depressing emotion, especially loud grief, often one-sided, with nausea, vertigo, paleness, tendency to faint, and general numbness from feeble circulation; pulse weak and irregular; pressure in orbits, with sensation of drawing from the eyes to occiput (paris quad.).

Ledum pal. Beating, tearing pains in head, with red, bloated-looking face and eyes; confusion of mind; **the least covering of head intolerable**; syphilitic and mercurial headaches.

Lithium carb. **Headache ceases while eating**, but returns and remains till food is again taken; throbbing headache, confusion in the head.

Lycopodium. Headache, with disposition to faint and great restlessness; pains in the temples as if screwed together; pressing headache on the vertex, worse from 4 to 8 P.M., and from stooping, followed by great weakness; tearing in the forehead, extending down to the neck, with tearing in the face, eyes, and teeth, worse on raising one's self, better when lying down, from the open cold air, and from uncovering the head; bilious and dyspeptic headaches.

Mercurius. Feeling of fulness as if the skull would split, or as if the head were tied up with a bandage; tearing, burning, stitching, and boring pains, or semilateral tearing down to the teeth and neck, with stitches in the ears; violent aggravation at night by the warmth of the bed, also by contact, hot and cold things; constant nightsweat, but without relief; mania with liver complaint.

Mezereum. Violent headache and great sensitiveness to the least contact after a slight anger; headache in the temples and sides of the head after an exertion, and from talking much, extending into the malar bones.

Moschus. Pressive headache, as from a heavy weight on the head; deep in the brain, in the occiput, and right temple; sensation as if a cord were frequently drawn and then tightened as if to cut the head in two; pains as if a nail were pressed in the occiput, of which the point pierces the brain; **hysterical headache**, with fainting spasms and sense of constriction in the chest; chilliness all over; inclination to involuntary stools, and copious flow of colorless urine; great restlessness of lower extremities, worse in the room, better in fresh air.

Natrum carb. Headache whenever exposed to the sun or from working under gaslights, accompanied by vertigo; headache in sad, desponding persons, with stitches in various parts of the head and through the eyes; dull, stupefying pressure in forehead in any position of the body.

Natrum mur. Heaviness and weight in the head, especially in the occiput, the pains are worse in the morning when waking up; constipation; great nervous debility; cold feet; creeping chills all over, vomiting of sour water or bile; pains most severe over the eyes, which are congested and sore, can neither bear natural nor artificial light; violent jerks and shocks in the head, or throbbing as from little hammers; worse from reading and studying in schoolgirls who overwork their mental strength, better from gentle exercise. Malaria.

Natrum sulph. Irritation of brain after lesions of the head, hot

feeling on top of head; pressure in forehead, particularly after meals; headache while reading, makes him feel hot and sweaty; brain feels loose, and when stooping as if it fell toward left temple; jerking in head, throwing it toward the right.

Niccolum. Shooting from vertex to forehead; pain in top of head, as if a nail were sticking in it; headache in the morning after rising, increasing till noon, with pressure on vertex, and dulness of head; intolerable beating, sticking, or stitches in head, worse in the house, better in fresh air.

Nitric acid. Head sensitive to rattling of wagons over paved streets, or to stepping hard; pressing from without inward, piercing in temples, stitches in head; better on lying down or from carriage riding.

Nux moschata. Headache after breakfast, with sleepiness; region of temples very sensitive to pressure; **the whole brain feels loose**, with wabbling on motion, as if it struck the sides of head; pulsation of the arteries and daily headache; throbbing-pressing pain, confined to small spots, worse in left supraorbital ridge; head feels full and as if expanding; worse from getting wet, change of weather, riding in a carriage, after eating, or wine, from suppressed eruptions, before menses, during pregnancy; weak memory.

Nux vom. **Congestive and abdominal headaches**, with nausea and vomiting, worse by coughing and stooping; pain as from a nail driven into the brain, or stitching pains with nausea and sour vomiting; stitches and pressure in one side of the head, worse towards morning, driving the patient out of his senses; excessive sensitiveness of the brain to motion and walking; heaviness of the head, especially when moving the eyes, thinking, **with sensation as if the skull would split**; whizzing in the head, with vertigo, or with shocks when walking; **contusive pain in the brain**; **headache every morning on waking, after eating, in the open air**, when stooping, or during motion, even when merely moving the eyes; the pains come on again after **drinking coffee**, with aversion to coffee; pale worn-out look; constipation, with tendency of the blood to the head; irritable vehement disposition, or lively sanguine temper, etc.

Opium. Tendency of blood to the head, with constipation, violent tearing pains, or tensive pressure through the whole brain, with beating or great heaviness in the head; unsteady look, thirst, dry mouth, sour eructations, desire to vomit, etc.; coma, with apoplectic symptoms; stertorous breathing; confusion of intellect, and sense of heaviness and pressure within the head; or sleeplessness with delirium, throbbing of cerebral arteries, redness of face, scintillations before eyes, humming in ears, spasms, convulsions, and paralysis.

Palladium. **Headache across the top of the head from one ear to another**; sensation as if the head were swung from behind forward, as if the brain were being shaken; dull sensation in forehead as if a weight were lying on the central portion of the brain, the temples being entirely free; worse afternoons, better after sleep.

Platina. Violent crampy pains, especially over the root of the nose, with heat and redness of the face, restlessness, whining mood, roaring in the head as of water, with coldness in the ears, eyes, and one side of the face; scintillations, illusions of sight, objects appearing smaller than they really are, sensation as of a plug in the parietal

bones of the head, numb feeling in the head; headache increasing gradually and then gradually declining; neuralgic headaches, occurring in sensitive, fidgety, and hysterical women, with difficult or profuse menstruation, cramplike pressing pain from without inwards, with heat and redness of the face, violent pressing in the forehead, roaring in the head, worse when resting, in the room, from stooping, better in the fresh air and from motion; squeezing, constricting pain, as if a board were pressed against the forehead, as if the head were compressed or screwed together, and at the same time a sensation of numbness in the head; pain begins gently, gradually increases in severity, and then gradually diminishes; neuralgic headaches from the sexual spheres.

Plumbum. Chronic dull headache, with depressed spirit and constipation; headache as if a ball were rising from the throat into the brain; heaviness of head, especially in cerebellum.

Podophyllum. Bilious and rheumatic headaches, based on torpidity of the liver; stunning headache through temples, better from pressure; head hot, rolling head from side to side; headache alternating with diarrhœa; morning headache, with flushed face.

Psorinum. **Is always very hungry during headaches**; headaches from repelled eruption, the pain is preceded by spectres (silicea when headache is followed by them), by dimness of sight, and spots before the eyes; congestion of blood to the head, with red, hot cheeks and nose, with great anxiety every afternoon after dinner (during pregnancy); fulness in vertex, as if the brain would burst out, with formication in head and flickering before eyes, afterwards very heavy sleep; pains as if the brain had not room enough in forehead when rising in the morning, better after washing and eating; **peculiar pain in occiput**, as if a piece of wood was lying on back of head, from right to left; headache and eruption increase in changeable weather.

Pulsatilla. Tearing pains, worse towards evening; or beating stitches, early after rising and in the evening after lying down; semilateral tearing pains, shocks, and stitches, with vertigo, desire to vomit; heaviness in the head; obscuration of sight; photophobia; whizzing, tearing, darting, or jerking in the ears; **pale face**, whining mood, loss of appetite, **no thirst**, chill, anguish, paroxysms of bleeding at the nose; **palpitation of the heart**; aggravation in the evening, also **during rest**, and especially when sitting; relief in the open air; decrease of the headache by pressing or bandaging the head; bland temper, or else cold and phlegmatic.

Rhus tox. **Rheumatic headaches**, or from bathing; heat in the head from drinking beer; stupefying headache, with buzzing, formication, and throbbing, face glistening and red, restless, moving about; brain feels loose, when stepping or shaking the head; headache, must lie down, returns from the least chagrin; tearing-stitching pains, extending to the ears, root of the nose, malar bones, and jaws, with painfulness of the teeth and gums; burning or beating pains; aching in the occipital protuberances.

Sepia. The pain comes on in **terrific shocks**, as though there was a powerful jerk in the head; **chronic congestive headaches**, with photophobia and impossibility to open the eyes on account of the weight of the upper lid; **gouty or nervous headaches**, from abdominal plethora or menstrual disturbances; stitching, boring, hammering

headaches over the right eye or in one temple, of such severity as to make her scream, with nausea and vomiting; better from sleep and darkness; headache, with aversion to all food; hemicrania, stinging pain from within outward, mostly on left side, with nausea, vomiting, and contraction of the pupils, worse indoors and when walking fast, better in the open air, and when lying on the painful side; pulsating headache in the cerebellum, beginning in the morning, lasting till noon and sometimes till the evening, worse from the least motion, even turning the eyes, when lying on back, better when closing the eyes, at rest, and in dark room.

Silicea. **Headaches from nervous exhaustion**; severe pressing or shattering headache, the pain is felt in the nape of the neck, ascends to vertex, and then to supraorbital region, also from the occiput to the eyeball, especially the right one, sharp darting pains and a steady ache, the eyeball being sore and painful when revolving, worse by noise, motion, even the jarring of the room by a footstep, and also by light, **relief by heat, but not by pressure**; headache involving nape of neck, occiput, vertex, and eyes, when most violent accompanied by nausea and vomiting, and passing away during sleep; obstinate morning headaches, with chilliness and nausea; hemicrania, with loud cries, nausea to fainting, subsequent obscuration of sight; periodical headache every seventh day; vibratory shaking sensation in head when stepping hard, with tension in forehead and eyes; frequent sweat about the head, great sensitiveness of the scalp; falling off of the hair; rheumatic diathesis.

Spigelia. **Headache commencing regularly every morning with the rising of the sun, gets at its height at noon, when it gradually decreases till the sun sets, appearing even thus in cloudy weather.** Headache, especially on left side, spreading to eyes, zygoma, and teeth; great sensitiveness to wind; worse on stooping, motion, and fresh air, better by pressing the head with the hands, or from laying the head high, and while washing it, but worse after washing. Any quick movement converts the dull aching pains into acute stabbing; pains darting from behind **forward through the eyeball**, causing violent pulsating pains in the left temple and over the left eye; periodical boring from within outwards, in forehead, vertex, and cerebellum; **nervous headache**, worse from thinking, noise, or any jarring; better by pressure; pale face, anxious respiration, nausea, and vomiting.

Spongia. Pressing headache in the (right) frontal eminence, from inside outward; worse while sitting, on entering a warm room after walking in the open air, and from looking at anything sharply; **better when lying in a horizontal position** on back; congestive headaches from dry cold weather, after intoxication; redness of face, with anxious mien and fear; excessive mirthfulness, with inclination to sing.

Staphisagria. Patient very sensitive to the least impression; **sensation as of a round ball in forehead, firmly seated, even when shaking the head**; brain feels as if compressed, with paroxysmal roaring in the ears; dull feeling in head, with inability to perform any mental labor; brain aches, as if torn to pieces, morning on rising from bed, worse from motion, better from rest and warmth; it passes off with much yawning; feeling in occiput as if hollow, or as if the brain was not large enough for the space.

Sulphur. Heat on top of head, flushes in face, feet cold, vertigo

when going upstairs; **headache, from abdominal plethora**, from suppressed skin diseases, or chronic gouty and rheumatic headaches, increased by mental exertion, motion, coughing, sneezing; periodical headaches, every seventh day; dull headache, commencing in the morning, increasing till noon or a little later, and then gradually decreasing; throbbing headache at night; sick headache, very weakening, once a week or every two weeks, pains generally lacerating, stupefying, benumbing; headache every day, as though the head would burst.

Thuja. Pressing in vertex as from a nail, worse afternoon, and from 3 to 4 A.M., better in motion and after sweat; worse from tea, sexual excesses, overheating.

Veratrum album. **Neuralgia in the head**, with indigestion, features sunken; paroxysm in various parts of the brain, partly as if bruised, partly pressure; violent pains drive to despair, great prostration, fainting, with cold sweat and great thirst; cold sensation and pressure on vertex, generally attended by pain in stomach, **relieved by pressing on vertex with hand** (menyanthes); nausea, vomiting, and diarrhœa.

Veratrum viride. Violent throbbing headache; heat and fulness in head, with throbbing of cerebral vessels and carotids; flushed face, ringing in ears, diplopia; sensitiveness to light and sound; derangement of stomach; oppressed breathing; palpitations; weakness, and diminished sensation in limbs, with spasms and tendency to paralysis.

Zincum met. **Chlorotic headaches**, especially in patients whose blood has been saturated with iron; pressure on top of head and forehead, gradually increasing after dinner; dizziness, nausea, with vomiting of bile; amenorrhœa, anorexia, with constipation, or hard, small, and dry stools; internal headaches, mostly semilateral, or in the forehead or occiput, worse from drinking even small quantities of wine, in warm room, and after eating; **brainfag**.

§ 10. Use more particularly:

Æsculus glabra. Severe vertigo, with reeling like intoxicated; vertigo, with nausea; vertigo, with dimness of sight; fulness and heaviness of the head, confusion of ideas; thickness of speech, loathing of food; sensation of fulness in the stomach.

Æsculus hip. Feeling as if a board were on the head; confusion of the head and giddiness; dull pains in the head here and there, chiefly in the right temple and occiput, followed by dull stitches in the forehead and left temple; a sensation of fulness and pressure rather than acute pain; suitable to catarrhal, bilious, gastric, and hæmorrhoidal headaches.

Amyl nitrite. Nearly unbearable migraine, especially on left side; pallor of left side of the face, increasing gradually to acme, and then gradually decreasing; pressure, throbbing, and heaviness in forehead, temples, and occiput, with nausea and heat of the stomach; prominence of temporal arteries, which beat strongly.

Aranea diadema. Headache coming on at regular hours; glimmering before the eyes; vertigo, which forces the patient to lie down, on rising a feeling as if the head and hands were bloated and swollen; worse by speaking, or when others speak, relieved by smoking tobacco, or going out in the open air.

Asclepias syr. **Headache after suppressed perspiration**; nervous

headaches, followed by profuse diuresis; dull and stupid feeling in the head; sensation as if some sharp instrument were thrust through from one temple to another, with feeble pulse and cold skin.

Baptisia. Headache commencing in the occiput and extending to vertex and forehead; pain in base of the brain, with lameness and drawing in cervical muscles; frontal headache, with severe pressure at the root of the nose; head feels large and heavy, with numb feeling of the head and face; stitches or shocks in various parts of head.

Cactus grand. Headache caused or aggravated by eating, any sudden motion, or deep inspiration. Pain is deeply burrowing in the brain, and changing location, accompanied by noises in the ear like ringing bells; pressing pain in the head as if a great weight were lying on the vertex; headache, with prostration and weariness; pulsations in temples, as if skull would burst, intolerable at night; congestion of brain; bloodshot eyes; coma, suffocation, flushes of the face; fever from exposure to the sun's rays; continued dryness of the nose; pressive headache in the vertex as the result of menorrhagia; headache, worse right side, from excitement, as in opera, from wine, belated dinner.

Carbolic acid. Dull heavy pain running from forehead to occiput; general mental and physical lassitude; dull heavy pain through temples, with bandlike constriction over forehead; the whole head feels hot; brain appears compressed, as in a tight bandage, worse by noise, walking across room, better in fresh air.

Caulophyllum. Headache, with sensation of pressure over left eye, aggravated by stooping, from light, worse from noon till night; severe pains, by spells, in the temples, as if they would be crushed together.

Cimicifuga. **Headache of drunkards and students**; nervous rheumatic, menstrual headaches; rush of blood to head, brain feels too large for cranium; waving sensation in the brain; top of head feels as if it would fly off; aching pain in head, especially in occiput, only while indoors, relieved by the open air, increasing during the afternoon, and quite severe in the evening; intense pain, as if a bolt had been driven from neck to vertex, worse at every throb of the heart; great pain in head and eyeballs, with hysterical crying, increased by the slightest movement; severe pain in right side of head, back of orbit.

Cobaltum. Dulness and fulness of the head, with bruised sensation, especially in forehead and temples; **feeling as if the head enlarged during stool**, with vertigo and weakness; severe pain in forehead soon after rising, worse from stooping; when stepping, sensation as if the brain moved up and down; pain in forehead, with sense of fulness at the stomach, as if filled with air.

Cornus circ. Dull heavy pain in the whole head; drowsiness, increased by walking, stooping, or shaking the head; sense of fulness of the head, relieved by a copious stool; sense of fulness in the head, with shooting, aching, throbbing in head, preventing sound sleep.

Crocus. Vertigo and headache, with slow pulse; **beating-throbbing headache, of frequent occurrence, at the critical age**, now on one, then on the other side of head, with distension of the vessels all over the body, with pressure on eyes; all symptoms more violent at that time, when menses used to appear.

Cuprum. **Violent continuous headache,** increased periodically, accompanied by a sensation as if **cold water was poured on the head;** cold hands and feet when the headache subsides; spasms in the chest, with inclination to urinate; pain in head as if hollow; headache after epileptic attacks; **brainfag.**

Curare. **Nervous headaches;** lancinating, piercing pains all over the head, forcing him to lie down and to stretch himself; congestion of blood to the head, with pulsative vibrating pains and loss of consciousness; the head is drawn backward, with stiffness of the neck, swinging and trembling of the hands; painful oscillation of the brain, as if it were full of fluid; neuralgic pains, starting in front and radiating to the neck as well as to the face; violent blows in the region of the cerebellum.

Eupatorium perfol. **Periodical headache;** pain in occiput when lying down, with feeling of a great weight in the head, requiring the hands to lift it; headache better in the house; worse when first going into the open air; relieved by conversation; throbbing headache; darting pain through the temples, with sensation of blood rushing across head; soreness and beating in back part of head; intense headache, throbbing, and great sense of internal soreness in forehead and occiput, with sensation of great weight in occiput; distress and painful soreness in top and back of head; soreness of eyeballs.

Eupatorium purp. Sick headache; dull, hammering, beating, stitching, and boring pain in left side of the head, pressing from right to left, beginning in the morning and increasing during afternoon and evening; worse in cold air; better while walking slowly in fresh air.

Gelsemium. **The patient finds himself getting blind before the headache;** they faint away in consequence of their suffering, or have to lie down and be quiet all day; swimming-tearing sensation as in sea-sickness; headache principally in occiput; relieved by reclining the head and shoulders on a high pillow; staggering, as if drunken, when trying to move; double vision; squinting; great heaviness of head; relieved by profuse micturition or by shaking the head; severe pain in forehead and vertex; dim sight; roaring in ears; head feels enlarged; wild feeling, **alternating with uterine pains;** sensation as if the brain was bruised; passive venous congestion.

Helonias. Pressing pain in small spots of one or both temples; burning sensation on top and front of head; **entirely relieved by motion or mental exertion, but returns when either desisted from;** fulness and pressure in forehead and vertex; worse or renewed when thinking thereof.

Hypericum. Dull headaches only on the vertex, gradually increasing as if the whole brain would be pressed asunder, with inability to perform any kind of labor; loathing; tingling, drawing pains in cheeks and chin.

Iris vers. **Sick headache, of gastric or hepatic origin, always beginning with a blur before the eyes;** a tired aching headache, from mental exhaustion, with violent pains over the eyes, in the supra-orbital ridge, occurring on either side, but only on one side at a time; dull throbbing or hammering, shooting or acute boring pains on one side, coming on with repeated attacks through the day, or appearing at intervals of many days; most severe afternoon and towards even-

ing; worse by violent motion, cold air, and coughing, but relieved by moderate exercise in the open air, accompanied by lowness of spirits, nausea, and even vomiting; implication of the dental nerves.

Lac defloratum. Sick headache, frontal; deathly sickness of stomach, sometimes vomiting; constipation; pain in lumbar region; coldness of finger tips; **icy cold all through the body, even near the fire**; no shivering; great thirst for large quantities of cold water; profuse watery urine or scanty, high-colored urine; whirling vertigo when rising from a recumbent position; distension of the abdomen.

Lachnanthes. Dulness and giddiness of the head, with sensation of heat in the chest and around the heart; sensation as if the vertex were enlarged and was driven upwards; **the head feels enlarged, and as if split open with a wedge** from the outside to within; the body is very cold, impossible to get warm; yellow face; the head burns like fire, accompanied with much thirst; painful tearing in the forehead and temples down the cheeks; worse by lying down.

Leptandra. **Bilious headaches**; constant dull frontal headache, with dizziness while walking, accompanied by constipation, furred tongue, bitter taste, indigestion, yellow urine, languor, and depression of spirits.

Lilium tigr. Heavy feeling in the head, at times slightly confused, then almost crazed feeling in the head, rushing, like some fluid, through the head, generally from the right to left; pains over the eyes; blurred sight, with heat in eyelids and eyes; constant desire to pick the nose; fulness of the head, with pressure outward, as if contents would be forced through every aperture; heavy feeling in head, with morning diarrhœa; paroxysmal; dull pressive aching from left temple to occiput.

Lobelia inf. Dull heavy pain around the forehead, from one temple to the other, on a line immediately above the eyebrows; pains through the head in sudden shocks; outward pressing in both temples; **continual periodical** headache in the afternoon, increasing until midnight, every third attack being alternately more or less violent.

Menyanthes trif. Pressing headache in forehead and temples, from above downwards; relieved by firm pressure with the hand, but recurring when the pressure is removed; worse on going up or down stairs, with sensation as if a heavy weight lay upon the brain, pressing outwards at the forehead; dull headache in the room, with difficult flow of ideas; better in the open air; icy cold hands and feet.

Melilotus off. Sick and nervous headaches; extreme nervousness; irritability; forgetfulness; confusion of thoughts; palpitation of heart; relaxation of bowels; relief from epistaxis.

Paris quadrif. Constricting pressure in forehead and temples; towards evening the pain involves the whole sinciput, feeling as if the skin of the forehead were contracted and the bone scraped sore; tense feeling in the region of the eye, as though the skin were thick and could not be drawn into wrinkles; the eyes feel as if they projected, with the sensation **as if a thread were tightly drawn through the eyeballs and backwards into the middle of the brain**; weak sight, aggravated by motion, excitement, and especially by using the eyes; sense of weight and weariness in the nape of the neck and across the shoulders.

Paullinia sorb. Migraine; frontal headache, with predominating

gastric symptoms, especially in persons who use tea and coffee in excess, sleepiness, drowsiness, heaviness of head, with flushed face, especially after eating, in persons of sedentary habits. **Nervous headaches, with enfeebled enervation of nerves of nutrition.**

Petroleum. Migraine, retching, and vomiting of bile, pain mostly in forehead, pressing, beating; pain begins in occiput, goes to forehead, and as it reaches the climax is not felt in occiput; worse on shaking head; vertigo when rising from a recumbent posture.

Phellandrium. Pain like a weight, a stone, a lump of lead on top of the head, with aching and burning in temples and above eyes; pain in eyes with congested conjunctiva; watering of eyes; intolerance of light and sound.

Phosphorus. Brainfag from mental overwork and constant strain of eyes; headache every other day; chronic congestion of the brain, burning-stinging pains and pulsations, commencing in occiput; **sensation of coldness in cerebellum**, with sensation of stiffness in the brain; weight and throbbing in forehead on waking, better by cold washing, worse on stooping; **impending paralysis of the brain and collapse**, burning pain in brain; hot vertex after grief; softening of the brain, with persistent headache, slow answering questions, vertigo, feet drag, formication, numbness of the limbs.

Phytolacca. **Headache of syphilitic patients**; dull heavy headache in the forehead; sharp shooting pains in the right temple; dull pressive headache, with vertigo and impairment of vision; sensation of soreness deep in the brain; sensation as if **the brain were bruised when stepping from a high step to the ground.**

Picric acid. Chronic headache, generally located in, or proceeding from base of brain; excessive irritation with loss of sustaining power; brainfag, headache worse from the least overwork; fulness and heaviness of head, with disinclination to do anything, developing into an intense throbbing pain, chiefly in eyeball and forehead, and extending backwards to occipital region, better from keeping quiet, worse from motion and especially from going upstairs.

Robinia pseudoacacia. Steady headache, with sensation as if the head was full of boiling water, and when moving the head sensation as if the brain struck against the skull; sick headache, with acidity of the stomach, eructations, and vomiting; dull frontal headache, worse by motion, with neuralgic pains in the temples.

Sanguinaria. **Migraine, or sick headache**; the attacks occur paroxysmally; the pains begin in the morning, increase during the day, and last till evening; the head seems to feel as if it would burst, or as if the eyes would be pressed out, or the pains are digging, attended with sudden piercing-throbbing lancinations through the brain, involving the forehead and top of the head in particular, and being most severe on the right side, followed by chills, nausea, vomiting of food or bile, forcing the patient to lie down and preserve the greatest quiet, as every motion aggravates the sufferings, which are only relieved by sleep; congestion of the head, with distension of the temporal veins; pains drawing upwards in rays from occiput, locating over right eye; flushes of heat, burning of soles of feet; a quickly diffused transient thrill felt at the remotest extremity; scanty urine during headache, but it ceases with a copious flow of urine; **headache every seventh**

day (sil., sulph.); rheumatic headache, running up posterior auricular region.

Sarsaparilla. **Nervous headache**; darting from occiput from behind forward to eyes, with nausea, determination of blood to the head, feet and hands cold; great debility with acid, raw, slimy taste, particularly after breakfast; desponding, gloomy disposition.

Selenium. **Headache, worse after drinking tea**, commencing in forehead, and gradually extending over whole head, nausea, heavy coated tongue, bilious vomiting; violent stinging over the left eye, when walking in the sun, or from strong odors, with increased secretion of urine and melancholy.

Sticta pulm. Dull sensation in the head, with sharp darting pains through the vertex, side of the face, and lower jaw; dull heavy pressure in the forehead and at the root of the nose; darting pain in the temporal region.

Tarantula. Excessive hyperæsthesia; the least excitement irritates, to be followed by ennui and sadness; intense headache, as though thousands of needles were pricking into the brain, better by **rubbing the head against the pillow**; heat of body; indescribable distress in cardiac region, at times the heart feels as if twisted over.

Terebinthina. **Nervous headaches**, relieved by free micturition; pain dull or shooting, throbbing on vertex or over whole head; great fulness and pressure in head, coming or going, with vomiturition; painful drawing, extending gradually from neck to occiput, from whence it spreads to forehead.

Thea. Excessively disagreeable headache, with throbbing of the carotids, general tremor, palpitations, and oppression of chest.

Theridion. Very severe headache with nausea and vomiting, like **sea-sickness**, and with shaking chills; **sunstroke**; headache in the beginning of every motion, cannot bear the least noise; throbbing frontal headache or behind the eyes, extending in the occiput; heaviness of the head, as if she had something else upon it; feeling as if vertex did not belong to her, as if separated from rest of body and could be lifted up.

Viscum album. Sensation as if the whole skull would be raised up; **constant vertigo, even in bed**, head confused; shooting-tearing pains in the temples, frequently recurring; heat and redness of the face.

§ 11. **Characteristics.**

Aconite. Headache, as if the brain were moved by boiling water (glon., as in waves). Pain limited to small spot, with redness of lobule of ear.

Agaricus. Nervous or hysterical headache, from overwork at desk.

Agnus castus. Headache, with sexual derangement; *pulsat.*, *con.*, from suppressed sexual excitement; *sep.*, with desire for an embrace.

Allium cepa. Headache ceases during menses, and returns after they disappear.

Alum. Headache relieved by drinking cold water.

Aloes. Painful hæmorrhoidal headache, alternating with pains in small of back; dull frontal headache, incapacitating for exertion; headache after insufficient stool, with abdominal pains.

Amm. carb. Violent headache, after walking in the open air; sensation of looseness of brain; especially suitable to fat, stout women, who lead a sedentary life; nervous headaches, worse by closing teeth.

Antimon. crud. (Cantharis.) Headache from bathing (*lactic acid*, headache relieved after bathing).

Apis mel. Brain feels tired, as if gone to sleep; periodical headaches.

Argentum met. Frontal headache and dyspepsia of business men; painful sensation of emptiness in head, headache renewed every day at noon.

Argentum nitr. Brainfag; vertigo, vomiting, and trembling of hands; dull chronic headache of mental workers, relieved by tying handkerchief tightly around the head.

Arnica. Burning heat of the head, rest of body cool; perfect quiet necessary on account of intense suffering in head.

Belladonna. Pains suddenly commence, gradually increase in severity to acme, and then **suddenly** disappear (plat., stann., stram., stront., the same, but gradual diminution; *sabin.*, suddenly appearing and slowly disappearing). *Bell.*, headache worse when lying down (glon., hell., ign., better when lying down). *Bell.*, headache relieved by bending backward (clem., osmium, worse by bending head backwards). *Bell.* (ars., sulph., thuj.), better by covering the head; phosph., ars., sil., head must be wrapped up day and night (glon., led., worse by covering head).

Borax. Headache worse after nosebleed. (Melilotus: better.)

Bromium. Headache after drinking milk.

Bufo. Headache relieved by nosebleed, worse after breakfast.

Calcarea carb. Icy coldness in and on the head (*agaric.*, pointed ice pierces the head; lac. deflor, veratr. alb., icy coldness); headache better on closing eyes, worse from overlifting.

Calcarea phos. Headache of schoolchildren, severest pain in or near the sutures, which are even in health the most sensitive parts of the skull.

Camphora. Headache better by thinking on it (*oxal. acid*, worse by thinking on it; *helon.*, better by thinking on something else; *piper methystic*, better as long as he thinks of something else).

Cannabis ind. Sensation as if top of head was opening and shutting (*caust.*, constant succession of shocks and jerks in head).

Cantharis. Headache from washing or bathing.

Carburetum sulph. Headache after stool (*oxal. acid*, relief after stool; *con.*, headache, caused by too small, but frequent stools, with tenesmus; *coca*, violent pains, deep in left frontal region, on coughing and straining at stool; *aloes*, headache after insufficent stool, with abdominal pains; *cobalt.*, feeling as if the head enlarged during stool).

Chelidonium. Sensation of coldness in occiput, ascending from nape of neck.

China. Headache, better by moving the head up and down; intense throbbing headache from anæmia, better by moving the head.

Cicuta. Headache better by sitting erect, or by emission of flatus.

Cimicifuga. Headache of drunkards and students; menstrual headaches.

Cina. Headache before and after epileptic attacks (*cuprum*, after the fit).

Cobalt. Headache when getting up from sitting; feeling as if the head enlarged during stool, with vertigo and weakness.

Cocculus. Catamenial headache, with vertigo and nausea; brainfag, with feeling of emptiness in head.

Colchicum. Arthritic headache; deepseated pain in cerebellum, worse from any mental exertion.

Colocynthis. Intermittent headache, bilious headaches.

Crocus. Beating-throbbing headache, of frequent occurrence, during the critical age; all symptoms more violent at the time when menses used to appear.

Cuprum. Headache after epileptic fits; brainfag, sensation as if cold water was poured upon the head; cold hands and feet.

Cyclamen. Pain in forehead and eyeballs, with vertigo, in chlorotic women.

Diadema aranea. Headache at regular hours, has to lie down, with sensation on rising as if the head and hands were bloated and swollen.

Eupatorium perf. Headache relieved by conversation (piper meth.).

Gelsemium. Patient finds himself getting blind before the headache, hates to speak or to be spoken to during headache; passive venous congestion; frequent micturition relieves nervous headaches, better after sleeping.

Glonoin. Violent headache with the menses, worse by motion, has to tie the head, feet cold; headache from **recent** exposure to the sun; long-lasting occipital headache, relieved by heat (cimicif., natr. carb., nux v., valer.).

Helonias. Uterine and hysterical headaches, entirely relieved by motion or mental exertion, but returns when either desisted from.

Hepar. Wabbling as of water in the brain; headache, with a feeling as if the eyes would be drawn back into the head (paris quad.).

Iris ver. Sick headache, of gastric or hepatic origin, always beginning with a blur before eyes.

Kali bichrom. Blindness, followed by violent headache (*lach.*, blue vision precedes headache, sallow face; *natr. mur.*, headache begins by blinding of eyes; *psorinum*, headache preceded by dimness of sight, flickering and spots before eyes; *gels.*, blindness before headache; *stram.*, dimsightedness and deafness precede headache).

Kalmia lat. Sun-headache, neuralgic paroxysmal pains (*glonoin*, congestive steady pain).

Lac deflorat. Sick headache, body feels icy cold, even near the stove.

Lachesis. Burning headache in vertex during climaxis; frontal headache, faint on rising, mental and bodily exhaustion.

Lachnanthes. Head feels enlarged, as if split open with a wedge **from the outside to within**, worse by lying down.

Ledum. The least covering of the head is intolerable; bloated face and eyes.

Lilium tigr. Peculiar pressive headache, with tremulousness and

increased micturition (ver., eugen., selen., headache, with stiffness of neck and profuse urination).

Lithium carb. Headache ceases while eating, but returns and remains till food is again taken.

Lycopodium. Hammering pain in centre of forehead, headache better after breakfast (*nitrum*, after eating veal; *nux mosch. and lithium*, better after eating; *bry.*, *nux v.*, worse after eating; *psor.*, is always very hungry during headaches).

Melilotus. Headache relieved by epistaxis.

Naja tripud. Intense frontal headache, with depressed spirits.

Oleander. Headache improved by looking cross-eyed.

Paris quad. Eyeballs pain on slightest attempt of motion; sensation as if protruding eyes were drawn back by a thread into the middle of the brain (hepar).

Palladium. Headache across the top of the head, from one ear to the other; headache better after sleep.

Phellandrium. Pressure at vertex, with weak and aching eyes.

Phosphor. acid. Occipital headache and pain in nape of neck from exhausted nerve-power.

Phosphorus. Brainfag from mental overwork and constant strain of eyes; headache every other day (sang., sil.; sulph., every seventh day).

Picric acid. Brainfag of literary or business people; the slightest excitement, or mental exertion, or any overwork, brings on the headache.

Piper methysticum. Headache relieved when thinking of something else.

Plumbum. Headache as if a ball were rising from the throat into the brain.

Podophyllum. Headache alternating with diarrhœa (*rhus*, headache followed by griping in bowels; *formica*, pain shifting from stomach to vertex).

Psorinum. Is always very hungry during headaches; pain in occiput as if a piece of wood was lying on back of head.

Pulsatilla. Violent unilateral pain behind one ear, as if a nail was driven in it; passive congestion to head, pale face, palpitations.

Sanguinaria. Cannot endure the pain, except by kneeling down and holding the head tight to the floor.

Selenium. Headache worse after drinking tea (a cup of strong tea sometimes relieves headache, especially when caused by nervous exhaustion).

Sepia. Headache better after sufficient sleep (also *gels.*, *pallad.*; *lach.*, *cocc.*, worse after sleep; *cham.*, headache felt during sleep; *nux mosch.*, painless pulsations in head, with fear to go to sleep).

Silicea. Headache from nervous exhaustion, will-power strong (picric acid, exhaustion and no will-power); erethism conjoined with exhaustion; relief by profuse urination.

Spigelia. Neuralgic and rheumatic headaches, eyeballs involved, pain much increased by stooping; headache rises and declines with the sun; when moving the facial muscle, sensation as if skull would split.

Staphisagria. Sensation of a round ball firmly seated in forehead, even when shaking the head.

Strontiana. Headache better when wrapping it up.

Sulphur. Abdominal plethora, gouty and rheumatic headaches; periodical headaches.

Tarantula. Headache as if a large quantity of cold water was poured on head, relieved by pressure, by rubbing the head against the pillow; great distress in cardiac region.

Theridion. Feeling as if the vertex did not belong to her, as if separated from rest of body, and could be lifted up; sunstroke, seasickness.

Viscum album. Constant vertigo, even in bed; sensation as if whole skull would be raised up.

§ 12. Use more particularly:

a. For **pressing** pains **as if the skull would split**: 1, bell., bry., chin., natr. m., n. vom., puls., sep., sil., sulph.; 2, acon., amm., ant., baryt., calc., caps., caust., graph., magn. arct., merc., mez., natr., plat., phos., phos. ac., rhus, spig., spong., staph., stront.

b. For **aching** pains: 1, anac., arn., bell., calc., carb. an., carb. veg., chin., coccul., ign., kal., lyc., natr. m., n. vom., phos., sep., stann., sulph.; 2, acon., ars., asa., aur., bry., caust., cham., cic., dig., dulc., ferr., ipec., lach., mez., natr., petr., plat.

c. For **tensive** pains: 1, arn., asa., bell., caust., lyc., n. vom., puls., sil., stront., sulph.; 2, ars., cann., carb. an., carb. veg., clem., graph., magn. arct., mosch., natr., natr. m., nitr., petr., spig., stann., tart., veratr.

d. For **crampy**, pinching, spasmodic pains: 1, acon., arn., calc., carb. veg., coloc., ign., phos. ac., plat., stram.; 2, amb., ang., chin., colch., mez., mosch., n. mosch., n. vom., petr., sep., stann., zinc.

e. For **compressive** pains: 1, arn., bry., carb. veg., chin., cocc., hell., lyc., men., mosch., natr. m., n. mosch., phos. ac., plat., sil., spig., staph., tart.; 2, acon., alum., anac., calc., caust., cic., con., dulc., graph., magn. arct., nitr. ac., oleand., sep., staph., sulph. ac.

f. For **constrictive contractive** pains: 1, anac., asa., carb. veg., chin., cocc., graph., laur., merc., natr. m., nitr., petr., phos., plat., puls.; 2, acon., camph., cann., hyos., ipec., lach., mosch., petr., phos. ac., stann., sulph. ac., val., veratr.

g. For pain as if **tied up with a bandage**, or surrounded with a tight band: cycl., iod., laur., merc., nitr. ac., sarsap., stann., sulph.

§ 13. *a.* For **boring** digging-up pains: 1, calc., dulc., hep., puls., sep.; 2, amm., amm. m., bell., cocc., ign., laur., magn. c., merc., mez., phos. ac., plat., sabin., spig., stann., staph., zinc.

b. For **beating**, hammering, pulsative pains: 1, acon., ars., bell., calc., carb. veg., ferr., ign., kreas., lach., natr. m., phos., puls., sep., sil., stram., sulph.; 2, borax, bry., cham., cocc., dros., euphr., kal., laur., led., mang., nitr. ac., op., oleand., petr., plat., sabad., seneg., squill.

c. For pain as if a **nail** or **plug** were driven into the brain: 1, acon., arn., hep., ign., magn. arct., n. vom., plat., sulph. ac.; 2, asa., carb. veg., cocc., coff., dulc., hell., kreas., natr. m., oleand., rhus, thuj.

d. For **tearing** or drawing pains: 1, arn., ars., bell., calc., chin., con., ign., lach., merc., natr. m., nitr. ac., n. vom., puls., sep., sil., sulph.; 2, ambr., aur., bry., caps., carb. an., carb. veg., cham., natr., phos., spig., staph.

e. **Stitching** pains: 1, acon., bell., bry., canth., caust., con., ign.,

merc., natr., petr., puls., rhus, sep., sil., stann., sulph.; 2, alum., arn., asa., calc., chel., chin., lach., laur., magn. c., natr. m., n. vom., selen., staph.

f. **Sore** or **ulcerative** pains: 1, amm., ars., carb. veg., caust., chin., ign., lyc., magn. c., mez., natr. m., n. vom., phos., sep., sulph., zinc.; 2, acon., borax, kreas., lach., magn. arct., mang., oleand., rhus, sabad., sabin., stront.

g. Pain as if **bruised**, torn, or dashed to pieces: 1, aur., bell., camph., chin., con., hell., ign., n. vom., puls., veratr.; 2, alum., amm. m., ars., carb. an., caust., coff., con., euphr., hep., ipec., merc., mur. ac., phos., phos. ac., rhus, sep., stann., sulph., zinc.

h. **Darting-jerking** pains: 1, amb., arn., bell., calc., chin., ign., kal., magn. aust., nitr. ac., puls., sep., sil.; 2, anac., caust., graph., lyc., n. vom., petr., phos., phos. ac., plumb., sulph.

§ 14. *a.* **Feeling of coldness** in the head or on the vertex: 1, bell., calc., phos., sep., sulph., veratr.; 2, acon., arn., dulc., mosch.

b. **Burning** in the head: 1, acon., bell., bry., eug., merc., n. vom., phos., sabad., sep.; 2, amm., arg., arn., carb. veg., caust., cocc., dulc., graph., hell., kal., mur. ac., phos. ac., rhus, spig., stann., sulph. ac., veratr.

c. **Roaring buzzing** in the head: 1, aur., calc., graph., lach., plat., puls., staph., sulph., zinc.; 2, acon., baryt., carb. veg., caust., cocc., dul., graph., hell., kal., mur. ac., phos. ac., rhus, spig., stann., sulph. ac., veratr.

d Sensation as if the brain were **loose, moving**, falling against the skull: 1, acon., bell., chin., sep., sulph.; 2, acon., ars., baryt., bry., calc., carb. an., cic., coff., kal., lyc., magn. s., pallad., phos. ac., plat., puls., rhus, spig.

e. Wavering (**swashing**) in the head, as of water: 1, bell., dig.; 2, amm., asa., aur., carb. an., hep., hyos., lach., magn. m., n. vom., rhus, spig., squill.

f. **Creeping** sensation, as of something alive: 1, arn., colch., hyos., laur., magn. aust., plat., puls., rhus; 2, acon., baryt., canth., cic., cocc., cupr., petr., phos., phos. ac., sil., sulph.

g. Sensation as if a ball were **rising** into the head: acon., ign., lach., plumb., sep.

h. Sensation as if a **current of air** were **passing through the head**, or as if the wind were blowing upon one: aur., colch., magn. aust., puls., sabin., zinc.

§ 15. *a.* For pains from **above downwards**, pressure, stitches from above downwards: 1, carb. v., caust., ferr., magn. arct., puls., sulph.; 2, amb., cin., con., cupr., mur. ac., nitr. ac., n. vom., phos. ac., plat., rhus, spig., spong., tart., veratr.

b. Pains from **below upwards**: 1, bell., caust., cham.; 2, phos. ac., rhus, sep., sil., staph.

c. From **within outwards**: 1, asa., bell., bry., calc., chin., con., dulc., merc., mez., phos., rhus, sep., sil., spig., spong., stann., sulph., val.; 2, acon., alum., carb. veg., dros., ign., lach., lyc., magn. arct., magn. m., mur. ac., natr., natr. m., n. mosch., n. vom., phos. ac., rhod., sabad., samb., staph., verb.

d. From **without inwards**: 1, anac., arn., calc., canth., laur., plat.; 2, coccul., dulc., hel., ign., plumb., sabin., spig., stann., staph., sulph. ac.

e. Pains seated at **small spots**: 1, acon., bry., lyc.; 2, amb., anac., dulc., eug., ferr., graph., hep., laur., led., mosch., n. mosch., plat., sep., spig., squill., staph.

f. **External** pains in the integuments of the skull: 1, acon., arn., bell., calc., chin, lyc., merc., mez., n. vom., rhus, staph.; 2, alum., carb. veg., caust., graph., guai., hep., nitr. ac., phosph., puls., ruta, sep., spig., sulph., thuj., veratr.

§ 16. *a.* The **eyes** are involved, or the pains extend to the eyes: 1, acon., baryt., bell., bry., calc., coccul., hep., lach., natr., natr. m., n. vom., puls., selen., sep., sil.; 2, ars., borax, carb. veg., caust., cic., ign., kreas., nitr., phosph., phos. ac., spong., sulph. ac.

b. The **region of the ears** is principally affected, or the pains extend to the ears: 1, canth., lyc., merc., mosch., mur. ac., puls., rhus, sep., sulph.; 2, anac., alum., arn., borax, calc., caps., caust., con., ign., natr., natr. m., nitr., phosph.

c. The pains are seated over **the root of the nose**, or extend down to the nose: 1, acon., hep., n. vom., phosph., rhus; 2, ars., bapt., ign., lach., lyc., merc., mez., mosch., stann.

d. They affect the **face**: 1, acon., hep., rhus, sil.; 2, amb., bry., calc., carb. veg., cin., dros., graph., kreas., lach., natr. m., nitr., n. vom., petr., phosph., spong., sulph., thuj.

e. They cause **heat** and **redness** of the face: acon., bell., ign., lach., natr. m., n. vom., phosph., plat., sil., sulph.

f. They extend to the **teeth**: 1, lach., lyc., puls., rhus, sep.; 2, calc., carb. veg., caust., ign., kreas., magn. c., merc., sulph.

g. The **nape** of the neck is involved, or the pains extend to the nape of the neck: baryt., bell., carb. veg., caust., con., graph., kal., lyc., puls., sabin.

§ 17. *a.* The pains attack the **understanding** and impede thought: acon., amb., aur., bell., bry., calc., carb. an., caust., cocc., hell., kal., lach., magn. c., natr., n. vom., op., petr., phosph., puls., rhus, sil., sulph.

b. They cause **vertigo** or dizziness: 1, acon., bell., bry., calc., carb. an., caust., lach., n. vom., phosph., puls.; 2, anac., chin., cocc., con., hell., magn., m., mur. ac., natr., natr. m., nitr. ac., rhus, sep.

c. **Dimness** or **weakness** of sight: acon., arn., bell., calc., cham., cic., hyos., ign., n. vom., puls., sil., stram.

d. **Roaring** in the ears: acon., ars., borax, chin., n. vom., puls., rhus, staph., thuj.

e. **Nausea** or vomiting: 1, amm., arn., bell., bry., carb. veg., coloc., ipec., lach., nitr. ac., n. vom., puls., sep., sulph.; 2, alum., calc., chin., cocc., con., dulc., ign., kal., magn. c., natr. m., phosph., stann., veratr.

f. They **oblige one to lie down**: 1, bry., calc., con., n. vom., phos. ac., puls., rhus, selen., sep.; 2, alum., amm., anac., bell., graph., kal., magn. m., natr. m., nitr. ac., oleand., op., petr., sil., stann., sulph.

§ 18. *a.* The pains occur principally **in the evening**: 1, alum., carb. an., carb. veg., laur., lyc., magn. c., magn. m., phosph., puls., sulph.; 2, coloc., hep., merc., mur. ac., nitr., nitr. ac., n. vom., petr., rhus, sep., sil., val.

b. **At night** or **in the evening in bed**: 1, bell., chin., hep., lach., lyc., puls., sil., sulph.; 2, alum., ars., magn. c., merc., natr., nitr. ac., op., sarsap., sepia.

c. In the morning **on waking**: 1, bry., calc., kal., lyc., natr. m., n.

vom., sulph.; 2, baryt., bell., cham., chin., coff., con., hep, ign., ipec., lach., magn. c., magn. m., nitr. ac., phosph., puls., thuj.

d. In the **morning** generally: 1, bry., calc., caust., chin., hep., kal., lach., lyc., natr. m., n. vom., petr., phosph., phos. ac., sep., sil., sulph.; 2, amm., amm. m., ars., aur., baryt., bell., carb. an., con., iod., lyc., magn. c., magn. m., mur. ac., natr., nitr. ac., n. mosch., puls., thuj.

e. **After a meal**: 1, amm., ars., bry., carb. an., carb. veg., n. vom., phosph., puls., rhus, sulph.; 2, alum., arn., baryt., calc., canth., caust., chin., cin., con., coff., graph., ign., kal., lach., lyc., magn. c., magn. m., natr., nitr., nitr. ac., puls.

f. In consequence of **mental labor** (reading, writing, thinking, etc.): 1, calc., chin., natr, n. vom., puls., sil.; 2, arn., aur., carb. veg., caust., cin., cocc., coff., ign., lyc., natr. m., petr., phosph., sep., sulph.

g. Worse in the **open air**; better in a room: 1, calc., caust., chin., coff., con., rhus, spig., sulph.; 2, bell., ferr., hell., hep., magn. arct., magn., merc., mur. ac., n. vom., petr., puls., staph., sulph., sulph. ac.

h. **Worse in a room**; better in the open air: 1, alum., amm., arn., asar., bov., carb. an., magn. c, magn. m., phosph., puls., sabin.; 2, acon., ant., arn., hell., sep., sulph.

HEAD, LARGE, of Children.

The best remedies for this affection and the retarded closing of the fontanelles are: calc., sil., sulph. (See Scrofula.)

HEARING, DEFECTIVE.

Dysœcia, Surditas, etc.

§ 1. The principal remedies for this affection are: 1, *calc.*, lyc., *phos.*, sil., sulph.; 2, bell., caust., graph., hyosc., lach., led., *mang.*, merc., nitr. ac., op., petr., *puls.*; 3, amm., anac., asa., aur., coff., con., hep., kal., magn. c., mur. ac., natr., natr. m., n. vom., phos. ac., sep., staph., veratr.; 4, ambr., ant., ars., bell., carb. v., cic., cocc., dros., iod., laur., oleand., plumb., rhus, ruta, stram.; 5, aloe, cep., glonoin, jatr.; 6, apoc. can., aral., bapt., cact., cist., comocl., eupat. pur., gels., hydr., lachn., rhus ven., sang.

If caused by CONGESTION OF BLOOD, with **buzzing**, etc.: 1, aur., bell., *caust.*, *graph.*, merc., *phos.*, *puls.*, sil., *sulph.*; 2, anac., bry., calc, lyc., mur. ac., n. vom., sep., spig., rhod.

For NERVOUS DEAFNESS, from **paralysis** of the auditory nerves: 1, arn., bell., caust., hyosc., n. vom., *petr.*, *phos.*, phos. ac., puls., sil.; 2, anac., calc., cocc., con., graph., lyc., mur. ac., nitr. ac., op., verat.

For CATARRHAL OR RHEUMATIC deafness, in consequence of a cold in the head or of the whole body, give: 1, acon., ars., bell., cham., con., gels., graph., hep., led., mang., *merc.*, *puls.*; 2, *calc.*, carb. v., caust., coff., lach., nitr. ac., sulph.

For ERETHIC deafness: caust., con., iod., n. vom., phos., *puls.*

§ 2. In relation to external causes we give:

If by suppression of DISCHARGES from the ears or from the nose: 1, hep., lach., led.; 2, bell., merc., puls;; 3, calc., lyc.

If a sequel to some ACUTE EXANTHEM, as measles, scarlatina, etc.: 1, bell., men., merc., phos., puls., sulph.; 2, carb. v., phos. Deafness

caused by **measles** require: merc., *puls.*, or carb. v.; by **scarlatina**: bell., hep., or nitr. ac.; by **variola**: merc., sulph.

If caused by SUPPRESSION OF HERPES, or other cutaneous eruptions: 1, graph., sulph., ant.; 2, caust., lach., etc.

If by SWELLING AND HYPERTROPHY OF THE TONSILS: aur., merc., nitr. ac., staph.

If by ABUSE OF MERCURY: 1, asa., nitr ac., staph.; 2, aur., carb. v., chin., hep., hydr., petr., sulph.

If by TYPHOID DISEASES: arn., phos., phos. ac., verat., bapt.

If by SUPPRESSION OF INTERMITTENT FEVERS: 1, calc., puls.; 2, carb. v., hep, n. vom., sulph.

From AFFECTIONS OF THE CERUMEN: con., hydr., petr.

From ULCERS IN THE EARS: *calc.*, caust., graph., *lyc.*, merc., nitr. ac., *puls.*, sulph.

From NOISES in the ears: arn., bell., calc., *caust.*, con., *graph*, lyc., mang., merc., petr., *phos.*, rhod. For **cracking in the ears**, when sneezing or inspiring, with a loud echo in the ears: graph., eupat. purp.

When the RIGHT SIDE is affected: *calc.*, n. vom., con., puls., gels., lach.

For OLD PEOPLE: arn., petr.

For SCROFULOUS patients: *calc.*, iod., lyc., rhus ven.

Also:

By AGGRAVATION from **motion**: bell., n. vom., phos.; in the **open air**: calc., con.; when **sneezing**: puls.; from **ardent spirits**: phos.

By AMELIORATION from **sweating**: calc.; by **cleaning the nose**: mang., merc.; in **clear dry weather**: phos., puls.

§ 3. Particular symptomatic indications:

Agnus castus. Hardness of hearing, roaring in the ears; considerable heat in the left external ear; corrosive itching on cheeks.

Ammonium carb. Hard hearing, ear itches and discharges pus; humming before the ears; painful sensitiveness of the dull ear to loud noises.

Ammon. mur. Hard hearing, with discharge, humming, and roaring in right ear; itching in both ears, with discharge of fluid ear-wax; digging and tearing in right ear at night when lying on it, as if something would come out.

Antimon. crud. A kind of deafness of right ear, as if a leaflet was lying before the tympanum; boring with the finger brings no relief; ringing and roaring before ears.

Argentum nitr. **Complete deafness in typhus**; ringing in ears; whizzing and feeling of obstruction, with hard hearing in the left ear.

Arnica. Hard hearing from concussions, discharge of blood from the ear; bruised pain in ears; stitches in and behind ears; ears very dry, with great sensitiveness to loud sounds.

Arsenicum. Hardness of hearing, cannot hear the human voice; sensation as if the ears were stopped up; the ears become closed during deglutition; he does not understand people.

Belladonna. Deafness, as if a skin were drawn over the ears; roaring, ringing, and noises in the ears; tendency of blood to head; painful pressure in forehead from within outwards, after apoplexy, meningitis, typhus, etc.

Cactus grand. Hardness of hearing from congestion; pulsations

in the ears, noise like running water or buzzing; after otitis from checked sweat.

Calcarea carb. Deafness, as if the ears were closed; frequent buzzing, roaring and ringing, ringing and musical sounds in ears, or frequent beating and heat in the ears; constant dryness of the ears or purulent discharge; aching pain in head; hardness of hearing after suppression of intermittent fever, with quinine; **polypus in ears.**

Carbo anim. Periosteum behind the ear swollen; ichorous discharge from the ears, often accompanied by swelling of the parotid; does not know from what direction sounds come; ringing in ears, when blowing nose.

Carbo veg. **Deafness after acute exanthema,** abuse of mercury, ears too dry; something heavy seems to lie before the ears; they seemed stopped; from deficiency of earwax.

Causticum. Sensation as if the ears were stopped up, with buzzing and roaring in the head; loud reverberations of sounds, and of one's own words in the ears; otorrhœa; rheumatic pains in ears and extremities; sensitiveness to wind.

China. Ringing and humming in the ear; hardness of hearing; frequent sensation as if something were lying against the ear, impeding the hearing.

Chinin. sulph. Buzzing in ears, deafness from concussion of brain, especially of the region of auditory nerve; hardness of hearing, with violent headache; tingling in ears, continually or only during the headache, with giddiness when stooping.

Cicuta vir. **Hardness of hearing in old people**; detonation in right ear when swallowing; she does not hear unless one talks aloud in her ears, and she is made aware that some one talks to her.

Elaps. cor. Crackling in ears when swallowing; continual buzzing, as if a fly was inclosed in the meatus auditorius; strange illusions of hearing, she hears whistling and ringing.

Formica. Deafness; stitches and stinging in left ear; small ulcers under left meatus.

Gelsemium. **Catarrhal deafness,** with pain from the throat into the middle ear; sudden and temporary loss of hearing; rushing and roaring in the ears.

Glonoin. Deafness, ears as if stopped up; deafness followed by blurred vision; sensation of fulness in and around ears; ringing in ears; audible pulse.

Graphites. Loss of hearing, with dryness in the ears; reverberation in the ear, even his own words and every step; hard hearing, which sometimes ceases while riding in a carriage; sensation as if air were penetrating into the Eustachian tube; purulent discharge from ears; herpes and crusts around the ears and on other parts of the body.

Hamamelis Deafness in right ear, passes off by noon; bleeding at the right ear, also nosebleed, which clears the head and relieves.

Hyoscyamus. **Hard hearing, as if stupefied, especially after apoplexy,** deafness; buzzing, singing, rushing in the ears.

Kali carb. Hearing impaired, headache and noises in the ear after a cold drink; roaring, whizzing, cracking noises; stitches in the ears from within outward.

Kreasot. Deafness in children from hereditary syphilitic dyscrasia; hard hearing, roaring in the head, humid tetters on the ears, with swelling of cervical glands and livid gray complexion.

Lachesis. Hardness of hearing, with want of wax, dryness in the ears, numbness about the ear and cheek (left); earwax too hard, pale, and insufficient; painful beating, cracking, whizzing, drumming in the ears, with reverberation of the sounds; soreness and crusts around the ears.

Lachnanthes. Almost complete deafness during acute diseases; tearing in the ears.

Ledum. The ears feel as if closed, with whizzing in the ears, especially **after cutting the hair, after chilling the head,** after suppression of coryza or of an otorrhœa; dulness and stupefaction of the head on the affected side; feeling of stiffness on the scalp.

Lycopodium. Impaired hearing from purulent ichorous otorrhœa; **after scarlatina**; roaring, humming, and whizzing in the ears; sensation as if hot blood was tending towards the ears; humid scurf on the ears; **polypus of the ear.**

Magnesia carb. Whizzing, fluttering, and buzzing in the right ear, with hard hearing.

Manganum. Frequent otalgia, with tearing and stitching, extending to tympanum; ulcerative pain in the ears; whizzing and rushing in ears, especially after stooping; sudden stitching pain in the deaf ear; report when swallowing or blowing one's nose; hard hearing, as if the ear were stopped up, relieved by blowing nose; deafness is better or worse according to weather.

Mercurius. Hardness of hearing, sounds vibrate in the ears; obstruction momentarily better after swallowing or blowing nose; external meatus moist; **constant cold sensation in ears**; rheumatic pains in head, ears, and teeth.

Moschus. Sounds as from the report of a cannon, accompanied with discharge of some drops of blood; rushing in the ears, as from strong wind, or as from the wing of a bird; hardness of hearing.

Muriat. acid. Hardness of hearing, loud cracking sounds during the night; no cerumen; dryness; peeling off in scales; want of feeling in the internal meatus.

Nitric acid. Hardness of hearing from induration and swelling of tonsils, after abuse of mercury; Eustachian tubes obstructed; terribly offensive, purulent otorrhœa; caries of mastoid process; stoppage of the ears, with roaring, beating, and detonations; one's speech echoes in the ears.

Nitrum. **Deafness from paralysis of auditory nerve**; tingling and stitching in ear, worse at night and when lying on affected side.

Petroleum. **Hardness of hearing in old people**; dryness and disagreeable sensation of dryness in the ears; Eustachian tubes affected, causing whizzing, roaring, cracking, and hardness of hearing; **polypus**; herpes and soreness on or near the ears; frequent toothache, with swollen cheek; bleeding of gums; pressing pain in occiput, from within outwards.

Phosphorus. Deafness, with cold extremities; difficult hearing, especially of the **human voice**, with loud reverberation of the sounds, especially words, in the ears, extending to the inner head; tendency of blood to the head, with beating and throbbing; polypi in ears; after typhus.

Phosphor. acid. Hard hearing from mental or bodily exhaustion, after severe acute diseases (anac., ambr.); he does not hear the tick of the watch when held at a moderate distance from the ear, when held close to the ear, he hears only a hissing, no tick, he hears it more distinctly at a distance of a foot and a half.

Platina. **Nervous deafness**; great variety of noises in the ear; reports in right ear like distant thunder.

Plumbum. Hardness of hearing, often sudden deafness; stitches and tearing in the ears; buzzing in the ears; diminution of hearing and sight.

Pulsatilla. Deafness, as if the ears were stooped up, after suppressed measles, with otorrhœa, from cold after cutting hair (ledum), with hard black cerumen; can hear better on the cars; roaring, humming, tingling in ears, better outdoors.

Rhus tox. Hardness of hearing, especially of the human voice; vesicular inflammation of ears, exuding a yellow watery serum; itching behind ears.

Silicea. Difficult hearing, especially of human voice and during full moon; stoppage of the ears, which open at times with a full report, or when blowing the nose; deafness, alternating with extreme sensitiveness to noises; crusts behind the ears.

Staphisagria. Hardness of hearing, with swelling of tonsils, especially after abuse of mercury.

Sulphur. Deafness, especially to the human voice; frequent stoppage of ears, especially when eating or blowing one's nose, also on one side only; undulating feeling in ears as of water, or whizzing and roaring; rush of blood to head; disposition to catarrhs.

Tellurium. Membrana tympani permanently injured and hearing greatly diminished; sensation as if something suddenly closed up in the ear; sensation as if air whistled through the left Eustachian tube, when snuffling or belching air passes through it; dull throbbing pain day and night; thin, watery, excoriating discharge.

Veratr. virid. Deafness from moving quickly, with faintness; roaring in ears; congestion, nausea, vomiting; ears cold and pale.

§ 4. Use more particularly for **roaring and wheezing** in the ears: 1, acon., arn., *bell.*, cact., *caust.*, chin., *con.*, gels., *graph.*, hydr., lyc., merc., nitr. ac., n. vom., *petr.*, *puls.*, sep., sulph.; 2, alum., amb., amm., anac., baryt., bor., bry., calc., carb. v., cham., croc., hep., kal., lach., natr. m., op., *phos.*, plat., rhod., spig., ther.

Buzzing and surring: arum, bell., caust., con., graph., hyos., iod., natr. m., puls., sulph.

Thundering, rumbling: amm. m., *calc*, caust., graph., plat.

Fluttering, as if of a bird: aur., bell., calc., caust., graph., petr., puls., sil., spig., sulph.

Ringing and singing in the ears: 1, bell., calc., caust., chin., graph., kal., lach., lyc., men., natr. m., n. vom., puls., sang.; 2, amm., baryt., bor., chel., con., petr., sil., sulph.

Racking when chewing or moving the jaw: baryt., calc., eupat. purp., graph., kal., lach., men., natr. m., nitr. ac., petr.

Cracking and detonations in the ears: *graph.*, kal., *mang.*, natr., sil., staph., zinc.

Ringing, as of bells: ambr., calc., con., led., natr. m., sil.

§ 5. For DEAFNESS TO THE HUMAN VOICE: ars., *phos.*, sil., sulph.

For sensation of STOPPAGE: 1, bry., con., lyc., mang., merc., puls., sil., spig.; 2, calc., caust., graph., kal., iod., lach., men., nitr. ac., petr., sep., sulph.

For sensation as if CLOSED BY SOMETHING IN FRONT: 1, calc., nitr. ac., sulph.; 2, acon., ant., carb. v., chin., cocc., hyos., led., men., phos., spig.

For occasional ALTERNATION, WITH GREAT SENSITIVENESS OF HEARING: aur., bell., calc., coff., lyc., sep., spig.

§ 6. Compare Excessive Irritation of the Sense of Hearing, Hæmorrhage from the Ears, Cerumen, Otorrhœa, Otalgia, and useful indications may also be found by analogy under Amblyopia.

HEARING, Excessive Irritation of.

Principal remedies: 1, arn., aur., bell., bry., coff., lach., lyc., natr., phos. ac., sep., spig.; 2, acon., calc., cham., chin., con., graph., merc., n. vom., petr., phosph., puls., sulph.

For sensitiveness to **noise**, give: 1, acon., bell., bry., cham., coff., ign., lyc., n. vom.; 2, aug., arn., borax, calc., colch., con., ipec., natr., phos. ac., plat., puls., sep., spig.

To **music**: 1, bry., natr., phos. ac., sep.; 2, acon., amb., cham., lyc., n. vom., phosph., puls.

Compare Nervous Irritation, Debility, etc.

HEARTBURN.

Eructations, Regurgitation, etc.

§ 1. Principal remedies: 1, arn., bry., calc., carb. v., con., ign., lyc., merc., natr. m., n. vom., phos., rhus, sep., sulph., veratr.; 2, amm., arn., carb. an., caust., cocc., graph., natr., sil., staph., tart., val.; 3, alum., amb., ant., bell., cann., canth., caps., chin., cin., croc., cycl., dros., graph., kal., mez., natr., nitr. ac., petr., ran., rhod., sabad., sarsap., stan., sulph. ac., thuj.; 4, æsc. hip., dios., hyd., puls.

§ 2. For **frequent rising of air**, give: 1, arn., bell., bry., carb. v., caust., cocc., con., hep., kal., lach., merc., natr., natr. m., n. vom., phos., puls., rhus, ruta, sep., staph., sulph., veratr.; 2, alum., amb., amm. m., ant., calc., carb. an., chin., dulc., graph., ign., lyc., mur. ac., petr., sabad., sarsap., sil., spong., stann., sulph. ac., thuj., val., verb.; 3, æsc. hip., bapt., caul., eup. perf., hyd., iris, pod.

Painful **eructations** require: coccul., n. vom., petr., phos., sabad., sep. **Ineffectual urging** to eructate: amb., arg. nitr., carb. an., caust., cocc., con., graph., hyos., ign., kal., magn. arct., magn. c., nux mosch., n. vom., phos., plumb., puls., rhus, sulph., zinc.

Eructations **tasting of the ingesta**: amb., amm., ant., carb. an., carb. v., caust., chin., con., lyc., natr. m., phos., puls., sil.

§ 3. **Regurgitation** of food: 1, arn., bry., carb. v., graph., n. vom., phos., puls., sarsap., sulph., sulph. ac., tart.; 2, ant., bell., calc., can., con., dros., hep., ign., lyc., merc., natr. m., plumb., staph., veratr., zinc.

Regurgitation of **undigested** food: 1, bry., cham., con., ign., lach., phos.; 2, amm. m., camph., magn. m., mez., sulph.

§ 4. **Sour** eructations or regurgitation: 1, calc., cham., chin., lyc., n. vom., phos., sulph.; 2, amm., ars., bell., caust., ferr., graph., ign., ipec.,

kal., natr. m., phos. ac., puls., sarsap., stann., thuj., veratr.; 3, hydr., iris, phytol., robin., pod.

Pyrosis, heartburn: 1, amm., calc., chin., can., croc., lyc., natr. m., n. vom., sulph.; 2, caps., carb. an., carb. v., caust., dulc., graph., hep., ign., iod., kal., merc., nitr. ac., phos., puls., sabad., sep., sil., staph., sulph. ac.; 3, iris, pod.

Waterbrash: 1, ars., calc., carb. v., lyc., natr. m., nitr. ac., n. vom., phos., sep., sulph.; 2, baryt., bell., caust., cupr., dros., graph., hep., ipec., led., natr., petr., rhus, sabad., sil., staph., veratr.

§ 5. Compare Gastric Derangement, Weak Stomach, Derangement of the Stomach, etc.

HEART, Diseases of.

§ 1. PERICARDITIS as a complication of acute **rheumatism**: acon., gels., veratr. vir., asclep. tub., bry., cimicif., cact., colch., glon., kali nitr., kali iod., dig., spig, sulph.

From **Morbus Brightii**: ars., phos., kali nitr., asclep. syr., dig., benzoate of ammon., apis, apoc., cann., colch.

From **pyæmia**: ars., bapt., phos., carbol. ac.

From **threatening cardiac paralysis**: dig., veratr. alb., lach., crotal., naja, vipera, ars., gels., acon.; with **pneumonic complications**: phos., tart. emet., sang., bry., kali nitr., veratr. vir.; with **pleurisy**: arn., bry., asclep. tub., kali iod., kali carb., sulph.; with **cerebral irritation**: can. ind., cimicif., bell., dig., veratr. alb., opium.

For **hydropericardium**: apis, ars., apocyn. cann., colch., dig, benz. of ammon., kali nitr., kali iod., ars. iod., crotal, glon., lauroc.

§ 2. ENDO- and MYOCARDITIS: 1, acon., bell., bry., cact., cann., caust., cimicif., cocc., crot., dig., gels., glon., lach., naja, natr. mur., puls., phos., spig., sulph., veratr. vir.; 2, apis, ars, asclep., bism., crotal.

§ 3. RHEUMATIC AFFECTIONS OF THE HEART: acon., anacard., ars., aur., bry., cact., calc., cimicif., caust., colch., dig., lach., lauroc., phos., puls., spig, veratr. vir.; 2, kalm., lith carb., sang., tart. emet.

§ 4. VALVULAR AFFECTIONS: predominating in **mitral valve**: dig., spig., ars., tab, lach., naj., viper., chin., spong., plumb., or, in general, aur., bism., cann., collins., crotal., dig., kalm., lauroc., rhus, spig.

§ 5. HYPERTROPHY OF HEART: acon., arn., ars., aspar., bism., brom., cact., dig., graph., iod., kali bichr., kali carb., kalm., lyc., phos., puls., spig., spong., staph., verat. vir.

§ 6. DILATATION OF HEART: acid. hydrocyan., ars., cact., lauroc., lil., cinch., ferr., ign., nux v., phos.

§ 7. NEURALGIA OF THE HEART: 1, acid. hydrocyan., hyos., lach., naja, lilium, plumb., veratr. alb.; 2, acon., dig., ferr., lachnanth., kalm., spig., sil.

§ 8. ANEURISM: amb., arn., ars., aspar., aur., cact., calc., cann., lach., lyc., puls., spig., zinc.

Particular indications:

Aconite. Oppression about the heart, burning flushes along the back; palpitation, with feeling as if boiling water was poured into the chest; anxiety, difficulty of breathing, flying heat in face, sensation of something rushing into the head; fainting, with tingling in fingers, numbness and lameness of left arm.

Æsculus hip. Palpitation, heart's action full and heavy, darting

in the region of the heart, can feel the pulsation all over the body; dull aching burning in cardiac region, pulse quick, soft, and weak; lameness and weariness in back; faintness at the stomach.

Agaricus. Burning-shooting pain in region of heart, extending to left shoulderblade, caused by deep inspiration, coughing, sneezing, hiccough; anxious sensation of pressure in heart, oppression on bending body; feeble filiform pulse, becoming slow and irregular; **convulsio cordis**; violent palpitation, strongly felt, worse evenings, with redness of face, with anxiety breaking out in a sweat; trembling in pit of stomach; dull headache and vertigo; paralyzed feeling in left arm and hand; weariness of limbs.

Ammon. carb. Audible palpitation, with attacks of great anxiety, as if dying; cold sweat, involuntary flow of tears; unable to speak; loud difficult breathing and trembling of hand; debility and soreness of the whole body; pulse hard, tense, frequent; nightmare every night, sometimes in a sweat when awaking.

Amyl nitrite. Cardiac oppression and tumultuous heart's action; violent beating of heart and throbbing of arteries, with a sense of constriction; violent pulsation of carotid, extending to head and temples, **with intense flushing of face**, which precedes debilitating sweat; fluttering of heart on the slightest excitement; **aortic insufficiency with excessive hypertrophy of heart**, irregular pulse, cold feet, sometimes cold hands; weakness of limbs.

Anacardium. Stitch in the region of heart, during inspiration, at night, stitches piercing through and through at the heart, each time two by two quickly succeeding each other; beating in the blood-vessels; **rheumatic affection of the heart and pericardium.**

Antimon. tart. **Dilatation of heart** from rheumatism, with feeling as if the heart were strained; velvety feeling in chest; heat about heart and warmth rising up from it; oppression about heart and small, unequal pulsations; orthopnœa, cyanosis.

Apis mel. Sudden attack of acute pain just below the heart, soon extending diagonally toward the right chest; **blowing sound with the diastole**; sensation as if he would not be able to breathe again; restless, but relief in no position; chest feels as if beaten or bruised; every contraction of the heart shakes the whole body, thinks he will die; agitated, impassioned, apprehensive; distress in paroxysms, lasting half an hour or more, generally taking place in the morning; great prostration; pulse accelerated, full, and strong, or feeble and imperceptible; dropsy of limbs; hyperæmia of liver, lungs, and kidneys.

Argentum met. Full feeling in region of heart; frequent, spasmodic, though painless, twitchings of the whole cardiac muscle, especially on lying on back; fears apoplexy; lame, weakness with all pains.

Argent. nitr. Heart's action irregular, intermittent, with an unpleasant sensation of fulness; exertion causes strong beating, worse when noticing it; constant, anxious, burning feeling in region of heart; choking pains about the heart, can hardly breathe; relief from belching.

Arnica. Sensation as if heart were grasped by an iron band; stitches in cardiac region; region of base of the heart feels as if bruised; sudden pain, as if the heart got a shock; intermittent, fee-

ble, hurried, irregular pulse; **hypertrophy of heart**, induced by over-exertion, especially in young men, as from rowing; **the fatty heart**; cough from cardiac lesion.

Arsenicum. Palpitation, after suppressed herpes or footsweat, with feeble, irregular pulse; the heart beats strong, visible, and audible at night, more rapidly when lying on back; **pericarditis** in consequence of suppressed measles, or scarlet fever, with inexpressible anguish, and restlessness, worse at night, flushed face, paralytic feeling in the upper extremities; tingling in fingers, cold perspiration; heart-disease characterized by feeble action of the heart, a small pulse, often slow, pale skin, flabby muscles, especially in stout persons, with difficult breathing when going upstairs or up hill; **fatty degeneration of the heart** (arnica, the fat surrounding and compressing the heart).

Arsenicum iod. Great pain in cardiac region, going through to back, in hypertrophy of left ventricle.

Asparagus. Weak action of heart, with pain at left acromion and weak pulse; hydrothorax.

Asafœtida. **Nervous palpitations**, with small pulse, breathing not oppressed, in women after suppressed discharges or bodily exertions; pressure in cardiac region, as if heart were too full and expanded; pulse small.

Aurum met. Frequent attacks of anguish about the heart, with tremulous fearfulness; violent beating of heart after exertions, with great agony; strong beating of heart, with anxiety and congestion to head, after metrorrhagia; when riding or walking palpitation compels to stop; palpitation with irregular intermittent pulse and short breathing.

Badiaga. **Nervous palpitations, cardiac debility**; palpitation from any elating thought, with a fluttering and vibrating upon the slightest emotion of the mind; the heart is both heard and felt to pulsate at night, from chest up to neck.

Baptisia. **Brain-fag**; violent headache and vomiting; compass and frequency of heart's pulsations seem increased and to fill the chest, with a slow and faint pulse; restless, uneasy, feels as if lying on a board; changes continually position, general weak feeling.

Belladonna. Nervous palpitations, with congestion to head; pressure in cardiac region, which arrests the breathing, and causes a sense of anxiety; gurgling at the heart, a kind of palpitation when going upstairs; throbbing of carotid and temporal arteries.

Benzoic acid. Benzoate of ammonia. **Rheumatism of heart**; pains change place incessantly, but are not constant around the heart; awakens after midnight with violent palpitations of the heart and temporal arteries; internal but no external heat; at times tearing pains in the extremities, relieving the heart; urine high-colored, offensive, hot, scalding, ammoniacal, high specific gravity; metastasis to heart threatening in podagra or in affections of joints; the palpitation ceases when she has tearing pains in lower limbs.

Bromium. **Hypertrophy with enlargement of heart**, especially in young growing persons; cutting pains running upwards in heart disease; violent palpitation when walking and at night, so that one cannot lie on left side; pulse much accelerated.

Bryonia. **Pericarditis**, with stitching pain in cardiac region, preventing motion and even breathing, wants to lie perfectly quiet;

heart beats violently and rapidly, strong orgasm of blood, especially when rising up or going upstairs; from repercussion of measles.

Cactus grand. **Pericarditis** and **endocarditis**; sensation of constriction of the heart, as if an iron band prevented its normal movement; acute pains and stitches in the heart; difficulty of breathing; attacks of suffocation, with fainting; cold perspiration on face, and loss of pulse; palpitation when walking, and at night when lying on left side. **Nervous palpitations**; easily frightened, often awakes in a fright; numbness of left arm, annoying creeping sensation from before backwards in cardiac region; œdema of the hands, especially of left one; **endocardial murmurs**, excessive impulse, increased præcordial dulness; enlarged right ventricle; irregularity of the heart's action, at times frequent, at others slow; great irritation of the cardiac nerves; enlarged left ventricle; pains in the apex of heart, shooting down the left arm to the ends of the fingers; feeble pulse, dyspnœa; general weakness, prostration, great depression, sleeplessness, fainting, cold feeling in chest at seat of pain; low-spirited and weeps; contractive pain in cardiac region, going down to left abdomen, it catches the breath; severe pain in spine, worse in lumbar region; tearing pain in shoulders and arms, first in joints, then in long bones. **Palpitation worse at the beginning of a movement**, such as stooping, turning, but walking for some time does not bring it on.

Cadmium. Palpitation of heart with constriction of chest; beating near the heart.

Calabar. (Physostigma); spasmodic trembling and twitching of the muscular fibres of heart; pulsations through the whole body, particularly in the chest, each beat of the heart distinctly perceptible in the chest and temples; heart's action retarded, with diminished impulse, **no abnormal sounds**, radial pulse irregular and weak; heart's action irregular, feeble, or tumultuous.

Calcarea carb. Nervous palpitation after suppressed eruptions and pimples on the face, from onanism; tremulous palpitation with anguish, worse at night and after meals.

Camphora. Præcordial distress and nervous palpitation, attended by coldness of the skin, cold extremities, pale face; sudden oppression of breathing; irresistible sleepiness; diminished flow of blood to those parts remote from the heart.

Cannabis indica. Pressing pain and anguish at the heart, with dyspnœa the whole night; painful sticking, as with the prongs of a fork, in the heart; stitches in the heart, accompanied by great oppression, relieved by deep breathing.

Cannabis sativa. Sensation as if cold water were dropping over the region of the heart; palpitation, gradual loss of flesh and strength, from imperfect oxygenation of blood; violent beating of the heart, on moving the body and on stooping, with warm sensation about the heart; pulse weak, often almost imperceptible.

Carbolic acid. Fearful beating of the heart, especially at night, accompanied by great dyspnœa; stitches in cardiac region; **bellows' murmur over mitral valve.**

Carbo veg. **Impending paralysis of the heart**, complete torpor, cyanosis, blood stagnates in capillaries, cold face and limbs, cold sweat, filiform, intermittent pulse.

China. **Nervous palpitations after great loss of fluids**; heat and

redness of head and face, with cold hands; pulse frequent, small, improving after meals.

Cicuta vir. Nervous trembling, palpitation of the heart, feels as if the heart stopped beating, with sensation of faintness.

Cimicifuga. Excessive impulse of the heart over an extensive portion of the left ventricle, with dulness on percussion; heart's action ceases suddenly, impending suffocation; pains from the region of heart all over the chest and down left arm, palpitation, unconsciousness, cerebral congestion, dyspnœa, face livid, cold sweat on the hands, numbness of the body, the left arm numb, and as if bound to the side; pulse weak, irregular, trembling; **chorea of heart**, tumultuous, irregular, unexpected, and strange motions of the heart; **myalgia cordis**; **cardiac debility**; rheumatic endo- and pericarditis.

Chloralum. **Dilatation of heart**, a weakened heart, peculiar fulness and tightness of chest, with a sense of emptiness in the stomach; violent palpitation, with great difficulty of respiration; heart's action regular, but with increased frequency and diminished force.

Clematis er. Sharp stitches in region of heart, from within outwards; tearing pain in the forepart of the chest above the heart.

Cocculus. Tremulous palpitation from quick motion and mental excitement, with dizziness and faintness; pulse small, spasmodic, often imperceptible.

Colchicum. **Heart disease, following acute rheumatism, hydropericardium**; pressure and anxiety in præcordial region; fulness and oppression, as from stagnation of blood, in the heart, at night, while lying on left side, he is obliged to turn to the right side; dull, irregular, seemingly suppressed beats of heart, with a peculiar sensation in chest; pulse small, slow, and weak.

Digitalis. **Pericarditis**, with copious serous exudation; violent, but not very rapid beating of the heart, irregular intermittent pulse, brickdust sediment in urine, during or after rheumatism. Very feeble irregular action of heart, with feeble, small, intermittent pulse; great prostration, fainting on the least movement, even lifting the arms, with palpitations, coldness of limbs and body, and dreadful weak feeling in pit of stomach, with or without convulsions or syncope; profuse expectoration of bloody mucus and vomiting of food; **sensation as if the heart would stop beating if she moved**, with fear of impending death; **hydropericardium**; chills from the feet upwards.

Eupatorium perfol. Pain, soreness, and heaviness behind the sternum and in cardiac region, worse by the least motion or by turning the body around.

Ferrum. **Consecutive heart disease, especially from chlorosis and onanism**; congestion to head, spitting of blood; palpitations, better from moving slowly about; **pseudo-plethora**, with hard strong beating of the heart and throbbing in all bloodvessels; pulse full, hard, increased by exertion; **soft bellows' sound at apex**; nervous restlessness, must walk slowly about.

Gelsemium. **Cardiac neurosis** Feeling as if the heart would stop beating if she did not move about; a sensible motion of the heart, as though it had attempted to beat, which it failed fully to accomplish, and the pulse then each time intermitted, worse when lying down in bed, especially when lying on left side; excessive action of heart; stitching sensation in cardiac region, heart's action slow and feeble,

the beats of heart cannot be felt, chills and pains in head; nervous chills, yet skin is warm, wants to be held that she may not shake so.

Glonoin. Laborious action of heart, pressure in heart, as if it was being contracted; sharp pains in the heart; heart's action easily excited, violent palpitation, throbbing carotids, pulsating headache, worse stooping; purring noise in heart when lying, pulse intermittent, must have head high, worse when lying on left side; restlessness in limbs, must rise and walk.

Graphites. Sensation like an electric shock from the heart toward the front of neck; constriction, pressure, or stitches in cardiac region; strong pulsation of blood in the whole body, but especially about the heart, increased with every motion; tremulous sensation through the whole body; lassitude, prostration; amenorrhœa, herpetic constitution.

Hepar. Anxious feeling about the heart with sensation of debility and palpitations in hypertrophy; palpitation of heart, with fine stitches in heart and left half of chest.

Iodum. **Pericarditis** in complication with croupous pneumonia; purring feeling in the region of the heart, violent palpitation, increased from the slightest motion, better while lying perfectly quiet on the back; fainting spells; sensation as if the heart were squeezed together; fluttering sensation in heart; constant, heavy, oppressive pain in cardiac region; dilatation of heart, after scarlatina; tendency to melancholia.

Kali bichrom. **Cold sensation about the heart,** tightness of chest, dyspnœa; pricking pain in region of heart; pulse irregular, small, contracted, with nosebleed.

Kali brom. Feeble action of heart (dig.) and intermitting, so nervous she must be busy and walk; slow and small pulse; heart's beats wanting in energy, and its sounds distant and feeble; action of heart slow and fluttering.

Kali carb. **Carditis,** with stitching pain in cardiac region, frequent intermission of the beat of heart, intermittent pulse; impending suffocation, with inability to lie down; crampy pains, as if the **heart were hanging by bands,** mostly noticed on deep inspiration and coughing, not on motion of the body; **systolic murmurs,** second tick loud from pulmonary stagnation; **insufficiency of mitral valves**; ebullitions, with heat from abdomen to head; pulsations all over.

Kali hydriod. **Valvular defects** after repeated endocarditis; darts in cardiac region when walking; intermitting beats of heart, with lancinations, cramps in chest, stupor, and loss of breath; greatly annoying palpitations; pulse quick, but varying every moment; fluttering about heart on awakening, must jump up or smother; tumultuous, violent, intermitting, and irregular action of heart and pulse, with tensive pain across chest, especially affecting the right ventricle, which gradually becomes dilated.

Kalmia lat. **Wandering rheumatic pains** in cardiac region; shooting pains above heart, through to scapula; **hypertrophy and valvular insufficiency,** or thickening, after rheumatism; heart's action very tumultuous, rapid, and visible; paroxysms of anguish about the heart, dyspnœa, febrile excitement, pains in limbs, stitch in lower part of chest, right-sided prosopalgia; pressure like a marble from epigastrium toward the heart, with a strong quick heart-beat; every beat

has a strumming, as if it would burst, along sternum to throat, third or fourth beat is harder, and is followed by an intermission; arms feel weak, limbs cold; weariness in all muscles, shuns all exertion, especially in lower extremities, unattended by any swelling or sign of inflammation.

Lachesis. **Pericarditis**; deep sighing every few minutes; occasional fits of suffocation and fainting, pulse weak, often intermittent; stitches in left side of chest; palpitation and choking from the slightest exertion; constrictive sensation in cardiac region; palpitation, can bear no pressure on throat or chest, must sit up or lie on right side; numbness of left arm; worse after sleeping. **Rheumatismus cordis**; sensation as if the heart was too large, a feeling of expansion of the heart. Atheromatous condition of arteries in old people.

Lachnanthes. **Neurosis cordis.** Sensation as of a lump of ice in the cardiac region and back, somewhat relieved by pressing the chest together with both hands; stitches in heart, with great anxiety; boiling and bubbling in chest and cardiac region; while lying, feels beating of heart to the head; trembling of heart, with great debility.

Laurocerasus. Violent palpitation of heart, with very feeble beat, the heart's action itself is feeble; beating-fluttering sensation in cardiac region, gasps for breath, cold moist skin, pulse scarcely perceptible; convulsions of muscles of face; sitting posture causes gasping for breath.

Lilium tigrin. **Cardiac irritability, nervous palpitation**; pains dull, pressing, and heavy, as if the heart were grasped and released alternately; sensation as if the heart contained too much blood, which might be relieved by throwing up blood; pain, pressure, and fulness about the heart, with a feeling of coldness about the heart, but **no indication of any organic lesion**; trembling feeling about the apex of the heart, worse on talking; frequent sensation as if the heart stopped, followed by a rush of the blood to the heart and violent palpitations; **amelioration by lying on left side.**

Lithium carb. **Valvular deficiencies** from calcareous deposits, worse from mental agitation, which cause a fluttering and trembling of heart; sudden shocks in cardiac region; rheumatic soreness in cardiac region; pains in heart before and at time of urinating, also before and at time of menses; **nervous palpitations, cardiac irritability**; fluttering of the heart, distressing and painful in the heart, and so far as between the shoulders, extending upwards into the head, where the throbbing is felt; the air on inspiration seems so cold that it is felt unpleasantly cold, even in the lungs; prostration of the whole body; painfulness of feet, ankles, metatarsus, toes, especially of the border of the feet and soles, burning in great toe; **gouty cases.**

Lobelia infl. Slight deepseated pain in cardiac region; sensation of weakness and pressure in epigastrium, rising to heart; sawing sound about heart, with violent pains, diarrhœa, and vomiting; short sensation, as if heart would stand still, a deep pain above the heart.

Lycopodium. **Hydropericardium**; trembling palpitation, pulsating tearing in the region of heart; sensation as if circulation would stand still, or ebullition of blood; palpitation of heart nearly every

evening in bed; marked palpitation, with flatulence; acceleration of pulse, with coldness of the face and feet; neck drawn towards right side, stitches in left side of chest; typhoid symptoms; wind gurgles under apex of heart, in left hypochondrium, with oppressed breathing; cannot bear covering.

Lycopus virg. **Morbus Basedowii**; constricting pain and tenderness around the heart; action of heart tumultuous and forcible; hypertrophy of heart; cough with spitting of blood; intermission in the beat of the heart; first sound of heart displaced by a blowing sound of mitral regurgitation; beats of heart more distinct on right side of sternum; stitchlike pain in cardia or a throbbing pain; sensation of pressing outward in cardia, not painful; cardiac oppression; palpitation from nervous irritation, with plethora; cardiac distress most marked at apex, on awaking after slight exertion; pulse feeble, compressible; faintness.

Magnesia mur. Oppressed breathing, greater after a meal; constrictive pain in chest and scapulæ; stitches in the heart, arresting the breath; palpitation of the heart, when sitting, better from motion; violent palpitation of heart, with pulsation of all the arteries.

Manganum acet. Strong, irregular, trembling palpitations, without abnormal sounds of heart; sudden shocks of heart and in left side of chest from above downward; pulse uneven, irregular, rapid, or slow, but always soft and weak.

Mercurius. Weakness of heart, as if life was ebbing away, awakens with trembling at the heart, and agitation as if frightened; aching pain at apex of heart, extending upwards towards the base; cardiac oppression; palpitation on the slightest exertion.

Mercur. cor. Heart's sounds dull and intermittent; tremulous undulating motion of the heart; præcordial anxiety; pulse small, rapid, feeble, and irregular.

Mercur. protiod. Suffocation about the heart, with nausea and dizziness; sharp pain about heart, taking away her breath; sudden spasmodic action of heart, as though it had jumped out of its place; pulse weak, irregular, laboring.

Mercur. præc. ruber. Suffocative fit at night on lying when on the point of falling asleep, must jump up suddenly; violent palpitations that seemed as if it would burst the chest; small, hard pulse.

Moschus. Hysteric palpitations, or when the nervous or muscular energy of the heart is weakened by great mental exertion, anxiety, emotions; hysterical spasms of chest; vertigo as soon as the head is moved.

Naja tripud. Feeling of depression and lowness about the heart; fluttering of heart attended by headache; pulse regular in rhythm, but irregular in force; acute pain and sense of oppression in chest, as though a hot iron had been run into it and a hundredweight put upon it; cannot lie a moment upon left side (lilium feels better when lying on left side), but great relief of pain and breathing on lying on right side.

Natrum carb. Painful cracking in cardiac region; violent anxious palpitation of heart when ascending, and at night when lying on left side; pulse excited at night, with ebullitions.

Natrum mur. **The heart's pulsations shake the body**; fluttering of heart, with a weak faint feeling, worse lying down; irregular

intermission of the beating of the heart and of the pulse, worse lying on left side; irregular beat of the heart, at one time slow, then again quick, especially from the slightest motion; increased impulse of the heart, the beats strong, but clear; an **overworked heart**, but the primary organ affected is the spleen; **hypertrophy of heart**; anxious palpitation, with morning headache; pulse full and slow, or weak and rapid, intermits every third beat.

Nux moschata. **Hysteria cordis**; violent action of heart; feels as if her head would burst, and her heart be squeezed off; trembling fluttering of heart, as from fright; palpitation and fainting, followed by sleep; irregularity in heart's beat, pulse intermits sometimes so long that it excites fear of death; nun's murmur in carotids; frequent trembling pulse, accelerated after wine; disposition to faint even from slight pains.

Nux vomica. **Hypertrophy of heart from portal obstruction**; palpitation in frequent short paroxysms, with pulsating throbs in the direction of the heart, especially from mental emotions, protracted study, after eating highly-seasoned food; tired sensation of heart, with palpitation when lying down, frequent belching; **dilatation of heart** (weakened heart), with nervous palpitation, with nausea, inclination to vomit, and heaviness of the chest.

Oxalic acid. Soreness and stitches in heart, from behind forward and from above downward; sharpdarting in head and left lung, extending down to epigastrium; immediately after lying down in bed at night palpitation for half an hour; heart-beat intermits when thinking on it; numbness of whole body; loss of motory power.

Petroleum. Cold feeling about the heart (lilium, kali bichrom.); fainting, with ebullitions, heat pressing on the heart and palpitations, pulse accelerated by every motion, slow during rest; violent trembling of the limbs, weak unto faintness.

Phosphorus. **Disease of right heart, with consequent stagnation**; dilatation of the heart following endocarditis; fatty degeneration of heart; dyspnœa, tightness across the chest; great weakness, with inability to exert himself; palpitation from every emotion, with rush of blood to the chest, especially in rapidly-growing youths; oversensitiveness to external impressions; congestion to lungs, tightness across chest, and tight cough; painless diarrhœa.

Phosphoric acid. **Nervous palpitations** in children and young persons who grow too fast, in onanists, after depressing emotions; pulse irregular, weak, and frequent.

Phytolacca. **Chronic rheumatic endocarditis**; shocks of pain in cardiac region, pain goes into right arm; awakens with lameness near heart, worse during expiration, cannot get to sleep again; heart's action weak (fatty heart), with constipation; great exhaustion.

Platina. Palpitations of heart after mental exertions, accompanied by anxiety and weeping.

Plumbum. Chronic endocarditis and endarteritis; anxiety about heart and violent palpitations, heavy, difficult breathing; hypertrophy and dilatation of left ventricle, frequent palpitation, with dyspnœa, threatening suffocation, feeling the pulsations in head, hands, and feet (associated with parenchymatous nephritis); anæmic bruit de souffle at the base of the heart and in the large vessels; sense of pres-

sure upon the heart, feeling as if it were imprisoned by the thoracic wall; anxiety at the heart and cold sweat.

Podophyllum. Nervous palpitation, in consequence of excessive hepatic action; sensation in chest as if heart were ascending to throat; palpitation, with a clucking sensation rising up the throat, obstructing respiration; palpitation, from mental emotion or exertion, with rumbling in ascending colon; heavy sleep, fatigue on waking in morning.

Psorinum. **Pericarditis of psoric origin; rheumatic carditis, with effusion**; dyspnœa with pain in cardiac region; sounds of heart indistinct; bellows' murmur with first sound; inability to lie down; great weakness after severe acute diseases; ailments worse outdoors; better by rest.

Pulsatilla. Nervous palpitation in young girls during the time of puberty, or from amenorrhœa; catching pain in cardiac region; better for a time from pressure of hand; rheumatic irritation of heart, the pains shifting rapidly from one part of the body to another; constant chilliness; worse nights, especially after getting feet wet; burning in cardiac region; violent fits of palpitation, often with anguish and obscuration of sight.

Rhus tox. **Uncomplicated hypertrophy, from violent exercise**; organic heart disease, with sticking pain and soreness; numbness and lameness of left arm; chest and heart feel weak after a walk; violent palpitations when sitting still; pulse sometimes quicker than the heart's beat, irregular; restlessness, must change position; always worse when keeping quiet. **Myalgia cordis.**

Rumex. Heart feels as if it suddenly stopped beating (gels.), followed by a heavy throbbing through the chest; aching in heart, with throbbing of carotids and through body, shaking the bed; dyspnœa, worse when lying, has to sit up; face red, puffed, worse about eyes, which are red and lustreless; burning in region of heart; prostration; violent dry cough, provoked by a tickling in throat-pit; brown, watery, morning diarrhœa.

Scutellaria. Irregular action of the heart, from derangement of the cardiac plexus; tremulousness and twitching of the cardiac muscles; oppression of the chest, with a sticking pain in cardiac region; sensation of throbbing about the heart, with flushed face; nervous disorders of heart, as palpitation, tremor, and strange sensations, from emotional excitement; hysteria; reflex nervous irritation, from ovarian or uterine disorders.

Secale corn. Nervous palpitation, with profuse menstruation of a watery discharge; palpitation of heart, oftener at night, with contracted and frequently intermitting pulse.

Sepia. Suppressed menses; congestion of blood to the chest, with violent palpitations; an occasional hard thump of the heart; palpitations, with anxiety about things which happened years ago; palpitation after mental emotion; interruption of the beating of the heart, most after dinner; alarming, quivering motion; restless, fidgety; sensation of ball in inner parts. **Nervous palpitation, better by walking fast.**

Silicea. **Heart troubles, from nervous exhaustion**; violent hammering palpitation, after very quick or violent motion; palpitation while sitting, so that he had to hold on to something.

Spigelia. **Rheumatic pericarditis.** Undulating motion of the

heart; indistinct beats of the heart, running one into another; tumultuous beating of heart in recumbent as well as in sitting positions, not synchronous with the radial pulse; spasms of the chest; suffocative complaints; tremulous sensation in chest and temples, increased by motion; tearing sensation in chest when raising the arms overhead and when touching pit of stomach; purring murmur during the beats of the heart; stitches in cardiac region; pulsation of carotids, with tremulous motion; great dyspnœa at every change of position; bright redness of lips and cheeks, changing to pallor during every motion; audible beating of heart, causing a pain that is felt through to the back; cutting pains from the heart to shoulders, as far as the head and arms; arthritic pain and stiffness in joints; dull stitches where the beats of heart are felt, and recurring with the measured regularity of the pulse; scraping in throat; affection of the tracheal and bronchial mucous membranes; systolic blowing at the apex; pulse irregular, strong but slow.

Spongia. **Aneurisma aortæ**; dry paroxysmal cough; worse lying down; **rheumatic endocarditis**; loud blowing with each heart-beat; attack of oppression and cardiac pain; worse when lying with the head low, or inability to lie down at all; stinging-pressing pain in præcordial region; violent palpitation; awakens at night with a sense of suffocation; violent gasping respiration; loud cough; great alarm; agitation and anxiety; **valvular insufficiency**, bellows' sound; feeling of numbness of lower part of the body; trembling in all the limbs; fibrous deposits upon the valves of the heart, violent and rapid action of heart, each beat accompanied by loud blowing as of bellows.

Stramonium. **Chorea cordis**; beating of heart, so increased by motion he cannot speak for hours; trembling twitching murmurs, instead of regular sounds, consequent on fright; sensation as if something were turning in the chest, followed by heat in the face; slow inspirations and sudden expirations; frequent sighs.

Sumbul. Nervous affections of the heart; rheumatic carditis; heart's impulse strong, jerking, especially after exertion or during digestion; action of heart full and sharp, strokes at times irregular, beating rapidly eight or ten times, then slowly (arn., spig.); bellows' sound of the heart, with violent and irregular palpitations and flushes of heat in floods from the back; sharp pains, like a knife, in the chest; oppression in left chest; clogged sensation; worse on stooping; left arm numb, heavy, and weary, with sharp, wiry shooting in fingers; hysterical mood.

Sulphur. Palpitations worse when going upstairs or when climbing a hill; sensation as if heart was enlarged; palpitation of the heart, without any apparent cause, without anguish, when lying or during the siesta; violent orgasm of blood in the chest, a sort of boiling, with qualmishness unto fainting and **tremor in right arm**; pulse full, hard, accelerated, at times intermittent.

Tarantula. Great oppression of chest; panting respiration; palpitation of heart without any known cause; murmurs and beating of heart, with alternate acceleration and suspension of the movements of the heart; trembling and thumping of heart as from fright; præcordial anguish; the movements of the heart are not felt; suffocation; constant want of air; heart suddenly ceases to beat, and patient fears to die; sensation as if the heart turned and twisted round, with pain

in chest and general perspiration; pain in heart as if squeezed or compressed (cactus, lilium); also in aorta, under the left clavicle and carotids, with violent throbbing of heart and arteries; rheumatic pains in chest, extending down to umbilical region.

Tobacco. Lassitude, from muscular relaxation and dread of vertigo on moving; facial pallor or lividity; cold extremities; palpitation when lying on left side; diarrhœa and constipation; dark and scanty urine, alternating with polyuria; perturbation of senses; sudden præcordial anguish; oppression of heart.

Veratrum album. Tumultuous irregular contractions of heart, forerunners of paralysis; intermittent action of heart in feeble persons, with some obstruction to hepatic circulation; violent, visible, anxious palpitation, with fainting; pulse sometimes slower than heart-beat.

Veratrum viride. **Idiopathic and rheumatic peri- and endocarditis**; violent fever; full, hard, bounding pulse; congestion to head, without delirium; throbbing carotids; constant burning pain, with oppression of the chest; sensation as of a heavy load on the chest; heart's action violent and tumultuous; respiration rapid, labored, and sighing; faintness and blindness when rising from lying, from sudden motions; patient feels best when lying quietly.

Vipera torva. Violent pains in chest, with chilliness; swelling up of chest, with difficulty of breathing; violent congestion to heart; he tears his clothes open, with excessive sensation of sickness in abdomen; anguish about the heart; numbness and lameness of upper extremities.

Zincum met. Severe pain in cardiac region; some swelling and great tenderness; feels as if a cap were over the heart; irregular spasmodic action of heart, occasionally one violent thump; violent pulsations of the bloodvessels during the beat; pulse irregular, small, and weak, scarcely perceptible, increased by wine; **affections of the cerebro-spinal centres.**

§ 4. For PALPITATION: 1, *acon.*, aur., *cact.*, *calc.*, chin., cocc., *ferr.*, *gels.*, iod., lyc., merc., natr. m., petr., *phos.*, puls., sep., *spig.*, *sulph.*; 2, alum., *ars.*, asar., bell., bry., caust., cimicif., coff., collins., ign., kal., lach., lycopus, n. vom., phos. ac., pod., ruta, sang., thuj., verat.; 3, berb., cham., dig., n. mosch., op., scutel., verat. vir.

For the most common cases, without known cause: acon., ars., sulph.

For palpitation from **plethora** or **rush of blood**: 1, *acon.*, *cact.*, n. vom., bell.; 2, aur., coff., dig., gels., glon., lach., op., *phos.*, sulph., ver. vir.

In the case of **nervous or hysteric** persons: asa., cham., cocc., coff., gels., glon., *ign.*, lach., lil. tigr., *n. mosch.*, n. vom., puls., verat., zinc.

After **emotions**: acon., cham., coff., ign., lithium, n. vom., op., puls., verat.; after **chagrin**: acon., cham., ign., n. vom.; after **fright**: op. or coff.; after **sudden joy**: acon., coff.; after great **fear or anguish**: verat.; after **debilitating loss of fluids**: 1, chin.; 2, n. vom., phos., sulph.; with **onanists**: chin., ferr.; after **suppression of eruptions or old ulcers**, etc.: ars., caust., lach., sulph.

For PALPITATIONS, especially **evenings**: carb. a., caust., lyc., natr., nitr., nitr. ac., petr., phos., sep., sulph.; after **exertions of the mind**: ign., staph.; of the **body**: amm.; from **motion**: graph., natrum m.,

phos., staph., *veratr.*; after **eating**: 1, lyc.; 2, camph., carb. a., carb. v.; 3, calc., ign., hep., natr. m., nitr. ac., n. vom., puls., sep., sil., sulph., thuj.; **mornings**: 1, kal.; 2, carb. a, ign., n. vom., phos.; **from every emotion**: 1, puls.; 2, nitr ac., phos.; from **singing in the church**: carb. a.; from **lying on the back**: ars., nitr.; from **lying on the side**: baryt., natr., natr. m., n. vom., puls.; from **music**: carb. a., staph.; at **night**: 1, calc., phos., puls.; 2, ars., ign., lil., tigr., lyc., natr., natr. m., nitr., nitr. ac., sil., sulph.; at the **menstrual period**: 1, cupr.; 2, alum., ign., iod., nitr. ac., phos., rhus, sil., spig.; when **sitting**: ang., carb. v., dig., magn. m., natr., phos., rhus, sil., spig.; after **speaking**: puls.; when **ascending**: 1, nitr. ac., *sulph.*, thuj.; 2, verat.; after stool: caust., tart.; when **ascending stairs**: sulph; after **drinking**: con.; with **great anguish**: ars., verat.; **with violent crampy pains in left ovary**: naja tr.; sensation as if the heart was squeezed: arn., bufo, cactus, elaps., iod., lil., nux m.

HEATED, ILL EFFECTS OF GETTING.

In consequence of exertion, exposure to the heat of the sun, etc.: acon., amyl nitrite, ant., arn., bapt., bell., cact., camph., carb. veg., glon., lach., op., sil., ther., thuj., veratr. vir., zinc.

Aconite. For the consequences of sunstroke and excessive heat of the stove, especially where the patient was exposed to the immediate heat.

Amyl nitrite. **Congestive stage of sunstroke**; anxiety; longing for fresh air; dull confusion of head; giddy, intoxicated feeling; head feels full to bursting; variable pulsations in temples; sensation of blood rushing upwards; eyes protruded, staring, conjunctiva bloodshot; red face; crampy epigastric pain; burning and pressure in stomach; dyspnœa and constriction in chest and heart; tumultuous beating of heart; tremulousness of hands; tottering gait; tired feeling in legs; weak relaxed feeling.

Antimon. crud. One is unable to bear the heat of the sun, or is exhausted by doing the least work in the sun, with nightsweat; constant desire to sleep; gastric symptoms, etc.

Arnica. **Exhaustion and torpor from the continued effect of heat**; violent attacks of anguish; dull stupefying headache and vertigo, especially when walking, everything appears to turn around; burning in the brain, the remainder of the body being cool, or at least not hot; contraction of pupils; nausea and vomiting; pain in cardiac region, as if it got a violent shock, or as if the heart were squeezed together; pressure as if a stone were lying on stomach; involuntary defecation and urination; short panting breath; dyspnœa; general sinking of strength, he can hardly move a limb.

Belladonna. Headache, with feeling of fulness and sensation as if everything would issue through the forehead; worse when stooping, moving, or by the least emotion; great anguish and restlessness; **rage**; great irritation of the cerebral nerves, or great fearfulness; tendency to start, and dread of the things around or near one; disposition to weep and scream; **first stage of sunstroke**.

Bryonia. Painful feeling of fulness in head; inappetency or loathing; vomiting and diarrhœa; vehement disposition; fits of anger, perhaps during sequelæ.

Cactus. Vertigo, from sanguineous congestion to the head; excessive pain in head, with great prostration and weariness; pressing pain in the head, as if a great weight lay on vertex, increased by talking and noise; dimness of sight; pulsations in ears; difficulty of breathing; continued oppression and uneasiness, as if the chest were constricted with an iron band; inspiring fresh air is very reviving.

Carbo veg. Every exposure to heat causes headache, heaviness, pulsative pains, and pressure over the eyes; pain in eyes whenever patient endeavors to look at a thing.

Glonoin. Losing the senses and sinking down unconscious, preceded by vertigo, nausea, violent headache, and flushed face; conjunctiva reddened; mist, black spots, or visions of light before eyes; countenance pale and agitated; thirst; pain and throbbing in pit of stomach, with sensation of sinking; oppressed breathing, sighing; constriction, and anxiety; laborious and violent action of the heart; muscular tremor, sopor, and great prostration.

Lachesis. **Chronic sequelæ.** Talkative delirium; feeling of horror; weak memory; vertigo; headache over the eyes and in occiput; pain extending into neck; glimmering before eyes; nosebleed; face sunken, or bloated and red; tongue paralytic, trembles when protruded; constriction of throat; difficult deglutition; offensive stools; blowing expiration; cannot bear the neck touched; constriction of chest; palpitation; heart feels constricted, can bear no pressure; pulse variable; muscular spasms; trembling; epileptiform convulsions; moaning during coma.

Natrum carb. **Sequelæ.** Inability to think; head feels stupefied and aches when in the sun; dazzling flashes or black spots before the eyes; dimness of sight; palpitation; trembling of hands; debility from least exertion; restless unrefreshing sleep; profuse sweat from every exertion.

Silicea. The heat causes nausea and other gastric ailments; feeling as if intoxicated; gloominess and vertigo; unsteady and confused in his actions; groaning; shaking of brain, when stepping firmly; disagreeable feeling, as if the head were teeming with living things whirling around in it.

Theridion. **Sunstroke,** first and second stage; headache most unbearable, with nausea and vomiting, like seasickness, and with shaking chills, aggravated by the least noise; throbbing from forehead to occiput; sick stomach; worse on rising from lying; hard, heavy, dull pressure behind the eyes.

Use for **sunburn, eczema solare**: canth., mur. ac., grindel., rhus.

Compare Headache.

HELMINTHIASIS.

See Worm Affections.

HEMERALOPIA.

Night blindness; lyc., arg. nitr., chin., hyosc., ranunc. bulb., stram., sulph., veratr.

HEMICRANIA.

Migraine. See Headache.

HEMIOPIA.

Half vision; upper half of vision invisible: aur., dig.; right half of vision invisible: cycl., lith. carb., lyc.; vertical hemiopia (either half invisible): bov., calc. carb., chin., sulph., lobel. infl., mur. ac., natr. mur., sep., viol. od.

HEMIPLEGIA.

See Paralysis.

HEPAR SULPHURIS, Ill effects of.

For poisoning with large doses: 1, vinegar, diluted with water or citric acid; 2, mucilaginous drinks or injections; for secondary ailments and the consequences of medicinal abuse of hepar: alum., bell., cham., graph., ign., sil.

HEPATIC DERANGEMENTS.

Hepatalgia; hepatic colic: ars., bapt., berb., bry., cham., chin., col., cupr., dig., laur., merc., nux v., puls., rhus.

Hepatitis: acon., aur, bell., bry., calc., cham., chel., chin., hep., kal. carb., lach., lept., lyc., merc., natr. mur., nux v., nitr. ac., phyt., pod., puls., sil., sulph.

Hypertrophy of liver, engorgement: agar., aur., chel., lyc., magn. mur., merc., sulph.

Passive stagnation of liver; **nutmeg liver**: 1, carb. veg., lyc., natr. mur., nux v.; 2, ipec., verat. alb., nux mosch., phos.; 3, ars., lach., lept., tart. emet., sulph.

Cirrhosis hepatis, interstitial hepatitis; granulated liver: arg. nitr., *aur.*, bry., carduus mar., *iod.*, lach., lyc., merc., natr. mur., nux v., *phos.*, plumb; 2, carb. veg., puls; 3, ars., chel., chin., lept., nitr. ac., magn. mur., selen., sep., taxus bac.

Pylephlebitis; inflammation of portal vein: the same as cirrhosis pro re nata.

Hepatitis diffusa, acute yellow atrophy of the liver: acon., bell., bry., calc., dig., ipec., lept.; during typhoid also: ars., chin., phos., phos. ac., sulph. ac. (hæmorrhages).

Hepar adiposum, fatty liver; **colloid liver**, waxy liver: arg. nitr., calc. carb., caps., carb. veg., carduus ben., chel., kali carb., magn. mur., merc., natr. mur., nux v., sulph.; Carlsbad.

Particular indications:

Aconite. Violent inflammatory fever, with stitches in the region of the liver; pressure and constriction in hepatic region, with oppression of breathing; intolerable pains; jaundice present or not; moaning, tossing about, anguish, and dread of death.

Æsculus hip. Tenderness in right hypochondrium, with pinching pain and colic; pain through to the back on inspiring; burning distress, soreness, and aching at the navel; congestion of liver and portal system; constant dull aching distress in right lower lobe of liver and region of gall-bladder; constant aching pain from the pit of the stomach to the right lobe of the liver.

Agaricus. (Amanita.) Congested enlarged liver; sensation of pain and drawing in right hypochondrium, as if the liver had increased in weight and dragged at its ligaments; sharp stitches, as from needles, in the hepatic region; dull stitches during breathing; pain in stomach and liver, burning from acidity.

Aloes. Pressure and tension in hepatic region, a sensation of heat and single, not severe, stitches, bitter taste, sickly expression of face, jaundice, no fever; uneasiness and dull pain in liver, worse on standing, so that he bends forward; stitches from the liver into the chest, obstructing respiration, cannot take a long breath.

Alumina. Liver pains, as if bruised, when stooping; stitches when rising again; tearing from the liver to the hip; stitches in both hypochondria, worse from motion.

Ammonium carb. Burning pain in liver; boring stitches in liver in evening while sitting; numbness in right hypochondrium.

Ammonium mur. Liver complaint; gallstones; burning and stitching in scrobiculum, from thence drawing to the right axilla, and in the upper arm; stitching and burning in right hypochondrium, afternoons, when walking; stitches in right groin, and coming out behind the hip, when sitting.

Anantherum mur. Inflammation and swelling of the liver as if caused by abscesses; cramps in hepatic region, with sensation as if it were full of painful tuberosities; pulsative burning and digging pains in region of liver; sensation as of a hard tumor starting from the pylorus, extending to the liver.

Anisum stell. Enlarged liver, pain at the third right costal cartilage.

Argentum nitr. **Cirrhosis from malarial cachexia**; stitches in liver, coming on as with a jerk; peculiar fulness in liver, painful, with occasional drawing and stinging, especially when walking, sometimes reaching into the chest; periodical dull stitches in the anterior surface of the liver; hepatic affection, ending in fatal dropsy; pigmentary degeneration, the fever may be stopped, but the degeneration remains.

Arsenicum. Painful bloatedness in right hypochondrium, with burning pain; pain in hepatic region increased on pressure; stitches in right hypochondrium, extending to gastric region, ending as violent pressure over whole abdomen; vomiting of black masses, black stools; burning heat of the skin; very quick pulse; anxiousness and restlessness; perforation into the stomach or intestines.

Aurum mur. **Syphilitic liver with ascites**; waxy liver; burning heat and pressure in right hypochondrium.

Baptisia. Pain in liver, from right lateral ligament to gall-bladder, can scarcely walk, as it increases the pain, but must stir about, though motion is painful; right iliac region sensitive.

Belladonna. Acute pain in hepatic region, worse from pressure, breathing, coughing, and lying upon the right side, extending upwards towards shoulder and neck; congestion of the head; getting dark before eyes; fainting and giddiness; bloatedness of pit of stomach; tension across epigastrium; agonizing, tossing about; sleeplessness, or wanting to sleep, with inability to do so.

Berberis vulg. Pressure and stitches in hepatic region; **colic from gallstones**; coliclike pains, especially about the navel; rumbling in bowels; suppression of hæmorrhoids; jaundice.

Bryonia. Burning and stitching pain, worse from motion, pressure, cough, and deep inspiration ; after chagrin ; fulness of stomach and abdomen ; pain in right shoulder ; yellowish face ; white tongue ; great thirst, constipation.

Calcarea carb. Stitches in liver during and after stooping ; chewing motion of the jaws during sleep ; lymphatic, scrofulous cachexia.

Carduus mariæ. Portal hyperæmia, catarrh of the biliary ducts ; tardy peristaltic movements in large intestines ; hæmorrhoids ; tendency to excessive acidity and flatulency ; hepatic region sensitive to pressure ; stitching-drawing pain in liver, aggravated by pressure, worse by lying on left side.

Chamomilla. Stitches in hepatic region, with frequent chilliness, after vexation ; dull aching pains, not aggravated by pressure, motion, and breathing ; pressure in stomach, tension in hypochondria, oppression of chest ; yellow color of skin ; yellow tongue, bitter taste ; anguish and irritability.

Chelidonium. Crampy pain at inner angle of right shoulder-blade ; shooting pain from liver into back ; pressive pain in back part of head, towards left ear ; pressure in eyeballs ; bitter taste in mouth ; nausea ; cough and palpitation of the heart, with very quick and irregular pulsations, and without abnormal sound ; constipation or exhausting diarrhœa ; pain in hepatic region relieved by eating ; **fatty liver.**

China. Pain in hepatic region as from subcutaneous ulceration, worse from touch ; swollen hard liver ; **colic from gallstones** ; gastro-duodenal catarrh ; abdomen distended ; headache, bitter taste, yellow skin ; worse at night and after eating ; sensitiveness to cold.

Conium mac. Stitches and painful tearing in hepatic region ; hard swelling of liver ; stitches extending from abdomen to right side of chest ; colic from incarcerated flatus ; erratic itching of all parts of the body.

Ferrum. Tightness in right hypochondriac region ; pain in small of back and liver ; liver enlarged and sensitive to pressure ; abdomen hard, distended, but not with flatulence ; bad taste, mouth dry ; tongue coated white, worse drinking cold water.

Gelsemium. **Passive congestion** of the liver, with vertigo, dim sight, and fulness of head ; acute catarrhal enteritis during damp, warm, or cold weather ; sensation of soreness of the abdominal walls ; foul bitter taste, with blood-colored saliva ; yellow, fecal, bilious stools.

Graphites. Hardness in hepatic region ; stitches in right hypochondrium, cannot bear tight clothing ; abdomen distended, hard ; herpetic constitution. Hepatic affections maltreated with mercury.

Hepar sulph. Chronic engorgement of the liver ; during inflammatory process in cirrhosis of the liver ; stitches in hepatic region when walking ; hepatic abscesses.

Hydrastis can. **Torpor of liver**, with pale scanty stools ; liver atrophied, marasmus ; jaundice, with catarrh of stomach and duodenum ; goneness and faintness in epigastrium ; general prostration ; constipation.

Hydrocotyle asiat. **Cirrhosis of liver** ; hypertrophy and induration of connective tissue ; obstruction in the whole hepatic region ;

slight pain in upper portion of liver; crampy pains in stomach, without nausea.

Iris vers. Pain in right hypochondriac region, worse on motion; crampy pain in the right lumbar region; cutting pain in hepatic region; pain above the crest of the ilium, right side, then left; constipation, succeeded by thin watery diarrhœa; autumnal bilious diarrhœa; burning in mouth and fauces, burning in ano.

Iodum. Pain in hepatic region, loss of appetite, emaciation, excessive weakness, diarrhœa; **after the emaciation a hard cirrhotic liver** can be felt; pressure and stitches in hepatic region, painful to the touch.

Kali carb. Epigastrium swollen, hard, sensitive; pulsations therein; pains in hepatic and umbilical region, also on both sides of inferior parts of stomach, down into bladder and testes; cutting, stitching, shooting, darting all over the abdomen; stitches in hepatic region, with tension across the abdomen; **swelling of the liver, abscess,** icterus; stitches in liver worse in fresh air, pain through to the back (chel.).

Kobaltum. Stitches in thighs from the liver; shooting pains in hepatic region and sharp pain in region of spleen, worse on taking a deep inspiration; fulness in abdomen after a slight meal; constant dropping of blood from the anus, but no blood with the stool.

Kreasot. Bruised pain in hepatic region, with sensation of fulness, must loosen his clothes; feeling of fulness, as if he had eaten too much; ulcerative pain in abdomen.

Lachesis. Acute pain in liver, extending toward the stomach; **liver complaint at the climaxis, after ague**; pain as if something had lodged in the right side, with stinging, cannot bear any pressure about the hypochondria; contractive feeling in hepatic region; ulcerative pain in the liver, inflammation, and abscess; **suitable to drunkards**; urine almost black or frothy, albuminous; palpitations.

Laurocerasus. **Indurated liver, atrophic nutmeg liver**; sticking pain in liver, with pressure; region of liver distended, pain as from subcutaneous ulceration, or as if an abscess would burst; burning or coldness in stomach and abdomen; constipation or diarrhœa; rapid sinking of the vital forces.

Leptandra. Hot aching pains in liver, with chilliness along the spine; sharp cutting pains near the gall-bladder; great burning distress in the back part of liver and in spine; yellow tongue; constant nausea, with vomiting of bile; loss of appetite; urine of a dark color; stools dark, almost black; dizziness; desponding, drowsy, with hepatic derangement; much soreness of head and eyeballs.

Lithium carb. Violent pain in hepatic region, between ilium and ribs; pressure in hepatic region, abdomen feels swollen, as if distended with wind.

Lycopodium. **Atrophic nutmeg liver**; **chronic form of hepatitis, abscesses**; hepatic region sensitive to touch, sore aching as if from a shock; tension in region of liver; tension in hypochondria, as from a hoop; tension as from a cord marking the diaphragmatic attachments, cannot stretch or stand upright; **violent gallstone colic**; **ascites** from liver affections, especially after abuse of alcohol; œdema of feet; cold feet.

Mercurius. Region of liver sensitive, cannot lie on right side; swollen, hard from induration of liver; stinging, stitching, or pressive

pains; bad taste, tongue moist and furred, yellow; jaundice, with duodenal catarrh, from gallstones; unquenchable thirst for cold drinks; severe chills, alternating with burning fever; great restlessness, especially at night; nocturnal itching without eruption.

Myrica cerifera. Dull pain in right side, immediately below the ribs, tongue thickly coated with a yellowish-white coating, no appetite, desire for acids, unrefreshing sleep.

Natrum mur. Dull heavy aching and distension about the liver after eating, lessening as digestion advances; stitches and tension in the liver; hepatitis, skin yellow, earthy; herpetic eruption about the lips and anus; worse in summer.

Natrum sulph. Great sensitiveness of the liver while walking and on pressure; stitches in liver while walking in fresh air.

Nitric acid. **Chronic derangements of the liver**; liver enormously enlarged, icterus with clay-colored stools.

Nux moschata. **Atrophic nutmeg liver**; liver swollen, with feeling of heaviness in liver and bloody stools; enlargement of liver and spleen after intermittent fever.

Nux vomica. Liver swollen, indurated, sensitive, with pressure and stinging, cannot bear anything tight around the waist; hepatic colic, with sudden severe pain in right side; spasms of abdominal muscles; cardialgia; hæmorrhoidal colic, with hard tearing, pressing pain in the small of the back and lower bowels, with vertigo and headache; throbbing as from a hepatic abscess; stitches in hepatic region, worse from contact or motion.

Oxalic acid. Stitches in the liver relieved by deep inspiration; burning in small spots in abdomen.

Phosphorus. **Acute yellow atrophy of liver, diffuse hepatitis, malignant jaundice** from venous obstruction, frequently caused by alcoholism; sleepiness during commencement of enlargement of liver, followed by atrophy; gall-bladder full of pale-yellow slimy fluid; loss of appetite, unquenchable thirst; feels worse after eating and drinking; abdomen flaccid, with chronic loose bowels; **genuine alcoholic cirrhosis.**

Plumbum. Continuing darting pain in region of liver; **cirrhosis of liver,** first enlarged and then contracted; hepatic region sensitive to pressure without being enlarged, or somewhat hypertrophied; sensation of heat, and burning in liver and spine; persistent sticking pain in hepatic region, first anteriorly, then posteriorly.

Podophyllum. **Torpor hepatis**; **chronic hepatitis,** costiveness, jaundice, constantly rubbing and stroking hypochondrium with hands; fulness in right hypochondrium, hyperæmia of the liver, with flatulence, pain, and soreness; great irritability of the liver and excessive secretion of bile; twisting pain in right hypochondrium, with sensation of heat there; jaundice, with gallstones; pain from region of stomach toward gall-bladder, with excessive nausea; with constipation and diarrhœa. **Polycholia.**

Psorinum. **Chronic hepatitis**; deep heavy pain in hepatic region, worse from pressure or lying on right side, walking, coughing, laughing, or taking a long breath; stinging sharp pains in liver and spleen; sharp stinging in pit of stomach.

Ptelea trifoliata. Sharp pains in right hypochondrium, constant feeling of weight in both hypochondria; when walking a drag-

ging pain; pains shooting downwards; distress at the base of the liver or in the region of the spleen; nausea and retching, with increase of frontal headache, worse by speaking and walking; goneness in stomach; heavy aching pain in liver, **relieved by lying on right side**; a feeling when lying on left side as if the liver was dragging on its ligaments; jaundice, with hyperæmia of the liver.

Pulsatilla. Darting tensive pains in hepatic region; sticking pains, particularly when walking; feeling of lassitude in hypochondria; thirstlessness; frequent attacks of anguish, especially at night, with diarrhœa; greenish and slimy stools, bitter taste; oppression in chest and pressure in stomach.

Ranunculus bulb. Stitches in hepatic region extending into chest; sensation of soreness in hypochondria, especially to the touch; stitches in right side of chest, extending to the liver, with inclination to draw a long breath, worse from touch, motion, and from stretching the body; stitches **between** the shoulderblades.

Sanguinaria. **Torpid liver,** skin yellow, colic; indurations in abdomen; heat streaming from breast to liver, into abdomen, with diarrhœa; goneness in stomach, with headache.

Secale corn. **Inflammation and gangrene of the liver,** enlargement of the liver; acute pains in hepatic region; tongue thickly coated with a brown tenacious substance, burning in throat, unquenchable thirst; great weakness, but no pain; limbs cold, covered with cold sweat.

Sepia. **Functional derangement of liver**; constant aching pain in right side of abdomen, extending, when violent, to the chest and back, with oppression of breathing; aching weight and soreness in right hypochondrium, distress and aching in right shoulder and scapula; cheeks flushed; forehead and conjunctiva yellow; irregular yellow patches on face; occipital headaches; lassitude; tongue flabby and indented; no appetite, or easily satiated; flatulence; restless sleep; urine scanty and loaded with urates; atony of connective tissue and relaxation of bloodvessels; **tissue torpidity relieved by exercise,** which hurries on the blood; pains in hypochondria more tolerable when patient lies on painful side (magn. mur. opposite); hepatic neuralgia with great depression of spirits; frequent stitches under right ribs.

Silicea. Throbbing ulcerative pain in hepatic region, worse from touch or walking; **abscess of liver**; hardness, distension of liver; beating soreness in liver, worse on motion, when lying on right side; burning or throbbing in pit of stomach; disgust for warm food, desires only cold things; painless diarrhœa, with exhaustion or constipation from inactivity of rectum.

Sulphur. Swelling and hardness of the liver; stitches and hardness of the liver.

Theridion curras. **Hepatic abscess**; violent burning pains in hepatic region, worse from touch; retching, bilious vomiting; mouth and tongue benumbed and slimy; it relieves the vertigo and nausea.

Veratrum album. **Hyperæmia of liver,** with gastric catarrh, putrid taste, disgust for warm food, great pressure in hepatic region, alternating with vomiting or diarrhœa.

Zincum met. Cramp pains in region of liver, with dyspnœa and hypochondriasis while eating; liver enlarged, hard, and sore to

the touch, feet swollen, vomits bloody phlegm; pressure and tension in abdomen; semilateral headaches; worse from wine, in a warm room, and after eating.

HERNIA.

Acon., ars., aur., bell., bor., bry., calc., carb., cin., cocc., gels., lach., *lyc.*, magn. c., nitr. ac., *nux v.*, op., *plumb.*, rhus, sil., stann., sulph., sulph. ac., thuj., ver. alb.

Hernia, umbilical: aur., bor., calc., cocc., cin., nux v., nitr. ac., plumb., sil., stann., ver.

Hernia, inguinal: æsc. hip., aur., cocc., magn. c. nux v., plumb., sil., ver.

Hernia, strangulated: acon., ars., bell., cocc., gels., lach., lyc., nux v., op., plumb., sulph., ver.

Intestinal obstruction: ars., bell., bry., carb. v., cocc., lach., nux v., op., rhus, thuj.

Aconite. Violent inflammation of the parts, with burning pains in abdomen as from hot coals, extreme sensitiveness to contact; nausea, bitter bilious vomiting; anguish and cold sweat.

Arsenicum. Hard bloated abdomen; burning pain with anguish; sensation of coldness in upper part of abdomen; constant vomiting; great anguish, restlessness, tossing about, feeling as if the intestines became twisted; **gangrene of the hernial tumor.**

Aurum. Pressure in abdominal ring, as if hernia would protrude while sitting; protrusion of inguinal hernia, with great cramplike pains; **inguinal hernia of children**, umbilical hernia of children, caused by crying.

Belladonna. Constriction of abdomen around the navel, as if a lump or a ball would form there; feeling as if a hard body pressed from within outwards at right inguinal ring, the part not feeling hard to touch while sitting with the body bent forward; distension of abdomen, neither hard nor painful; colic, as if a spot in abdomen were seized by nails; intense local inflammation.

Borax. Infantile hernia; the child dreads a downward motion, is frightened by every little noise; does not thrive, brown watery diarrhœa.

Bryonia. Hard swelling of hypochondria and around navel; painful twisting around umbilicus, with stitches, constipation.

Calcarea carb. Infantile hernia; considerable distension of abdomen, with colic; constant gurgling in abdomen; very open fontanelles, perspires freely about head when sleeping.

Carbo veg. Great anxiety, with uneasiness in abdomen; meteorism, with loud rumbling, fetid or odorless flatus; clothing oppresses, can hardly be endured; abdomen feels as if hanging heavily; walks bent.

Cocculus. Lacerating sensation in intestines; distension of abdomen; vomiting, with bruised pain in intestines, great weakness, and inability to stand. Umbilical hernia.

Colocynthis. Pain in groin, like from hernia, and on pressure sensation as if hernia would recede; abdomen distended and painful.

Lachesis. When gangrene threatens in strangulated hernia, the skin covering the hernial tumor is mottled or dark; pain across the abdomen; contractive sensation in abdomen; cutting, lacerating,

burning pains in abdomen; hernia exceedingly sensitive, will not admit handling.

Lycopodium. Hernia, right side; full distended abdomen, with cold feet; grumbling and gurgling in abdomen; spasmodic contraction in abdomen; lacerating stitches in hernia.

Nitric acid. Inguinal hernia, also of children; drawing pain in abdomen, with shuddering; frequent pinching and rumbling in abdomen, which is excessively sensitive.

Nux moschata. Umbilical hernia; abdomen enormously distended; cutting pinching about navel, better from pressure; sore navel, even ulcerated.

Nux vom. **Strangulated hernia**; bruised pain in bowels, as if they were raw and sore; frequent protrusion of inguinal hernia, with red or yellowish foci; some tenderness from pressure on the tumor; nausea, vomiting, constipation; sensation of weakness in abdominal ring.

Opium. Redness of face, distension of abdomen, vomiting of putrid matter, or of fæces and urine; pain in abdomen, as if intestines were cut to pieces.

Plumbum met. **Incarcerated hernia**; **intussusception, with colic and fecal vomiting**; inflammation and gangrene of the bowels; violent colic, abdomen drawn in, as if by a string, to the spine; excessive pain in abdomen, especially around the umbilicus.

Psorinum. Inguinal hernia; pain through right groin when walking; abdomen distended.

Silicea. Inguinal hernia; the child is very tender to the touch around the tumor.

Sulph. acid. Colic, with sensation as if a hernia would protrude; violent protrusion of an inguinal hernia; sour vomit, first water, then food; vomiting of drunkards.

Veratrum album. **Incarcerated hernia**, not inflamed, antiperistaltic action, hiccough, cold sweat, nausea, with sensation of fainting and violent thirst; **intussusception of bowels**, great anguish, rushes about bent double, pressing the abdomen; cold feeling in abdomen, great sinking of strength, and empty feeling.

HERPES.

Herpes facialis: ars., bell., calc., carb., cic., dulc., graph., hep., merc., sil.

Herpes præputialis or genitalium: aur., crot. tigl., dulc., hep., merc., phos. ac., rhus, sep., sil., sulph.

Herpes phlyctenodes: acon., ars., bov., calc., canth., clem., merc., phos., ranunc. scel., rhus tox., sil., sulph., tellur.

Herpes zoster, zona: agar., canth., crot. tigl., euphorb., graph., merc., mez., puls., ran. bulb., rhus tox., zinc. met., thuj.

Herpes impetiginiformis: ars., bapt., chin., rhus.

Herpes Carcinatus. Calc. carb., sep., tellur.

Aconite. Large red itching pimples; reddish pimples, filled with an acrid fluid; isolated pimples, of the size of a pin's head, and filled with a serous fluid, on various parts of the skin, and especially on forehead, face, and nape of the neck; vesicular eruption on both temples; after awhile the pimples dry and peel off.

Agaricus. Burning, itching, redness, and swelling as from frost-bites.

Apis mel. Burning and **stinging** pains, with excessive swelling, vesicles large, and sometimes confluent; eruptions which come out in cold weather, ulcerate with great burning and stinging pains, worse from warmth, better from cold applications.

Arsenicum. Confluent herpetic eruptions, with **intense burning** of the blisters; cannot sleep after midnight; chronic dry skin; nausea and marked prostration, lassitude, and weakness, worse from cold of any kind, better from warmth. Herpes having a red unwholesome appearance.

Belladonna. Small pimples on the lips, covered with a scurf, smarting as if they had been touched by saltish water; pimple on the upper lip, tingling when not touched; contact excites a stinging itching; children jerk their limbs during sleep, and are unusually active during their waking hours.

Borax. All secretions of the body are excoriating; red papulous eruptions on the cheek, around the chin, on the nates.

Bovista. Moist or dry herpes; itching on getting warm, and continuing after scratching; red scabby eruptions on thighs and bend of knees, appearing with hot weather and with full moon.

Calc. carb. Burning herpes; chapped purpuraceous eruptions; unhealthy skin, which ulcerates easily, worse in open air and from water, better in warm room.

Cantharis. Large burning painful blisters upon an erysipelatous base; burning when touched; eruptions more on the right side; smarting and stinging of the skin, worse in open air and from touch.

Causticum. Itching, burning, moist phagedenic vesicles, especially upon shoulders and neck; sore and cracked nipples, surrounded by herpes, with a tendency to ulceration; stinging and itching of skin. Herpes præputialis, intertrigo during teething; worse in open air, better by heat.

Clematis. Eruption looks inflamed during the increasing and dry during the decreasing moon, gnawing sensation in skin not relieved by scratching; chronic, red, moist herpes, with intolerable itching in warmth of bed and after washing; tendency towards rupture and ulceration of the vesicles.

Comocladia. Violent itching-burning redness and erysipelatous swelling of face, hands, and other parts of the body, followed by yellow vesication and desquamation of the cuticle.

Croton tigl. Vesicular eruption, with burning, stinging, and redness of the skin, and speedy development of sero-purulent exudation. Vesicles, especially on abdomen, confluent and form large brown scabs, worse after eating, better after sleep, by gentle rubbing.

Dulcamara. Moist suppurating herpes, oozing pale water when scratched; red, with red areola, bleeding when scratched; herpes zoster after taking cold; thick crusts all over the body; worse evenings, in cold wet weather, during rest, better from gentle exercise in a warm room.

Graphites. Herpes in females with scanty menses; large blisters from the umbilicus to the dorsum of the spine, burning when touched. **Herpes zoster, especially on left side**; itching blotches on various parts of the body, from which oozes a watery sticky fluid; skin is

not inclined to heal, ulcerates easily; worse indoors, from warmth and motion; better out of doors.

Hepar sulph. After mercurial poisoning; herpes præputialis; eruption exceedingly sensitive to touch; little ulcers surrounding the large one; miliary rash in circles; face, hands, prepuce, bend of knees and elbows especially affected; worse at night, exceedingly sensitive to cold air.

Iris vers. Herpes following gastric derangement; pain in liver; **herpes zoster, especially on right side** of body; fine eruption, showing black points after scratching, great itching at night.

Kali bichrom. Herpes after taking cold, with fluent coryza and bronchial irritation; all secretions and excretions of a stringy, ropy character; violent itching of whole surface, then small pustules form, mostly on arms and legs; scabs smart and burn, worse in hot, better in cold weather.

Kali carb. Eruption moist after scratching; burning, itching, stitching herpes; spots on face; worse from cold air, better when getting warm.

Kalmia lat. Sensation of rigidity of the skin, with a pricking sensation, with moderate sweat; dry skin, worse at night.

Kreasot. Watery or sero-purulent herpes, especially on back of hands and fingers and joints, itching violently towards evening; herpes in palms of hands, on the ears, elbows, knuckles, and malleoli, worse evenings and in open air, better from warmth.

Lachesis. All kinds of herpetic eruptions, vesicles large, usually of a yellow color first, and then turning dark, with much pain; vesicles break and leave an excoriated surface, which burns when touched; **eruptions every spring and fall**; worse from acids.

Ledum. Dry, violently itching herpes, burning in the open air; dry skin, want of perspiration; scurfs on dry small nodules, often renewed.

Mercurius. Herpes burning when touched; moist vesicles surrounded by dry scales, easily bleeding; phagedenic blisters; herpes præputialis; **zona on right side,** and extending across abdomen; worse at night from warmth of bed.

Mezereum. Herpes zoster, with severe neuralgic pains, itching after scratching turns into burning, worse in bed, from touch; vesicles form a brownish scab.

Natrum carb. Herpes iris; herpes with yellow rings, or suppurating; vesicles with shooting and itching pains, sensation of formication; hypochondriasis, with aversion to society; warts and herpes about the hands; panaritium; worse forenoon, better by rubbing the parts.

Natrum mur. Herpes labialis during fever; herpes of bends of elbows and knees; moist oozing eruptions; large red blotches, itching violently.

Petroleum. Herpes, especially on the genitals, moist, oozing, itching; itching herpes followed by ulcers; itching, sore, moist surfaces or deep cracks, worse in open air when perspiring, better from warmth and warm air.

Phosphorus. Herpes in persons inclined to pulmonary difficulties, with burning pain; vesicles confluent and appear in clusters; brown-colored blisters between the fingers and toes; dry herpes;

restlessness, wants to change position, worse before midnight, exceedingly sensitive to cold air, better after sleeping.

Psorinum. Moist herpes after suppressed scabies, intolerably itching when getting warm; worse before midnight and in the open air.

Ranunculus. Vesicles filled with a thin acrid fluid; burning-itching vesicles in clusters; herpes over the fingers, palms of hands, finally over the whole body; worse from touch or motion, after eating.

Rhus tox. Herpetic eruption, with incessant itching, burning, and tingling, alternating with pains in chest and dysenteric stools; burning and stinging herpes upon hairy parts, more annoying after a perspiration. Herpes Zoster.

Rumex. Vesicular eruption, itching when uncovered and exposed to cool air, worse on lower limbs, when undressing.

Sarsaparilla. Herpetic ulcers, extending in a circular form, forming no crusts; red granulated bases, white borders; serous, reddish secretions.

Sepia. Itching and burning humid tetter; humid places in bends of knees; itching worse by scratching; female complaints.

Silicea. Eruption inclined to ulcerate; sensation of numbness in extremities; genitals perspire and the sweat is offensive; foul foot-sweats.

Spongia. Herpes on face, especially in scrofulous persons, after a cold, with dry croupy cough.

Sulphur. Herpes, with great itching, burning, and soreness after scratching; herpes about nose and mouth; face pale and colorless, lips bright red; aversion to water and open air.

Tellurium. Herpes filled with a watery excoriating fluid, smelling like fishbrine; vesicles bluish or purple; copious perspirations all over the affected parts; ringworms all over the body; headache with faintness. Herpes carcinatus with great constitutional disturbance.

Thuja. Herpes zoster; herpes all over body, from suppressed gonorrhœa, itching and burning violently; white, scaly, dry, mealy herpes; eruptions only on covered parts, burn violently when scratching; worse from cold water, from the heat of bed, at night, better from gentle rubbing.

Zincum met. Herpes, with violent lancinations; suppurating herpes; violent itching, especially in the bends of the joints; dry herpes over the whole body; rhagades, mostly between fingers, bad even in mild weather.

HICCOUGH.

Singultus. Principal remedies: acon., agar., ammon. carb., amyl nitrite, bell., bry., bism., calc., carb. v., cocc., crot. tigl., cupr., gels., graph., hyos., ign., lach., led., lyc., mar., mosch., natr. mur., niccolum, nux m., n. vom., puls., ratan., rut., sep., sil., spong., staph., ver.

For excessive and painful hiccough: cistus, hyosc., mar. ver., veratr. vir., stram. After cold drinks: n. vom. After hot drinks: veratr. alb. After cold fruit: ars., puls. During abdominal inflammation: hyos. For children: ign., or stram., when they are restless and cry much at night. In epigastrium pain: magn. phos., phos.

HIP DISEASE.

Coxalgia, Coxarthrocace.

Aconite. Coxitis, with full, hurried, or intermittent pulse, great restlessness and intense thirst, the pain may follow the whole tract of the crural nerve; drawing-tearing pains. During first stage and often as an intercurrent remedy.

Arsenicum. Third stage; the child is emaciated, exhausted, restless; diarrhœa worse in the middle of the night; constant thirst for small quantities at a time; pain back of great trochanter, extending down the thigh posteriorly, then toward the knee anteriorly, embracing the patella, down the tibia to the ankle; pain somewhat relieved by flexion of knee.

Aurum. Third stage; syphilitic diathesis complicated with the effects of mercury; inflammation and caries of the bones; cramplike sensation in region of hip, and of the inner brim of the pelvis, with fine stitches in glutei muscles, which are worse by rubbing.

Belladonna. Thigh and legs feel lame and weak, with tensive pain and pressure in the thigh, as if a tight bandage was drawn around it; weakness in the region of the head of femur, and inability to walk, owing to severe pain, as if the head of the femur had been crushed; swelling and burning heat of the skin over the affected parts, worse evening and at night, in warm room and when rising, better in the open air and when resting; drowsiness, with inability to go to sleep; congestion to head.

Calcarea carb. Second stage; chronic protracted cases; pain in nates when touched, as from subcutaneous suppuration, less when sitting or at rest than when moving or walking; pain as from ulceration in the hip-joint; numbness in hip and thigh; limping gait or walking on the tip of the toes, worse at night and mornings, from cold, pressure of the clothes, better by warmth, loosening of garments, and drawing up of limbs.

Calcarea phosph. Third stage, where it may stop the further destruction of bone and the suppuration, and promotes new organization; nates fall asleep; stinging-itching burning on small spots; sore pain in thighs, with aching in the sacral bones; knees pain as if sprained, sore when walking.

Carbo veg. Excessive prostration; the ulcers have a livid appearance, and emit a fetid odor; ichorous, offensive, blackish discharge; third stage.

Colocynth. Second and third stage; difficult urination of dark urine; green diarrhœa; lies upon the affected side with bent-up knee; crampy pain, as though the parts were screwed in a vice.

Hepar sulph. Strumous patients, where suppurative process has not been arrested by merc., or where suppuration seems inevitable; it hastens the formation of abscess; buttock and posterior thighs painful when sitting; swelling of the knee, pains as if bruised, caries of hip-joint.

Hydrastis can. Marasmus from scrofula; pain from right hip to knee while walking, cannot stand or bear one's weight; outer part of left knee aches while sitting, worse when walking.

Iodum. Intermittent, sharp, tearing pains between the left hip

and the head of the femur, increased by moving the joint; glandular swellings; abuse of mercury.

Kali carb. Third stage; crampy tearing in the hip-joint and knee; bruised pain in the hip-joint when moving and sneezing; twitchings of the muscles of the thigh; dull pain in the side of the knee when walking, and especially when extending the limb; starting and twitching of the limbs during sleep; great tendency to start, especially when touched.

Lachesis. Traumatic gangrene; ulcers blue and livid, and of exceedingly offensive odor; the wound is surrounded by a number of smaller ulcers; notable offensiveness of the stools, even if of a natural consistence; general malaise after sleep; ulcers sensitive to touch; blood dark, non-coagulable; hæmorrhage from small wounds.

Lycopodium. Suppurative stage, when the wounds are very irritable and the patient complains of a burning pain; great emaciation from protracted suffering; hectic fever; the pus from the openings is ichorous, bloody, of a sour smell; violent jerking of the limbs and body, awake and asleep, and great crossness when awaking out of sleep; great fear of being left alone; worse between 4 and 8 P.M.

Mercur. First and second stage, worse at night, restlessness and inclination to sweat; sharp stitching flashes through the joint, acute stitches in right ilium, boring pain in glutei; burning of nates; tearing pain in hip-joint, knee, and femur, worse during motion; limbs feel stiff when walking; involuntary twitching of the limbs; pain in right thigh as if bruised, worse after walking.

Nitric acid. Rheumatic and arthritic pains from mercurial abuses; diseases of periosteum and necrosis of the bones of the joint; caries, putrid decomposition.

Petroleum. Scrofulosis and rachitis; protracted ill-treated cases, with hectic fever and profuse fetid suppuration; unhealthy skin, small wounds ulcerate and spread.

Phosphorus. Fistulous ulcers, with callous edges, secreting a thin foul pus, wounds and areolæ livid and blue, and bleeding by the slightest irritation; hectic fever; dry hacking cough; chronic diarrhœa; urine turbid on voiding, precipitating a white sediment on cooling.

Phosph. acid. Emaciation from the excessive suppuration, general debility; sensation as if the bones were scraped with a knife; the disease originating from suppressed or mismanaged scarlatina or other exanthemata.

Phytolacca. Sharp cutting-drawing pains in hip; leg drawn up, cannot touch the floor; heavy dragging pains from hip to knee; hip disease on right side after mercury, or in syphilitic children.

Rhus tox. First and second stage; pain in hip-joint on pressing upon the trochanter; pain in the knee, and worse from overexercise and at night; involuntary limping; spasmodic twitching in the limbs when stepping out; swelling of the glands of the neck; crusty eruptions on face and head, worse in damp cold weather, from touch; right side mostly affected.

Silicea. Suppuration and caries of the bones, even where gangrene seems inevitable; disease can be traced back to vaccination; fistulous openings discharge a thin fetid pus, together with bony fragments; pale earthy complexion; loss of smell and taste; stoppage of nose

and acrid coryza; the parts on which one lies easily go to sleep; glandular swellings; every little sore is apt to fester.

Stramonium. Affection of left hip; formation of abscess, attended with unbearable pain, driving one mad; emaciation; cough; cries day and night.

Sulphur. Psoric persons; metastasis of cutaneous eruptions; frequent redness and inflammation of the eyelids; heat of head and cold hands and feet; red spots on face; morning diarrhœa or constipation; sleepy in daytime and wakeful at night; easily perspiring.

HOARSENESS.

Raucedo, Aphonia.

For **catarrhal hoarseness**: bell., calc., caps., carb. v., copaiv., cubeb., dros., dulc., hep., mang., merc., n. vom., phos., puls., rhus, samb., sulph., tart.

Chronic hoarseness: carb. v., caust., dros., dulc., hep., mang., petr., phos., rhus, sil., sulph.

In consequence of **overexerting the voice**: æsc. hip., arg. nitr., arn., arum, *coca*, copaiv., cubeb., lach., sang., selen., phos.

In consequence of **croup**: bell., carb. v., dros., hep., phos.

In consequence of **cold**: bell., carb. v., dulc., phyt., sulph.

In consequence of **measles**: bell., bry., carb. v., cham., dros., dulc., sticta, sulph.

Ailanthus. Hoarse failing voice; wakes up mornings with almost entire loss of voice.

Alumina. Sensation of tightly adhering phlegm in the larynx, not removed by hawking and cough; sudden complete aphonia; hoarseness evening and night, especially towards morning; voice husky, with a nasal twang.

Ammonium carb. Hoarseness; cannot speak a loud word, worse from speaking; larynx as if drawn shut from both sides of the throat.

Antim. crud. Loss of voice from becoming overheated, worse from the heat of the sun, or from getting warm.

Arum triph. Hoarseness worse from talking or singing, voice uncertain and changing continually, sometimes deep and hollow, can hardly be heard, and then again loud and screeching; copious secretions and great accumulation of mucus in trachea.

Argentum nitr. Chronic laryngitis of singers, raising the voice causes cough; internal soreness of larynx and pit of throat, worse in the morning; hoarseness.

Belladonna. Dryness of larynx; hoarseness; rough voice, or voice weakened even to complete aphonia; speaking difficult, and only in a piping tone.

Calcarea carb. Hoarseness, especially in the morning, painless; roughness and rawness in larynx.

Carbo veg. Ulcerative soreness in larynx and a burning pain in lungs after a hard cough, worse in the evening, after talking, or after measles; deep voice, failing if exerted; unusual feeling of dryness in trachea, not relieved by hawking.

Causticum. Hoarseness, worse morning and evening, with scrap-

ing in the throat, accompanied by a teasing dry cough; paresis of laryngeal muscles and vocal chords; cannot speak a loud word.

Chamomilla. Hoarseness or loss of voice in children, with rough cough; stitching-burning pains in throat; sensation of rawness and scraping in larynx; hoarseness on account of tough mucus in larynx, which can only be removed by strong hawking; catarrhal hoarseness of trachea, with dryness of the eyelids.

Coca. The great toner of the vocal chords (θ 15 drops pro dose); **hoarseness of voice**, with tickling in the upper part of the trachea, and some cough, **especially in the evening**; much dry cough in the evening, in bed, as from catarrh of the air-passages.

Conium. Dry spot in larynx, with almost constant irritation to cough and hoarseness.

Copaiva. Hoarseness of voice, especially **in the morning**, with excoriating pain in larynx when talking; the voice loses its compass, the lower notes are unchanged, but the higher notes cause an excoriating pain, which finally makes their rendering impossible; dry, rough cough, with difficult expectoration of greenish mucus.

Cubebæ. Hoarse, wheezing cough; cough with coryza and hoarseness; tough, gluey, stringy mucus (intermediate between kali bichr. and sang.), dryness and harshness of throat; dry throat obstructed with scanty, tough mucus.

Cuprum. Hoarseness as soon as he breathes dry cold air; talking is difficult, voice powerless; contraction of larynx with the cough.

Drosera. Voice hoarse, deep, husky, hollow, requires exertion to speak; chest and throat symptoms worse from talking or singing; sensation as if something in chest prevented exhalation when talking or singing.

Dulcamara. Catarrhal hoarseness, trachea full of mucus; chronic mucous cough.

Eupatorium perf. Bruised feeling down sternum when coughing; hoarseness, throat dry, can hardly talk, worse mornings when he gets up.

Ferrum phos. Hoarseness from overstraining voice, much mucus in throat and rattling in chest.

Graphites. Chronic hoarseness in herpetic constitutions, voice not clear in singing, worse in the evening; soreness and roughness of larynx, and tickling cough.

Hepar sulph. Sensitiveness of larynx to cold air; hoarseness and roughness in throat; wheezing in larynx, and painfulness of small spot in larynx.

Iodum. Hoarseness all day, constant hemming and coughing to raise small quantities of tough phlegm; tightness and constriction about larynx, with soreness and hoarseness.

Kali bichr. Subacute and chronic inflammatory processes in larynx or bronchial tubes, with congestion and swelling of the tubes, and increased secretion of a glutinous mucus, which veils and alters the voice.

Kali carb. Hoarseness, rawness of voice and of throat, with continual sneezing; scraping dryness; parched feeling in throat.

Lycopodium. Hoarseness; feeble husky voice, dryness in wind-

pipe; hoarseness remaining after croup; loose cough by day, suffocating spells at night.

Mercur. bi-iod. Complete loss of voice; hoarse and husky voice shortly after getting a little wet; livid purple patches of inflammation; thin offensive discharge; subacute processes arising from cold or atmospheric variations.

Mercur. subl. cor. Hoarseness or aphonia; burning and stinging in the trachea, tightness across the chest.

Natrum mur. Hoarseness, throat sore; voice weak, exhausted by talking; accumulation of mucus in the larynx in the morning, feels dry during day.

Natrum sulph. Hoarseness with fluor albus.

Nux moschata. Hoarseness from walking against the wind; voice uncertain, bleating; feeling of dryness in larynx; laryngeal phthisis.

Paris quadrif. Periodical painless hoarseness, voice feeble, continuous hawking of mucus, and burning in larynx.

Phosphorus. Constant hoarseness with cough and rawness in larynx and bronchi, especially behind sternum, and a weight upon chest, worse evenings; cannot talk on account of pain in larynx; aphony from prolonged long talking, catarrhal or nervous; larynx sensitive to touch.

Phytolacca. Hoarseness and aphonia, dryness in larynx and trachea worse evenings; burning in air-passages, with sensation of contraction of glottis.

Psorinum. Hoarse when talking, phlegm sticks in larynx; tickling sensation in throat, as if narrowing, must cough to relieve it; talking very fatiguing.

Pulsatilla. Hoarseness and roughness of throat, cannot speak aloud; nervous aphony from every emotion, constriction in throat preventing speech, cannot eat, weeps; heaviness comes and goes quickly.

Rhus tox. Hoarse from overstraining the voice, with roughness and soreness in larynx and chest; hot air arises from trachea, cold sensation in larynx when breathing.

Rumex crisp. Hoarseness worse evenings, voice uncertain; tenacious mucus in throat or larynx, constant desire to hawk.

Sanguinaria. Chronic dryness in throat, sensation of swelling in larynx, and expectoration of thick mucus; aphonia, with swelling of throat.

Selenium. Voice husky when beginning to sing, and from talking long; hawks transparent mucus and lumps every morning, sometimes bloody.

Senega. Increased short and hacking cough in the open air; sudden hoarsensss when reading aloud; constant inclination to clear the throat and to swallow the saliva; great dryness in the throat, impeding speech; titillating, scraping feeling in the throat.

Sepia. Hoarseness, with tickling in larynx and bronchi; coryza and dry cough, with titillation in throat.

Silicea. Hoarseness and roughness of larynx; husky voice, worse mornings; fibrous painless swelling of larynx, connected with thyroid cartilage.

Spongia. Hoarse voice, cracked or faint, choking sensation; voice gives out when singing or talking; feeling of a plug in larynx; larynx

sensitive to touch, and when turning the neck; talking hurts the larynx, voice suddenly gives way.

Stannum. Voice deep, hoarse, hollow; higher after hawking up mucus; roughness and hoarseness, the latter momentarily better by coughing.

Staphisagria. Feeble voice from weakness of the vocal organs; after anger; hoarseness, with much tenacious mucus in larynx and chest.

Sulphur. Great hoarseness, harsh voice, gradually ending in complete loss of voice; talking fatigues and excites the pain; shooting pains through left chest to back.

HOMESICKNESS.

See Emotions.

HONEY, Ill effects of.

Camphor by olfaction and as a liniment, according to Hering, then drink black coffee or tea, as hot as you can bear it.

HORDEOLUM.

Graph., lyc., puls., staph., etc. See Styes.

Graphites. Frequent recurrence of styes, ulcerations of the margins of the lids; biting lachrymation.

Lycopodium. Styes on lids near internal canthus.

Pulsatilla. More in affections of **lower lids**, conjunctiva injected, agglutination of lids in the morning; much swelling of lids; burning, drawing pain, worse evenings in warm room, and in a cold draft, better in fresh air; **catarrhal states** tending to suppuration.

Staphisagria. Affection of both lids, especially the **upper ones**; consequences of **nervous exhaustion**, the affection does not spread to the surrounding tissues; shooting, lancinating pains or tearing, mostly in paroxysms, worse during night; new ones form continually and leave small hard nodules at the tarsal edge.

HYDRARTHROSIS.

Apis, calc. carb., canth., chin., con., iod., sil., sulph.

HYDRÆMIA.

See Chlorosis and Dropsy.

HYDROA.

Sudamina: ars., canth., crot. tig., graph., natr. mur., rhus.

HYDROCELE.

Calc. carb., con., dulc., *graph.*, hep., iod., merc., *puls.*, rhod., psor., sil., sulph. See Orchitis.

HYDROCEPHALUS ACUTUS and HYDROCEPHALOID.

HYDROCEPHALUS ACUTUS.

Prodromal stage: bell., bry., cham., glon., ign., ipec., *puls.*; **first stage**: acon., bell., glon., hyosc., stram., zinc.; **second stage**: apis,

apoc., artem., bell., cin., dig., hyosc., merc., rhus, stram.; **third stage**: 1, apis, opium; 2, arg. nitr., ign., indigo, ipec., moschus.

Chronic hydrocephalus: ars., calc., phosph., hell., kal. jod., lach., psor., sil., sulph.

Aconite. In the earlier stages, when there is marked febrile excitement, great heat and dryness of the skin, nervousness, and fearfulness.

Apis mel. Great restlessness at night; the child screams out very sharply and shrilly during sleep or when awake, especially during the latter part of the night; **cri encephalique**; squinting; grating of teeth; trembling of limbs; irregular pulse; **one-half of body twitching, other half lame**; bores head into the pillow; rolling of head; olive green, slimy, profuse stools, full of bright-red lumps, like chopped beets, with colic and tenesmus; small stools smelling brassy; copious sweat of head of musklike odor; urine scanty, though it may be profuse; **cerebral depression**.

Apocynum can. **Stage of exudation**; sutures opened, forehead projecting; sight of one eye totally lost, the other slightly sensitive; stupor; constant involuntary motion of one leg and arm; urine suppressed.

Argentum nitr. Last stage; convulsions, with great restlessness between the attacks, or every successive spasm is announced by a very marked degree of restlessness.

Arsenicum. Great depression of the vital forces, manifested by great prostration; emaciation; pallor; thirst; sometimes the child strikes its head with its fists, as though for temporary relief.

Artemisia vulg. While the left side is paralyzed, the right is in a state of clonic spasm; the child lies in a sleepy or dreamy state, and yet will drink large draughts of water, without being entirely aroused; surface of body cold, involuntary stools.

Belladonna. High fever, with dry burning heat of the whole body, severe burning thirst, beating of carotids, stormy beating of heart; full, strong, quick pulse; sleeplessness or sleep full of anxious dreams and fright when awaking; deliria; vertigo when rising up, with nausea and vomiting, passing off when lying down; bright shining eyes, visions; pupils contracted or dilated, blindness; severe headache, as if the head would burst, with pain at every motion and surring of ears; almost constant moaning; convulsions; the child lies in a drowsy or semicomatose state, is constantly starting and jumping, bores its head backward into the pillow, and tries to bend its body backward.

Bryonia. As soon as **symptoms of exudation** appear, with almost constant motion of the jaws, as though the child was chewing something; lips dry and parched; stools very dry and hard or constipation; the least motion produces nausea and faint feeling.

Calcarea carb. **Anterior fontanelle wide open**; head very large; copious perspiration on head and upper part of body; frequent screaming without cause; dentition.

Calcarea phosph. **Posterior fontanelle wide open**; bones of skull thin and friable; screaming and grasping the head with the hands; head totters; squinting as if from pressure; eyeballs distended and protruding; ears and tip of nose cold; face pale, sallow, yellowish; stupid look, takes no interest in anything, always worse about sundown; great desire for salt meat and potatoes.

Cimicifuga. Delirium and wild fancies; intense pressing and

throbbing in vertex and occiput; feeling as if brain were too large, and as if the top of head would be forced out; pain in the eyes.

Cina. Constant whining and moaning; the child cries piteously if one takes hold of it or carries it; vertigo; loss of consciousness; the child frequently bores into the nose so long that the blood comes; face pale and cold; paroxysms of spasmodic twitching of the body, followed by trembling of the whole body.

Cuprum acet. **Metastasis during an attack of catarrhal or exanthemic fever; stage of exudation;** deliria, with loud screaming, precede the sopor; convulsions begin at the periphery and extend upwards; great stiffness of the neck, with remarkable paleness of the skin; pressure in præcordial region and sunken-in abdomen; great irregularity of the pulse, sinking sometimes deep below the normal state; trismus; tetanus; cramps; grinding of the teeth; inability to hold the head up; bloodshot eyes; insatiable thirst, cold hands and feet.

Gelsemium. Catarrhal and dental fever, with predominant nervous symptoms; vertigo and blurred vision; cannot hold the head erect; dull stupefying headache; pulse slow, soft, and full, or weak; no thirst.

Glonoin. **Cerebral exaltation** (apis, depression); head feels larger, can hardly keep the head erect; confusion; faintness; black spots before eyes; wants to keep head perfectly quiet; **cri cerebral**; spasmodic vomiting; alternately flushed and pale face; convulsions; heavy sleep, difficult to awaken.

Helleborus. **Chiefly indicated when all reaction is past and we deal with the consequent paralysis.** Diseases of the serous membrane, approaching insidiously, rather as a sequel from some other disease than as the natural termination of an inflammation of the brain; rigidity of the muscles of neck and limbs; strabismus; dilated pupils; wrinkled forehead, which is bathed in a cold sweat; soporous sleep, with screaming spells; dryness of nostrils; the lower jaw hangs down, or chewing motion of the jaw; urine scanty and dark, depositing a sediment like coffee-grounds; involuntary throwing or whirling about of one arm and one leg; rubbing of the nose; the child drinks water greedily.

Hyoscyamus. Delirium; jerking of limbs; watery diarrhœa; red face; wild, staring look; throbbing of the carotids; indistinct speech; picking at the bedcovers; distorted eyes, with diplopia; convulsions; frothing at the mouth.

Lycopodium. In delicate, anæmic children; heaviness and obtuseness of head; stupefaction; convulsive motions of head, face, and extremities; hemiopia or amblyopia; coldness of face or of the whole body; indistinct speech and heaviness of the tongue; sleepiness; screaming out in sleep delirious words; frequently indicated after calcarea, when the erethic symptoms are followed by deep coma.

Mercurius sol. Scorbutic condition of the gums; salivation; glandular enlargement; slimy or clay-colored stools; cold and clammy sweat upon thighs and legs, especially during night; moist tongue, with great thirst; child very sensitive to pressure on lower abdomen and epigastrium.

Opium. Indicated in early and late stages; heavy and stupid sleep, with red face; stupid even after waking; extremely acute hear-

ing; the child seems to be afraid of something, and starts as if frightened; constipation, or stools resemble small black balls.

Phosphorus. Child dull and inclined to sleep all the time; vomits drinks as soon as they become warm in the stomach; coldness of feet and legs.

Pulsatilla. **Metastasis, from measles**; is unable to raise the head or to carry it erect; obscuration of sight, with inclination to vomit and paleness of the face; alternate redness and paleness of face; nervousness; easily started; children worry, fret, and cry, and cannot sleep; the child seems sometimes improving, and then worse again; craving for fresh air.

Silicea. The child grasps at its gums continually as though they were painful; profuse sweat about the head at night; scrofulosis.

Stramonium. Great loquacity; merry delirium; desire to escape from the bed and room; grinding of teeth; glittering eyes; staring look; dark-colored stools; during the convulsion the head is jerked up from the pillow, and falls back again alternately.

Sulphur. Suppression of a chronic skin disease, or of an otorrhœa, caused the gradual appearance of the disease; a psoric diathesis prevents the little patient's recovery; head falls backward, prefers to lie with his head low; face pale or red; qualmishness when raising head; sour breath; urine as if mixed with flour; swollen gums; blisters in mouth, with burning pains; pain in swallowing, with redness and swelling of tonsils and uvula; pain in nose, which is swollen and ulcerated, with discharge of yellow sticky fluid; flashes of heat and sinking spells about the middle of the day; great hunger, redness and excoriation around the anus; constant sleepiness, but only sleep in short naps.

Veratrum album. Great inequality in the division of heat; skin cold and clammy; vomiting and aggravation of all symptoms when raising himself up, and comparative well-feeling in horizontal position; the least motion produces nausea and vomiting; loss of all strength in extremities; stiff neck, great tendency to convulsions; great thirst for ice-water or ice; disfigured pale face, or redness of one cheek; great prostration after a stool.

Veratrum viride. Fulness and heaviness of head; vertigo, severe headache, unconsciousness; oversensitiveness of hearing, with surring in ears; strabismus, visual disturbances; nausea, vomiting; loss of memory; convulsions, the child bends its body far backward, amounting to opisthotonos, during a spasm; very quick pulse; skin shrivelled; cold sweat on face, hands, and feet; paralysis.

Zincum. The child has its feet in constant motion; distension of abdomen; constipation, with hard and dry fæces; on awaking the child gives signs of fear, and rolls its head from side to side; cries out, starts, and jumps during sleep.

HYDROCEPHALOID.

Apis, arg. nitr., ars., æthusa, calc. phos., carb. veg., chin., kali brom., kali carb., ign., lyc., merc., nux v., phos., phos. ac., puls., sep., sil., sulph., ver. alb., zinc.

Æthusa cyn. Disease supervenes upon long-continued indigestion, milk disagrees, and the child vomits soon after nursing, falls asleep from exhaustion, and after waking wants to nurse again; great

irritability, or the patient lies stretched out in a semicomatose condition; pupils dilated and insensible to light; features expressive of great anguish; pulse very feeble; mouth very dry or very moist; great weakness, child cannot hold up its head.

Apis. Hydrocephaloid after exhausting diarrhœa or summer-complaint. Heat in the head, all the other body cold; ghastly paleness; sickness of stomach and vomiting when the child is raised up; great emaciation and prostration; pulse filiform while the heart beats violently against the chest; faint flushes upon one or the other cheek; absence of thirst, with dry tongue and dry hot skin; apathy, slight reaction to light and sound.

Argentum nitr. Suppression of urine; stools every four hours of creamy consistency, neither offensive, nor painful; vomiting of greenish water in small quantity, or of milk, about an hour after taking food; stupor; pupils dilated.

Arsenicum. After exhausting diarrhœa, or in consequence of morbus Brightii; deep sopor, or coma vigil, with staring spasmodically-moving eyes, dilatation of pupils, difficulty of hearing, speaking, or swallowing; dryness of tongue, sooty nostrils; abdomen sunken; stiff neck, involuntary stool and urine; palsy of extremities.

Camphora. Great coldness of the skin, and yet the child cannot bear to be covered; throbbing pain in the cerebellum; features distorted, eyes sunken; face, head, and feet icy cold; great anguish; half stupid and senseless; cramps; touching the stomach causes him to cry out; great faintness and prostration.

Ignatia. Sudden metastasis from the bowels to the brain in children affected with cholera infantum during dentition; sudden paleness of face, with rolling-tossing motion of the head; difficulty of swallowing; delirium, with convulsive motion of the eyes and lips.

Kali bromide. Anæmia of brain from loss of fluids; constant drowsiness; coma; pupils dilated, eyes sunken, eyeballs moving in every direction without taking any notice; feet and hands blue and cold; pulse imperceptible.

Mercurius. Heaviness of head, vertigo when raising the head, with nausea and vomiting; the child wants to lie quietly in a horizontal position; somnolence, indifference, with a mournful expression of face; diminution of all intellectual faculties; amblyopia, weakness, and paralysis of extremities; convulsions.

Veratrum album. Sinking in of fontanelles, vision obscure, pulse filiform, complete extinction of vital power; cold collapsed face, nausea and vomiting from least motion; tongue cold, and unquenchable thirst.

HYDROPHOBIA VERA.

Lyssa: bell., canth., curare., hell., hydrophobin, hyosc., lach., stram., vipera torva; spuria: ammon., calc. ars., hyosc., nitr. ac., inula hel., sars., sep., sulph.

Belladonna. Throbbing headaches from within outward, stabbings in the brain; pain externally over whole head, as after violently pulling the hair; distracted features; paleness of face, with thirst; sweat only on the face; increased sensitiveness of the meatus auditorius; spasmodic distortion of the mouth; the head is drawn

backwards, burying the head in the pillow; great trouble in swallowing water; violent, small, frequent, anxious respiration; convulsive movements of the limbs, with lassitude and anxiousness; extreme sensibility to cold air; delirious prattle about dogs, which swarm around him; desirous of dying when free from rage; he wants to bite those around him, bites and spits.

Hydrophobinum. Slight dizziness and nausea; intolerable, snappish, irritable headache, with stiffness of the jaws and numb hands; twitchings of face and hands; face pale, yellow, nearly brown; **mouth full of saliva** and total inclination to drink; saliva more viscid, constant spitting; sensation of inability to swallow, but can do so when trying; violent spasm of throat with sense of suffocation; constrictive sensation in throat, much worse when swallowing liquids.

Cantharides. Alternate paroxysms of rage and convulsions, excited by touching the larynx, by making pressure upon the abdomen, and by the sight of water; burning and dryness of the mouth; **excessive desire for sexual intercourse,** with constant painful erections, and continual itching and burning of the internal sexual parts; inflammatory symptoms more present than convulsive ones.

Hyoscyamus. Posterior part of throat affected; frequent hawking up of mucus; thirst and dryness in throat; constriction of throat with inability to swallow; unquenchable thirst; violent sweat after thirst; mental derangement with occasional muttering; horrid anguish, fits of anxiety; moves about from one place to another; concussive startings, alternating with tremblings and convulsions; strange fear that he will be bit by animals; excessive sweat.

Lachesis. Deep stinging throughout the whole head; tearing lancinations in forehead, above eyebrows; distortion of face; hurried talking, with headache, redness of face, mental derangement, and constrictive sensation in throat; difficulty of swallowing food, or drink, or saliva; dryness of pharynx and œsophagus, preventing deglutition; convulsions and other spasms, with violent shrieks; sopor after cessation of pain.

Stramonium. Afraid to be alone; great desire to bite and to tear himself with his teeth; wants to bite those around him, with a terrible cry and rage; fancies full of fright and terror, staring eyes, and pupils dilated, turgid swollen face, bloody froth at mouth, excessive restlessness; aversion to watery liquids; frequent spitting, slaver hanging out of the mouth; horrible convulsions; stiffness of the whole body.

HYDROTHORAX.

Amm. carb., apis, ars., asparagus, aur., asclep., bry., calc., carb. veg., dig., dulc., hell., lach., lauroc., lyc., merc., ran. bulb., sang., seneg., spig., squill., stan., sulph.

Compare Dropsy, Asthma, Pleurisy, etc.

HYGROMA.

Bry., calc., sil.

HYPOCHONDRIASIS.

§ 1. The principal remedies for this condition of the mind are: 1, nux v. and then sulph.; or 2, calc., and then chin. and nitr.; or 3,

anac., aur., con., grat., lach., mosch., natr. m., phos., phos. ac., sep., staph.

If caused by **sexual abuse**, loss of animal fluids, or other debilitating causes, give: 1, calc., chin., nux v., and sulph.; or 2, anac., con., natr. m., phos. ac., sep., and staph.

If caused by the derangement of the abdominal functions, sedentary mode of life, etc., give: 1, nux v. and sulph.; or 2, aur., calc., lach., natr., and sil.

§ 2. Symptomatic indications, as far as possible.

Calcarea. Lowness of spirits, with disposition to weep; paroxysms of anguish, with orgasmus sanguinis, palpitation of the heart; shocks in the region of the heart; despair about one's health; apprehensions of illness, misfortune, infectious diseases, insanity, etc.; dread of death; excessive sensitiveness of all the organs of sense; malaise, aversion to work, inability to think or to perform any mental labor, etc. Compare Sulphur.

China. Languor; mental dulness, or excessive sensitiveness of all the organs of sense; mental distress; discouragement, **fixed idea that he is unhappy** and persecuted by enemies; headache, or boring pain in the vertex; **weak** digestion, with distension of the abdomen, ill-humor, indolence after eating; sleeplessness on account of ideas crowding upon his mind, or restless, unrefreshing sleep, **with anxious dreams, tormenting the patient even after he wakes, etc.**

Natrum. Lowness of spirits, weeping and lamenting on account of the future; **desire to be alone**; aversion to life; ill-humor; disposition to vehemence; inability to perform any mental work; headache; want of appetite, feeble digestion, ill-humor, and a number of bodily and mental ailments after a meal, and after the least irregularity, etc.

Nux vom. Ill-humor, despondency, **aversion to life, disposition to vehemence**; indisposition to work, or to perform any mental labor; fatigue of the mind after the least mental exertion; unrefreshing sleep, **aggravation of the distress in the morning**; dulness of the head, with aching pains, or sensation as if a pin were sticking in the brain; aversion to the open air, **constant desire to lie down**, with great exhaustion after walking; painfulness and distension in the region of the hypochondria, epigastrium, and the pit of the stomach; constipation, slow action of the bowels, hæmorrhoidal disposition, etc. (Sulph. is frequently used after nux.)

Sulphur. Lowness of spirits, painful anxiety of mind; solicitude on account of one's affairs, health, salvation; fixed ideas, paroxysms of anxiety, with impatience, restlessness, vehement disposition; **bodily** and **mental indolence**; absence of mind, irresoluteness; dulness of the head, with inability to perform any mental labor; exhaustion after the least mental exertion; headache, especially on the vertex; fulness and pressure in the pit and region of the stomach; **constipation**, hæmorrhoidal disposition; disposition to feel very unhappy, etc. (Calc. is frequently suitable after sulph.)

§ 3. Use moreover:

Anacardium. For sadness, desire to be alone; dread of the future, despondency, fear of approaching death, irresistible desire to curse and swear, disinclined to talk, etc.

Aurum. Great restlessness, dread of death, whining mood, pain-

fully anxious state of the mind; **inability to reflect**, with headache after making the least mental exertion, as if the brain were dashed to pieces, etc.

Conium. Listlessness, dread of company and of death at the same time, etc.

Gratiola. Peevish, capricious, constipation, oppression of the stomach after a meal, etc.

Lachesis. Uneasy about one's health; idea that one is hated by one's own family; inability to perform any mental or physical labor, etc.

Moschus. The patient complains without knowing what ails him, with anguish, palpitation, etc.

Natrum mur. Despair about the future; dryness of mouth, irritable mucous membranes, sore and slightly ulcerated tongue; chronic constipation, with hard stools.

Phosphorus. Sadness, alternating with mirth and laughter; uneasy about one's health; paroxysms of anguish, when alone, or in stormy weather, with timorous disposition, etc.

Phosphoric acid. Dread of the future, brooding over one's condition, **taciturn**, etc.

Sepia. Anxious about one's health, feels indifferent even to his own family; aversion to one's own affairs; desponding, weary of life.

Staphisagria. Listless, sad, dreaming of the future; **sad distressing thoughts about one's illness**; aversion to mental or physical labor; **inability to think**, etc.

§ 4. Compare Mental Derangement, Melancholy, Hysteria, Emotions, Morbid.

HYPOPION.

Collection of pus in eye chambers: apis, hep., plumb., merc., seneg., sil. See Iritis.

HYSTERIA.

General increased sensibility: ign., cypriped., sep., stram. **Heightened sensitiveness**: acon., cocc., stram., plat., puls., n. vom., staph. **Irritability and impatience**: gels., puls., sep., n. vom.; hyos., cocc., cypriped., senecio. **Variable disposition**: ign., puls., stram., mosch., plat., sep. **Great nervous debility**: plat., phos. ac., aletr., sep., senec. **Constant brooding**: ign., n. vom., sep. **Constant or excessive dread**: acon., plat., puls. **Great anxiety**: n. vom., puls., plat. **Fidgety**: valer. **Illusions**: cimicif., val. **Melancholy**: aur., puls., staph. **Constant moaning and lamentations, or persistent silence**: n. vom. **Constant troublesome sinking at the stomach**: cimicif., gels., hydr., ign. **Coldness of hands and feet**: bell., hedeoma. **Shortness of breath**: calc. carb., hed. **Oppression of chest**: ign., mosch. **Weakness of heart**: hydrocyan. ac., phos. **Sleepiness**: caul., gels., mosch. **Stupid, intoxicated feeling**: gels. **Sleeplessness**: cyprip., gels., ign., n. vom., senec. **Twitching of limbs, tremors**: caul., cypriped., cimicif., hed., ign., mosch., plat.

For general CONVULSIONS: 1, bell., *cic.*, cocc., *ign.*, ipec., mosch., stram., verat. alb., verat. vir.; 2, aur., cham., gels., stann.; 3, bry., calc., caust., coff., con., cupr., magn. c., magn. m., plat., puls., sec., sep., sulph.; 4, cauloph., veratr. vir., tarant.

For AFFECTIONS OF THE MIND AND MORBID EMOTIONS: 1, aur., calc., con., ign., n. mosch., n. vom., phos., plat., sulph.; 2, anac., asa., caust., grat., sep., sil., sulph., viol. od.; 3, cact., gels., senec.

For HEADACHE: 1, aur., *ign.*, *iris*, *plat.*, mosch., *sep.*; 2, bell., cocc., hep., magn. c., magn. m., val., verat.; 3, bry., nitr. ac., phos.; 4, alet. f., cact., gels., therid. cur., tarant.

For SPASMS IN THE THROAT: 1, con., lyc., magn. m., plumb., sulph.; 2, asa., caust., gels., senec.

For GASTRIC AFFECTIONS: 1, ign.; 2, cham., cocc., magn. c., n. vom.

For ABDOMINAL SPASMS: 1, ign.; 2, cocc., ipec., n. vom.; 3, magn. m., mosch., stann., valer.; 4, ars., bell., stram., sulph., verat.

For VESICAL SPASMS: asa., puls., sep.

For MENSTRUAL AND UTERINE DIFFICULTIES: 1, cocc., ign.; 2, cic., con., magn. m., n. vom., puls.; 3, hyos., natr. m., plat., sep., stann.; 4, alet. f., aur., cact., cauloph., mosch., senec., verat. vir.

For SPASMS IN THE CHEST and **difficulty of breathing**: 1, ign., n. vom., mosch.; 2, acon., ars., bell., coff., n. mosch., puls., stram.; 3, aur., con., cupr., ipec., phos., stann., tarant.

Aconite. Vertigo on rising from a recumbent position; she dreads too much activity about her, fears to go into crowds; complains much of her head; great and distressing fear of death.

Aletris far. Vertigo, with vomiting; sleepiness and stupefaction; flatulence; colic in epigastrium; premature and profuse menses.

Anacardium. Great forgetfulness; use of profane language; malicious; feels as though she had two wills, one commanding to do what the other forbids; constant desire to urinate, urine as clear as water.

Arsenicum. **Hysterical asthma** at every little excitement; worse the latter part of night; she cannot lie down for fear of suffocation, wants some water every few minutes; great fear of death.

Asafœtida. **Œsophagus chiefly affected**; sensation of pressure, as if a lump were ascending in it, obliging frequent deglutition to keep it down, which causes great difficulty in breathing; soreness in œsophagus, preceded by burning; darting upward from chest to œsophagus; **nervous palpitation**, pulse small, breathing hardly affected, after overexertion or suppressed discharges, better in fresh air.

Aurum. Fine eruption on lips, face, and forehead, palpitations; thoughts of suicide constantly in her mind; afraid of open windows.

Belladonna. Rush of blood to head during spasmodic attacks, with redness of face and eyes; moaning at night even, without much sleep; sleepiness, but cannot go to sleep; wild look.

Bromine. Constriction of chest; anxious feeling about heart; aversion to any kind of work, even to reading; does not feel nor act like herself; great despondency; fulness in head and chest, with difficult respiration and an indescribable queer feeling all over, making her low-spirited.

Cactus grand. Sadness, taciturnity, and irresistible inclination to weep; love of solitude; fear of death; congested headache; constrictive sensation around the heart and in uterine region; dysmenorrhœa, with great prostration.

Calcarea carb. Many spasms during the day; depression and melancholy, with anguish and palpitations, worse as evening approaches; icy coldness in and on the head, one-sided; stupefying

headache; twitching and trembling of the body; cold feet at night in bed; she cannot go to sleep, her mind turning on the same thought all the time

Cantharis. Soreness in throat on waking, with relief after expectoration of a little reddish mucus; previously to the hysterical attack, partial or total suppression of urine, followed afterwards by copious micturition, urine deficient in urates; more or less troublesome irritation of the mucous membrane of the genitals; burning in soles of feet.

Caulophyllum. **Menstrual and uterine epilepsy; hysterical convulsions during dysmenorrhœa**; severe pain, by spells, in the temples, as if they would be crushed together; spasmodic, intermittent pains in bladder, stomach, broad ligaments (groins), even chest and limbs; profuse slimy whites; moth spots on forehead; anæmia, general debility.

Causticum. Cannot keep her upper eyelids up; thinking of her troubles aggravates them, especially the piles, which are made almost intolerable by walking; enuresis nocturna; intolerable uneasiness in the limbs in the evening; cannot get a quiet position at night, nor lie still a minute.

Chamomilla. Irritable, peevish, impatient; moaning and wailing during sleep.

Cocculus. Hyperæsthesia of all the senses, the least jar is painful, noise and light unbearable; choking constriction in the upper part of fauces, with difficult breathing and indisposition to cough; retarded menses, which finally appear, with great weakness and nausea, even to faintness; roaring in ears; great lassitude of whole body; hysteric palsy.

Conium. **Vertigo in a recumbent position**; globus hystericus; during micturition her urine alternately flows and stops; the breasts swell, become hard and painful before the menses, when the hysterical symptoms increase.

Gelsemium. **Hysterical convulsions, with spasms of the glottis; hysterical epilepsy**; excessive irritability of mind and body, with vascular excitement; semi-stupor, with languor and prostration; nervous headaches, commencing in the neck and spreading over whole head; migraine; dysmenorrhœa, of a neuralgic or spasmodic character.

Hyoscyamus. Jerking and twitching in the spasms; she is disposed to uncover herself and to go naked from hyperæsthesia of the skin; much silly laughter and foolish actions. Irritable uterus; irregular menses.

Hydrocyanic acid. Anxious feeling and fretfulness; uneasy confusion of head; hysterical spasms; semiconsciousness; limbs and jaws rigid; eyes fixed; **the beat of the heart very irregular and feeble.**

Ignatia. **Perversion of the co-ordinations of functions; clavus hystericus**; disposition to grieve, to brood in melancholy sadness over real or imaginary sorrows; anguish, with shrieking for help and suffocating constriction of throat; difficult deglutition; emptiness in pit of stomach, with frequent sighing and much despondency and grief; mental symptoms change often; cheerfulness, with great despondency.

Iodum. Remarkable and unaccountable sense of weakness and loss of breath in going upstairs; leucorrhœa corroding the linen; food does not nourish nor strengthen her.

Lachesis. Sensation as if a lump were rising in throat; cannot bear the least pressure externally anywhere; she wakes from sleep distressed and unhappy, as if from loss of breath.

Lactic acid. Intermittent hysteria; nauseated in the morning when swallowing and gets worse until 9 A.M., when she vomits large amounts of tough phlegm, sometimes had to remove it with finger, lasting till 9 P.M.

Lilium tigr. Nervous depression; indisposition to any exertion of mind and body; aversion to food or capricious appetite; bearing down and pain in lower abdomen; fluttering of heart, with irregular pulse.

Lycopodium. Sensation of satiety and of fulness up to the throat; flatulency, particularly in left hypochondrium; cutting pains across abdomen, from right to left; frequent and copious micturition; urine pale, especially at night.

Magnesia muriat. Many spasms day and night, with great sleeplessness; fainting fits at the table; nausea and trembling, relieved by eructations; uterine disease, complicated with hysterical complaints; labor-pains interrupted by hysterical spasms; palpitation of heart while sitting, going off on motion and exercise; sleeplessness; sleep unrefreshing; tired in the morning; constipation of large difficult stools, crumbling as they pass the verge of the anus.

Mercur sol. Profuse flow of saliva and her breath has mercurial odor; bleeding gums, ulcerating about the teeth; cold and clammy sweat, particularly about lower extremities; sensitiveness about epigastrium; tongue too large and thickly coated.

Moschus. Chilliness over the whole body; great tendency to involuntary stools; copious colorless urine; great restlessness of lower extremities; long-continued scolding, until she falls down fainting; talks continually of her approaching death; frequent swooning; constriction of chest; **hysteria simulating tetanic spasms**; globus hystericus; great desire for beer or brandy.

Natrum mur. Delaying and decreasing menses; somnambulism; debility; excessive thirst; great inclination to weep; much mucus in the urine; aversion to bread; all symptoms relieved as soon as she gets into a perspiration; haunted with thoughts that something unpleasant will happen.

Nux moschata. Frequent and sudden changes of mental symptoms; excessive tendency to laughter; enormous distension of abdomen after meals; vicarious leucorrhœa, instead of the menses; excessive dryness of mouth and tongue after sleeping; lassitude from least exertion.

Nux vomica. She seldom sleeps after 3 A.M., but dozes after five and late in the morning, the latter sleep unrefreshing; constipation or large, difficult stools; dyspepsia well developed, cannot bear any kind of stimulants or high-seasoned food; feels best on plain simple food; menses irregular, never at the right time; sensation of constriction about hypogastrium.

Palladium. She imagines herself neglected; wounded pride; greatly inclined to use strong language and violent expressions (moschus); excited and impatient; distended abdomen, from flatulency; stools hard, like chalk; pain and weakness, as if the uterus were sinking down; every motion painful; great sleepiness, and feels better after sleep.

Phosphorus. **Increase of sexual desire**; great sense of weakness in abdomen, aggravating all other symptoms; eructations of wind after eating; sleepy after dinner; erotic melancholia, hysterical laughter.

Platina. Demonstrative self-exaltation and contempt for others; strange titillating sensation, extending from genital organs upwards into the abdomen; spasms, with wild shrieks; menses in excess, dark and thick; chilliness; no thirst; better outdoors; horrifying thoughts.

Polygonum punct. Slight vertigo, with sensation in extremities as of a galvanic shock passing through them; constant desire to urinate; amenorrhœa; warmth and peculiar sensation of tingling through the whole body.

Pulsatilla. Tensive, cutting pain in uterus, which is very sensitive to touch and during coitus; crampy condition of vagina; constriction in throat, felt something there impeding speech, especially at night in bed; tired, worn-out feeling; constant change in her feelings and in her symptoms; flat, slimy taste, especially in the morning; vomiting of mucus; gastric disturbance from rich fat food; violent cardialgia in mild, tearful women, inclined to be fleshy, with scanty menses; mucous diarrhœa; profuse watery urine; thirstlessness; a languid, pituitous state all through her system.

Sabina. Very nervous and hysterical; habitual threatening abortion in third month; music is intolerable to her; very tired and lazy; flushes of heat in face, with chilliness all over, and coldness of hands and feet; lustreless eyes.

Senecio. Lowness of spirits, sleeplessness; globus hystericus; amenorrhœa, dysmenorrhœa.

Sepia. Paroxysms of something twisting about in her stomach and rising to throat; tongue stiff, she is sleepless, and rigid like a statue; painful sensation of emptiness in the pit of stomach; putrid urine; icy-cold hands and feet; sudden fainting with profuse sweats and undisturbed consciousness, without being able to stir or to speak; involuntary fits of weeping and laughter; sensation of coldness between shoulders, followed by general coldness; convulsive twitchings of right side and difficult breathing.

Stannum. Great sensation of faintness after going downstairs, although she could go upstairs well enough; she can hardly sit down, she must drop down suddenly; she can get up well enough; great exhaustion from talking or reading aloud; all pains gradually increase to their highest point, and then gradually disappear.

Staphisagria. Great sensitiveness to the least impression, feels easily offended; pushes things away indignantly; sound and decayed teeth painful to the touch of food or drink; teeth with black streaks.

Sticta pulm. **Hysteria after loss of blood**; strange sensation about the heart, after which she felt as if floating in the air; cannot keep her legs quiet; **hysterical chorea**; migraine, she has to lie down, light and noise aggravate; nausea and vomiting with faintness.

Stramonium. Full of strange and absurd fancies; full of fear, starts back and stares wildly, even at familiar objects; does not wish to be left alone; great loquacity; puffed-up face; praying and imploring.

Sulphur. She comes out of her spasms feeling very happy, and everything seems beautiful to her; copious discharge of watery urine at the termination of her spasms; flushes of heat, coldness of feet, heat on top of head; cannot wait for her dinner, as usual, so faint and hungry.

Tarantula. **Epileptiform hysteria**; anguish and oppression of chest, nearly amounting to suffocation; has to move constantly hands and legs, followed by general fatigue; uneasiness without any cause, changes position every moment; burning heat through the whole body, alternating with intense coldness, that causes trembling and shaking; feet always cold; hysteria, with crossness, crying, and screaming; profuse urination; physometra; dysmenorrhœa, with gastric derangement, vomiting, and anguish. **Periodicity.**

Theridion. Hysterical affections during puberty and climaxis; excessive pains in head; want of self-confidence; vertigo and nausea, increased to vomiting; the least noise increases the headache; anxiety about the heart; violent stitches high up in chest; fainting after every exertion.

Valeriana. Sensation as if something warm were rising from her stomach, arresting breathing, with tickling deep in throat and coughing; sensation as if a thread were hanging down the œsophagus from the pharynx; fear, tremulousness, and palpitation; pains disappear when changing position.

Veratrum album. Cold sweat on forehead and all over, filiform pulse.

Viola odor. Much weeping without knowing why; difficulty of breathing; anxiety and palpitation of heart.

Zincum. Incessant and powerful fidgety feeling in the feet and lower extremities (sticta, tarant.); she must move them constantly; variable mood, aversion to mental and bodily exertion; somnambulism; involuntary urination while walking, coughing, or sneezing; **she feels better in every respect during menstruation.**

ICTERUS.

Jaundice: *acon.* alone will often remove the whole disease, or *merc.*, provided the patient had not abused it previously, in which case *china* should be given. Chin. may likewise be given alternately with merc. In obstinate cases when merc. and chin. are insufficient, hep., sulph., or lach. should be tried, either alone or in alternation with merc.

For jaundice caused by a **fit of chagrin or anger**, give: cham., n. vom., or lach., sulph., or acon., bry., ign., natr. m. For jaundice from **abuse of china**, give: merc., or bell., calc., n. vom. From **abuse of merc.**: chin., hep, lach, sulph. From **abuse of rhubarb**: cham., merc. In **complication with gallstones**: carduus mar., n. vom., podoph. If caused by taking cold in consequence of **sudden changes of temperature**: dulc., n. vom., cham. By **improper food and overloading the stomach**: puls., ant. cr., bry., carb. v., cham., natr. c., n. vom. If being attended **with much flatulence**: carb. v., cham., chin., ign., lyc., n. vom., plumb.

Try, moreover: ars., berberis, calc., carb. v., corn., dig., gels., helon., hydr., lept., myrica, n. vom., pod., sang., or nitr. ac., puls. rhus.

For **mild icterus**: cham., nux v., chin., dig., chelid., pod., ricinus, lach., vipera torva.

For **malignant jaundice**, black jaundice, we may try: acon., *phosph.*, chinin., dig., picric ac., chel., elaps, ars., ars. iod., lach., crotal., viper. torva. For **hæmorrhagic**: chel., phos.

Icterus neonatorum may be treated with cham., followed by merc., or bry., ign., nitr. ac., nux v., puls., sulph., according to indications.

ICHTHYOSIS.

Ars., *ars. iod.*, aur., calc., clem., graph., hep., hura bras., hydrocotyle, iod., lyc., petr., *phosph.*, plumb., sep., sil., sulph., thuj.

ILEUS.

Miserere. Vomiting of fecal matter: *acon.*, ars., *bell.*, cham., coccul., coloc., diosc., lyc., nitr. ac., *nux v.*, *op.*, plat., raphanus, rhus, samb. cortex, sil., sulph., *thuj.*, ver., zinc. (See Enteritis and Hernia.)

IMBECILITY.

Idiocy: 1, æthusa cyn., agar. musc., anacard., iod., kali iod., merc., nicot., phos., sulph.; 2, bell., hell., hyosc., lach., op.; 3, croc., nux m. See Mental Derangements.

IMPETIGO.

Pustular eczema.

Impetigo figurata: ars., calc. c., clem., con., dulc., graph., lyc., rhus, sulph.

Impetigo rodens: ars., calc., cic., graph., hep., merc., natr. mur., nitr. ac., rhus, sep., sil., staph., sulph.

Impetigo scabida: dulc., lyc., sulph.

Impetigo sparsa: cic., lach., sulph.

Antim. crud. Eruption forming thick, heavy, yellow crusts, with burning; eruption about face; worse from bathing the parts; better in open air; chronic cases.

Arsenicum. Black pustules, filled with black blood and fetid pus; painful sensation on scalp and face, as from cutaneous ulceration; worse from cold and touch; better from warmth.

Baryta carb. Especially old people; thick crusts behind ears; fat dumpy children, with swollen lymphatics; sore throat, with swelling of tonsils after the least cold; worse at night and when thinking of it; better in open air.

Calcarea carb. During dentition; dry crusts; sweat of forehead, particularly in the evening; sensitiveness of the roots of the hair.

Cicuta vir. Impetigo sparsa; eruption on chin and lower part of face, forming thick yellow crusts; honeycomblike crusts, which fall off and leave a bright-red smooth surface; painful eruption on scalp.

Clematis. Psoric constitution; pimples on forehead, root and sides of nose; pustules about lips, tender to touch; large pustules about loins; eruption changes character during the changes of the moon; worse in bed, washing, and towards morning; feels exhausted on waking.

Conium. Sero-purulent eruption in aged people, old hypochondriac maids; vertigo when turning over in bed, looking up; old, weak, and feeble men; scrofulosis, with engorgement of lymphatics; eruption around mons veneris. **Impetigo figurata.**

Croton tigl. Pustular eruption upon an inflamed base, with itching and stinging pain upon septum nasi, plugging the nostril; eruption on abdomen; sore nipples of nursing women.

Graphites. Scabby eruption, with excessive oozing; eruption around mouth and nose or the whiskers; hair falls out; corrosive blisters about extremities, toes, and fingers; dry skin; very sensitive to cold; cold hands and feet, with scanty menses; rhagades.

Hepar. Eruption after mercurialism; sensitive to touch; tendency to ulceration; humid scabs and pustules upon the head, oozing a fetid substance; swollen cervical glands; cracks behind ears; hands cracked and dry.

Iris vers. Impetigo capitis, with gastric complaints, nausea, and vomiting.

Kali bichr. Dry eruption; pustules disappear without bursting.

Kreasotum. Painless pustular eruption all over body, especially on chin and cheeks; sticking pain, especially on points; sad and weeping; worse in open air.

Lycopodium. After abuse of mercury; itching and suppurating eruption on head and face; full of deep cracks; abundant and fetid discharge; fetid and moist scabs behind ears; humid tinea capitis.

Mercurius. Swelling and suppuration of glands; gastric derangement; moist scabs, with excoriation of the scalp and destruction of the hair; yellowish scabs on face, with fetid discharge; yellowish scabs, especially around mouth.

Mezereum. Deep inflammatory redness of face; eruption fat and moist; ichor from scratched places excoriates other parts.

Nitric acid. Eruption on head, pricking on being touched; pustular eruption on face, with large red margin and heavy scabs; Mercurio-syphilis.

Rhus tox. Small pustules on black base; greenish pus, with violent itching at night; humid eruption, with thick scabs on face and head, destroying the hair, with fetid smell; eruption on nose, extending to face.

Silicea. Eruption resembling varicella; violent itching of scalp; moist scald head; growing pains; better warmth, worse from cold.

Sulphur. Dry, thick, yellow scabs on scalp, with profuse discharge; great itching relieved by scratching; purulent eruption on elbows.

Thuja. Eruption all over the body; itching and shooting, especially at night; pustular eruption about the knee; better from gentle rubbing.

Viola tric. Pustules and scabs upon face, with burning and itching, and discharging fetid pus; sensation as of tension of the integument of face; urine smells like cat's urine; worse at night. Recent cases.

IMPOTENCE.

See Sexual Instinct.

INDIGESTION.

See Stomach.

INDOLENCE, INDISPOSITION TO MOVE, etc.

Principal remedies: 1, acon., ars., caps., chin., guai., lach., natr., natr. m., n. vom., sep.; 2, alum., baryt., bell., bry., chel., cocc., dulc., hell., ign., iod., mez., mur. ac., op., puls., ruta, tart., thuj.

Indolence, with **heaviness**, require: 1, natr., natr. m., phosph., stann.; 2, asa., calc., chin., dig., ign., kal., mez., nitr. ac., phos. ac., rhab., sec., sep., sil., spong.

INDURATIONS.

§ 1. Principal remedies: 1, bell., carb. an., carb. veg., con., lach., rhus, sep., sil., spong., sulph.; 2, agn., alum., baryt., bov., bry., can., cham., clem., dulc., iod., kal., magn. m., phosph., plumb., ran., staph.; 3, arn., calc., chin., graph., lyc., petr., phos. ac., puls., squill.

§ 2. **Inflammatory** indurations (after inflammations): 1, bell., carb. veg., chin., clem., lach., magn. m., rhus, sep., sulph.; 2, agn., arn., baryt., bov., bry., calc., cham., con., dulc., graph., iod., lyc., puls., sep., sil., staph.

Scirrhous indurations: bell., carb. an., carb. veg., cham., clem., con., magn., magn. m., n. vom., phosph., sep., sil., staph., sulph.

§ 3. Compare Glands, Diseases of, and Cancer.

INDURATIONS OF THE SKIN, Callosities, etc.

Principal remedies: 1, ars., clem., graph., rhus, sep.; 2, ant., chin., dulc., lach,, ran., sil.

Hard **callosities** require: 1, ant., graph., ran., sep., sil.; 2, dulc., lach., rhus, sulph., thuj.

Horny indurations: ant., graph., ran., sulph.

When the **hard pieces** of skin become **detached**: 1, graph., natr., sep.; 2, amm., ant., borax, clem., ran., sil., sulph.

INFLAMMATION.

§ 1. The principal specific for inflammation is aconite, though this is not the only remedy. Aconite is principally indicated by fever, hard and accelerated pulse, dry skin, etc.; in short, by the so-called **sthenic** inflammations of the old school.

§ 2. Sulphur is the principal remedy for **chronic** inflammations, though only remedial when indicated by the totality of the symptoms.

See Inflammatory Fevers.

INFLUENZA.

Grippe.

Aconite. Inflammatory symptoms, high fever, dry skin, restlessness; dry, violent, racking cough, with or without oppression; stitches in chest, after exposure to cold west winds.

Allium cepa. Catarrh, with epiphora, smarting of eyes; violent sneezing; **profuse bland lachrymation**; **profuse acrid coryza**, when coming into a warm room; must take a long breath and then sneeze accordingly; constant inclination to hack; chest laden with mucus;

stitches, with burning, in middle of left side of chest when taking a deep breath.

Ammonium carb. Fluent coryza, with stoppage of nose, and cough after midnight.

Ammonium mur. Watery discharge from nose; loss of smell, with coryza and stoppage of nose, hoarseness, and burning in larynx; frequent sneezing.

Antimon. tart. Oppression of breathing relieved by expectoration; much fatiguing cough, most nights, shaking the whole chest and causing headache, most in forehead; constant irritation to cough, with brown expectoration of sero-albuminous fluid; aphthæ around mouth; flat or bitter taste; thick, white, or bilious fur on tongue, with retching of phlegm, nausea, and vomiting; loss of appetite without much thirst; sensation of emptiness in stomach.

Arsenicum. Profuse watery discharge from nose, corroding the nostrils and making the upper lip sore; worse at night and after a meal; great debility; spasmodic cough, with desire to vomit, or with vomiting and expectoration of watery mucus; running of eyes; excessive photophobia; inflamed eyes, with ulcers on cornea.

Arsen. iod. Alternate chills and flushes of heat, with irritating corrosive discharge; sneezing; short dry cough; tightness in chest; worse in the open air; puffiness of the lower lids and face; thick white tongue, with red tip and edges.

Belladonna. Hot skin, with inclination to perspire; spasmodic coughing, aggravating the headache; sleepy, but cannot sleep; starting in sleep; frequent sneezing; dryness of nose, with dull frontal headache.

Bromine. Fluent coryza, first the right nostril is stopped up and then the left; frontal headache, especially on right side, with pressure downward, as if the brain were forced down through the nose; short, dry, hacking cough, with difficulty of breathing, which is short and hurried.

Bryonia. Crying at every motion; cough tight; worse through the day when entering a warm room; pain in the pit of the stomach and in the muscles under the short ribs when coughing.

Causticum. Paroxysms of cough, attended by involuntary discharge of urine; rheumatic pains and chills, worse by motion; pains in malar bones and jaws; violent cough, worse at night, and hoarseness in the morning; chest feels raw and excoriated; constipation.

Cimicifuga. Rheumatic catarrhal attacks, with pains in limbs, head, face, eyeballs; chilliness; heat and fluent watery coryza; stuffed nostrils, with great sensitiveness to cold air, as if the base of the brain were laid bare, and every inhalation brought the cold air in contact with the brain.

Eupatorium perf. Flowing coryza; sneezing; hoarseness, with roughness of voice; hacking cough in the evening, with soreness in the chest; restlessness; pains and aching in the limbs; constant change of position, though the pains are not worse by repose.

Gelsemium. Soreness of throat, felt at upper part of left tonsil, extending thence across the soft palate, along the left nostril, attended by a sensation at every inspiration as if a stream of scalding water rushed along the nasal passage of that side, the other nostril at the same time being stopped up; continuous accumulation of irritating

mucus about the throat, with hard painful cough; shooting pain in the ear, when swallowing; hard hearing; thirstlessness with the fever; worse at night.

Hepar sulph. Cough tight or loose, or worse in the morning, and after exposure to cold west wind.

Hydrastis. Influenza in cold, weak, debilitated persons; dry harsh cough from tickling in larynx; rawness, soreness, and burning in chest; thick, yellow, tenacious, stringy sputa; sneezing, with fulness over eyes, dull frontal headache, dropping down of mucus from the posterior nares into the throat, pain in right breast and down the arm; constipation from debility or inactivity of intestines.

Iodum. Fluent and hot coryza, with general heat of skin.

Ipecacuanha. Rattling of large bubbles; convulsive cough, with throwing up of phlegm; dyspnœa, nausea, vomiting, diarrhœa; face pale, even bluish.

Iris vers. Constant sneezing; sharp boring pains in the centre of the temples; light, mushy, painless diarrhœa; dry tickling cough, with smarting burning in throat.

Lachesis. Frontal headache, trifling discharge from nostrils; throat sore, especially when touched; as soon as profuse discharge sets in, head and throat feel relieved.

Lycopodium. Expectoration of a lemon color; hepatic and gastric difficulties, with bilious urine and constipation; continual pain on right side under ribs and in gastric region; catarrh of the frontal sinuses, coryza, with deep-yellow discharge and expectoration of the same color, rattling respiration, and loose cough.

Mercurius. Rheumatic pains in head, face, ears, teeth, and extremities, with sore throat; pleuritic stitches, with dry, violent, racking, unceasing cough, not allowing the patient to utter a word; dry or fluent coryza; frequent epistaxis; constipation, or mucous, bilious diarrhœa; chill or heat, with profuse, not alleviating sweat.

Mercur. protiod. Thick plugs of nasal secretion, with severe frontal headache, some fever, and prostration, especially in old people and children.

Nux vom. Rough and hollow cough, with mucous râles and thick expectoration; violent headache, as if the brain were bruised; heaviness of head, vertigo, pains in loins, constipation, loss of appetite, nausea, and desire to vomit; sleeplessness or restless sleep, with anxious dreams; stitches and pain in chest as if raw.

Phellandrium. Hoarseness, with roughness in throat; dry cough, with shortness of breath, stitches in chest and oppression; great thirst, loss of appetite, sleeplessness on account of cough; small black spots like petechiæ, disappearing without desquamation; urging to urinate, with scanty emission and violent burning after micturition; urine pale and watery, almost greenish.

Phosphorus. Intense bronchial and laryngeal affection, affecting the voice, and rendering speech almost impossible; dry tickling cough, with tightness across the chest; worse evening and before midnight; coryza, alternately fluent or dry, with frequent sneezing; goneness and faintness in region of stomach; painless diarrhœa.

Phytolacca. Influenza, with derangement of the digestive organs; thin watery discharge from the nose, which increased until the nose became stuffed; inability to breathe through the nostrils, difficulty of

swallowing; dry hacking cough, with hawking, excited by tickling in larynx and dryness of pharynx; heart's action weak.

Pulsatilla. Fluid or dry coryza, loss of taste and smell; sore nostrils, wings raw; later yellow-green discharge; cough day and night, especially when lying, with distress in bowels and mucous diarrhœa.

Rhus tox. Œdema of fauces and uvula, with vesicles and itching, burning pain in these parts, sometimes threatening œdema glottidis; velum swollen and pale red, uvula elongated, swollen, transparent, and its apex looks as if a drop of jelly would fall off; blisters on pharynx; the whole throat feels sore, with general debility.

Sabadilla. Fluent coryza, dulness of head, gray dingy color of the skin; dull cough, with vomiting and spitting of blood, especially when lying down; worse in cold weather, towards noon, and evening; red spots in face or on chest.

Sanguinaria. Intense irritation of the nasal mucous membrane; smell in nose like roasted onions; fluid coryza, with frequent sneezing; raw throat; pain in chest; wheezing-whistling cough, and finally diarrhœa, which relieves the cough.

Senega. Constant tickling and burning in larynx and throat, with danger of suffocation when lying; copious expectoration of tough mucus; relief by outdoor exercise.

Silphium lanc. Scraping-tickling irritation of fauces and throat, nausea, faint feeling, sense of soreness in epigastrium; constant hawking and scraping to throw off thin viscid mucus; constant sneezing, followed by discharge of limpid acrid mucus from the nose, with constriction and pressure in supraorbital region; rough cough, with expectoration of yellow mucus.

Spigelia. Influenza accompanied by facial neuralgia; fluent coryza, with dry heat and no thirst; headache, with hoarseness and anxiety about the heart; dry hard cough at night, with dyspnœa, worse when bending forward.

Stannum. Cough dry at first, then moist, with copious expectoration, so that the influenza threatens to assume a consumptive character.

Sticta pulm. Excessive dryness of the nasal mucous membrane, painful, with inability to breathe through the nose, worse in the afternoon, and better in fresh air, the morning hours being nearly free from distress; dull heavy pressure in forehead and root of nose; soft palate feels like dried leather, with difficult deglutition; incessant cough the whole night, dry and hacking from tickling in larynx, with oppression of chest; incessant sneezing, with feeling of fulness in right side of forehead down to the root of the nose, with tingling in right nostril.

INSANITY.

See Mania, Melancholy.

INSECTS, Stings of.

Acon., arn., bell., or merc., generally procure prompt relief.

If the sting should happen on a very sensitive place, causing fever and inflammation, let the patient smell of camphor, and give acon., should camph. be found insufficient.

If the **tongue** be stung by a bee, give acon. and then arn., and if no relief should be obtained, give bell. in water, and afterwards mercury if the bell. should cease to act.

For stings in the **eye**, give acon. and arn. alternately; acon. for one hour, and let the arnica act from three to four hours.

INSENSIBILITY to external physical impressions.

If this condition should exist during illness to such an extent that no remedy seems to affect the patient, give: 1, carb. v., laur., oleand., op., phos. ac.; 2, anac., bell., camph., carb. a., hyos., lach., stram., sulph.

IODUM, Ill effects of.

For poisoning with large doses, give: 1, *starch*, mixed with water; 2, *wheat flour*; 3 *mucilaginous drinks*.

For **secondary affections**, or drug symptoms, give: bell., then phos.; or ars., chin., coff., hep., spong., sulph.

IRITIS.

Aconite. First stage or sudden reappearance; ciliary injection marked, pupils contracted, severe beating and throbbing pain, especially at night; great heat and dryness of eyes; fever.

Arnica. Rheumatic and traumatic iritis.

Arsenicum. Serous iritis, with periodic burning pains, worse at night, after midnight, better by warm applications.

Asafœtida. More applicable to females; syphilitic iritis, or after abuse of mercury; pains severe in eye, **above it**, in temples, of a throbbing, pulsating, pressing, burning, or sticking character, and tend to become periodic; pains from **within outwards**, relieved by rest and pressure (reverse of aurum); worse at night.

Aurum. Syphilitic iritis, and after overdosing with mercury or potash; **pain deep in the bones** surrounding the eyes; tearing pressing, often extending into the eyeballs, with burning heat, especially when opening eyes; pain from **above downwards** and from **without inwards**, aggravated on touch; vision clouded as by a dark veil; mental depression, bone-pains in other parts of body.

Belladonna. Early stages, caused from a cold, with much redness and throbbing pain in eye and head; congestion of conjunctiva, ciliary neuralgia, photophobia.

Bryonia. Rheumatic iritis, with sharp shooting pains in eyes, extending through into the head and down into the face; soreness and aching in and around the ball, especially behind it, extending through to occiput; pain as if the eye was being forced out of the socket; aggravated by moving or exerting the eyes and at night.

Cedron. Periodical supraorbital ciliary neuralgia.

Chamomilla. Severe ciliary neuralgia in scrofulous children.

China. Iritis dependent upon loss of vital fluids or malaria (chinin. mur.).

Cimicifuga. Rheumatic iritis, with intraocular tension and much pain.

Cinnabaris. Syphilitic iritis; condylomata on iris and lids; pain commences at **inner canthus** and extends across the brow, and

even passes around the eye; shooting pains through the eye into the head, especially at inner canthus, or soreness along the course of the supraorbital nerve and corresponding side of head. Nocturnal aggravation.

Clematis. Iritis and kerato-iritis; much heat and dryness of eye, great sensitiveness to cold air, to light, and bathing.

Colchicum. Rheumatic cases, with great soreness of the eyeballs.

Euphrasia. Rheumatic iritis, with constant aching and occasional darting pain in eye, always worse at night; ciliary injection, photophobia, aqueous humor cloudy, and iris discolored and bound down by adhesions.

Gelsemium. Severe iritis, alone, or complicated with choroidal exudations.

Hamamelis. Iritis traumatica; hæmorrhage into the anterior chamber.

Hepar. Kerato-iritis, ciliary body involved; pus in anterior chamber from rupture of a condyloma; pressing, boring, and throbbing pains, better by warmth, worse from motion, eye very tender to touch; photophobia, great tenderness of conjunctiva, lids red, swollen, spasmodically closed.

Kali iod. Syphilitic iritis, when secondary symptoms are present.

Mercurius. All forms of iritis; pains severe, tearing, boring, cutting, worse at night and in damp weather; much heat around eye and soreness of corresponding side of head; great sensitiveness to heat and cold, to light; acrid lachrymation; pupil contracted and overspread by a thin bluish film, with great tendency to formation of adhesions to the lens; iris discolored, ciliary injection; lids red, swollen, spasmodically closed. (Merc. cor.)

Nitric acid. Suppressed syphilis; gonorrhœal kerato-iritis; pressing-stinging pains, worse by change of temperature, at night, or touching the parts.

Petroleum. Syphilitic iritis, with occipital headache; pressing and stitching pain in eyes, skin around eyes dry and scurfy.

Rhus tox. Idiopathic and rheumatic iritis, from exposure to wet; suppurative iritis of traumatic origin, as after cataract extraction; lids œdematous, spasmodically closed, and upon opening them tears gush out profusely; chemosis, photophobia, varied pains, worse after midnight and in damp weather; vesicular eruption on corresponding side of face.

Spigelia. Rheumatic iritis, pains sharp and shooting in and around the eye, radiating from one point.

Sulphur. Chronic iritis in scrofulous persons, after suppression of eruptions.

Terebinthina. Rheumatic iritis, urinary symptoms, suppressed footsweat.

Thuja. Syphilitic iritis, marked by condylomata on iris; severe, sharp, sticking pains in the eyes, worse at night, relieved by warmth; heat above and around eye; tearing, dull browache, as if a nail were driven in.

IRON, Ill effects of.

Arn., ars., bell., chin., hep., ipec., merc., puls., ver.

ISCHIAS.

Sciatica, Coxalgia.

Genuine **coxalgia**: ant., bell., bry., calc., caust., colch., coloc., lach., led., merc., n. vom., puls., rhus, sep., sulph.

Ischias, nervous coxalgia: arn., ars., bell., coloc., lyc., rhus, spig., visc. alb. **With intermittent character**: ars., cedron, chin.

Coxarthrocace: calc., hep., coloc., phos. ac., sil., sulph., zinc.

Claudicatio spontanea: bell., calc., coloc., lyc., merc., puls., rhus, stram., sulph., zinc.

Ammon. mur. Severe and long continued sciatica, especially left side, worse while sitting, easier while walking and free from pain while lying down.

Argentum nitr. Periodical drawing cramplike pains, from the hip down to the knee; paralytic weakness of the limbs, with emaciation; during the paroxysm sensation of expansion of the limb; worse in the morning, but especially after dinner.

Arnica. From overexertion; burning, stinging, tearing pains; numb and bruised feeling in the affected limb; changes constantly position, as everything on which limb lies feels too hard, especially useful in women during confinement.

Arsenicum. Typical regularity of the pains, worse at night, and unbearable towards midnight; burning-tearing pains, with great restlessness, obliging the patient to move the limb often, in order to obtain relief, but pains are increased by vigorous motion; cannot lie on painful side; great weakness and inclination to lie down; worse from cold applications, temporarily relieved by warmth; from staying in cold damp houses, or from sudden suppression of eruptions.

Belladonna. Ischias, with pain in hip-joint, especially at night, so that he has to change position often; sensitiveness to the touch, even to the clothing, to the least concussion, and even to stepping of other persons in the room; worst by the least draught of air; paroxysms in the afternoon, and last till midnight; wants to sleep, but cannot; better from letting the limb hang down, from warmth, after perspiring, and when in an erect posture.

Bryonia. Pain in lumbar region, extending to the thigh, worse by sitting up, by moving, and late in the evening; lies best on painful side; often relieved by cold water.

Chamomilla. **Left side**; drawing pain from the hip to knee, and from tuber ischii to soles of feet; numb feeling in affected parts after motion; drawing, tearing, excruciating pains, which become intolerable at night; worse at night in bed, and from the least motion; excessive sensibility and irritability of fibre; the patient acts as if out of his mind.

Cimicifuga. Pain in lumbar region, sacrum, in the whole left leg; the left shoulder and groin pain also, or the pain changes from extremities to abdomen, producing diarrhœa, and sometimes retention of urine; hysterical tendency; complication, with ovarian or uterine troubles.

Cocculus. Pain as if the hip was screwed together, or shooting pain, like lightning, down the whole limb; worse by motion and contact; sensitive to fresh air; excessively prostrating; wretched color of skin; chilliness, with perspiration and heat of skin; sleeplessness; great emaciation; after the paroxysm the parts feel numb as if asleep.

Coffea. Neuralgia of the crural nerve, worse by walking, better by pressure (except at the point of exit of the nerve); pains in paroxysms, tearing stitching, worse afternoon and at night; great restlessness and sleeplessness.

Colocynthis. **Ischias on right side**; shooting pains in sacral region, so that he must keep perfectly quiet, as every motion aggravates; stitching-cutting pains from hip to knee, or like lightning from os sacrum to heel, worse evening and at night, with thirst for cold water; pain sets in suddenly, is constant in character, becoming intolerable in paroxysms; severe pains causing him to limp, and a numb feeling after the pain; worse from touch, cold, motion, anger, and indignation, better while at perfect rest, and from warm external applications; tendency to shortening of the tendons.

Eupatorium purp. **Ischias sinistra.** Severe shooting pains in the course of the left sciatic nerve, producing a palsied sensation, especially after motion; neuralgia of the right shoulder, or of the right knee, passing over to the left side; neuralgic pains from below upwards, mostly on left side of back and hip; gnawing in hip-bone, legs feel weak, tired, left leg more.

Euphorbium off. Tearing, stinging, pressing pains, **better by motion**, worse during rest; paralytic sensation, with difficulty of rising from his seat.

Gnaphalium. Intense pain along the sciatic nerve, following its larger ramifications; feeling of numbness occasionally taking the place of the sciatic pains, making exercise very fatiguing.

Hypericum. Violent pains and inability to walk, or to stoop after a fall on the coccyx; the feet feel pithy, as if pricked with needles.

Ignatia. **Chronic intermittent ischias**, better in summer, worse in winter; hammering pain, as if the hip-joint would break to pieces; chilliness with thirst, followed by heat, especially in the face, without thirst; intermittent pains of an incisive or throbbing character, at first tertian, later quotidian; patients of a mild, melancholic temperament.

Iris vers. Shooting, burning, laming pains, affecting the posterior femoral muscles, shooting along the left sciatic nerve to foot, greatly aggravated by motion, even moderate one; shooting-burning pain in right shoulder; complicated at times with gastralgia or enteralgia.

Kali carb. Pain in hip-joint as if bruised; drawing pain in left thigh; numbness of limb; in cases where quinine has been used to excess.

Kali iod. Gnawing pain in hip-bones; severe lacerating pain in thigh and legs; nightly lacerating in both knees; twitching in **right** knee, tearing and darting in posterior surface of right thigh; tearing above the bend of the knee, and immediately after, also below, worse in the evening, especially when getting into bed, **better by motion**; spasmodic contraction of muscles; frequently caused by mercury.

Kali bichr. Males (puls. female); **left side**, pain running from hip to knee; wandering erratic pains, sharp pain in knee and hip-joint; aching in leg, with trembling; pains come on quickly and subside soon; jerking-aching pain in hip; pain relieved by walking and flexing the leg; worse in hot weather (ign. better in hot weather), by

standing, sitting, or lying in bed; pressure causes the pain to shoot along the entire length of the nerve.

Ledum pal. The pain runs from the foot upwards; pinching-drawing pain in either hip-joint, descending along the posterior surface of the thigh; pressure in posterior region of the thigh, with sensation of contraction of muscles; **the affected limb is cooler than the remainder of the body**; pains worse when getting warm in bed, when touching the parts; **left side** more affected with weakness and heaviness of the parts; pains followed by swelling of feet and limbs; extreme tenderness of the soles of the feet; itching of dorsal surface of feet and of the ankles at night; **deficiency of vital heat.**

Lycopodium. **Chronic cases**; burning and stinging pains, with complete intermissions; stiffness and weakness in the affected limb; worse by rest, and slightly alleviated by motion; painful muscular twitchings; constipation; abdomen bloated, with incarcerated flatulence; urine high-colored, turbid, red sandy sediment.

Menyanthes. Stitching contractive pain in the region of hip-joint; cramplike drawing in the anterior portion of thigh when sitting; when sitting, **the thighs and legs are spasmodically jerked upwards** (sticta); pain relieved by motion and pressure, worse evening, during rest, and when lying down; after abuse of quinine.

Mercurius. Lancinations in hip-joint and in knee, particularly at night and during motion; drawing and heaviness in lower limbs; chilliness and dread of cold air.

Mezereum. Darting in hip-joints down to knee; drawing pain along the whole thigh, leaving a painful weakness, hindering walking; feels as if the flesh were torn from the bones; sensation of internal heat, surface being cold; worse from touch, motion, evening and night; better in open air.

Natrum mur. Tensive pain in right hip-joint and knee, of a remittent character; **painful contraction** of hamstrings; limb emaciated; limb painful to touch; pains renewed or increased in a recumbent posture, even in daytime, worse towards noon, relieved by heat.

Natrum sulph. Ischiatic pains in some motions, always when getting up from sitting or when turning in bed; can hardly find a position in which the pain in hips and loins is tolerable; relief from changing position does not last long.

Nitric acid. Pain across the buttocks below spine; hip as if sprained, with limping; restlessness and heaviness and trembling of limbs, especially mornings.

Nux vomica. Drawing-tearing pains from below upwards, relieved by hot water, with stiffness and contraction of the limb; great pain along the affected limb down into the foot; sensation of paralysis, with coldness of parts affected; can lie best on painless side (bry. reverse); worse early in the morning and during stool; constipation.

Phytolacca. Neuralgic pains on the outer side of thigh; pressing, shooting, drawing aching, worse from motion, pressure, and at night; great lassitude and desire to lie down; chronic cases of syphilitic origin.

Pulsatilla. Drawing pain, worse toward evening and at night, compelling patient to move the limb constantly; **left-sided ischias**, cannot rest, although motion aggravates; no thirst, weeps constantly; the worse the pain, the more severe the chills; anorexia.

Ranunculus. Sciatica, **especially in women**, pains worse by moving about, yet not relieved by lying down; pains worse in rainy, stormy weather; stitching-burning pains, radiating from the dorsal region of the spine.

Rhus tox. During advanced course of the affection, especially when caused by exposure to wet, or straining in lifting; stinging, burning, tearing pain, with numbness, formication, and paralytic stiffness of the limb, increasing during rest and when beginning to move, relieved only for a short time by motion; frequent paroxysms of cramps in calves; worse in open air, better from dry heat.

Ruta grav. The pain is deeply seated as if in the **marrow of the bone** itself, or as though the bone were broken; the patient is obliged to walk about constantly during the paroxysms, as the pain increases as soon as he sits or lies down; constant complaining about his sufferings, which are of a burning or corrosive character, worse in damp or cold weather, or from cold applications; ischias arising from **injuries and contusions.**

Salicylic acid. Drawing-shooting pains from behind forwards and downwards to the knees and toes; burning at the toes as if the feet were in an ant-hill; trouble in ascending, worse at night.

Staphisagria. Aching pain around hip-joint when walking or sitting; pulsating in hip-joint as from beginning suppuration; legs painfully weak, especially the knees; crural neuralgia, stinging-stitching pains during movement.

Stillingia. **Left-sided syphilitic sciatica**; aching pains in the feet, on the insteps, in the hips, legs, left lumbar region; pains in toes and external malleoli; aching pains in back, shooting down the thighs and legs; periostitis and nodes of the tibia.

Stramonium. **Morbus coxarius**; left side more affected; spasmodic rigidity of lower limbs.

Sulphur. Pain in small of back, stitching drawing on rising from a seat; tensive pain in hip-joint, especially left one; drawing, extending down the limb, accompanied by bruised sensation; heavy feeling of affected limb and numbness as if paralyzed, particularly when walking; more or less rigidity of the knees; swelling of feet in chronic cases.

Tellurium. Sciatica accompanied by sensitiveness of the vertebral column, the pains radiating from the sacrum to the right sciatic nerve.

Viscum album. **Severe cases**; metastasis of pain from nape of neck to the buttock, and outside of the thigh; fearful tearing, shooting, throbbing pains in left side of sacrum, extending to thigh; sensation as if the flesh of the thigh was torn away with hot pincers; great sensitiveness of thigh, slightest touch causing pain; pains periodic from sacrum into the pelvis, worse in bed, with tearing-shooting pains from above downwards in both thighs, as well as in the upper extremities, with sleeplessness and general prostration.

Zincum. Violent long-lasting pain about the last lumbar vertebræ; burning along the whole spine; patient cannot sit at all, must walk about, feet are fidgety; sensation of stagnation in the blood of the legs; rheumatic sciatica, worse from being overheated and from exertion; hysterical hyperæsthesia. (Zincum valerianatum.)

ISCHURIA.

Spasmodic ischuria requires: 1, n. vom., op., puls.; or, 2, aur., canth., con., dig., hyos., lach., rhus, veratr. **Paralytic** ischuria: ars., dulc., hyos.

Compare Urinary Difficulties.

ITCH.

Scabies.

For **dry itch** merc. and sulph. alternately every four, six, or eight days, until an improvement takes place, or the symptoms change; these new symptoms generally indicate carb. veg. or hepar, provided it is dry itch, or caust. if a few pustules should have supervened. Symptoms remaining often yield to sepia or veratr.

For **pustular itch** give sulph. and lycopod. alternately as above. When the itch becomes more dry, give carb. veg. or merc. Give caust. once a day where sulph. and lyc. remain without effect, and where this also fails resort to merc., a dose every forty-eight hours. Ulcers indicate clem. or rhus, and where the pustules change to large vesicles of a yellowish or bluish color, give lachesis. Thus teaches Jahr.

Jousset believes only in parasiticidal treatment, orders **general friction** of the body with green soap for half an hour (pumice or sand-soap), a hot bath for an hour, and then general friction with ointment of lard 300 gms., flores sulph., 50 gms., subcarb. of potash, 25 gms.

Hering finds for the itch a successful practice of sleeping with the twigs of the poplar (populus balsamifera) in the bed. The buds are resinous and kill the acari as surely as the pyrethrum kills bedbugs, or borax the cockroaches. Balsam of Peru, if genuine, stirred in water, and the clearer portion used as a bath, is next best; also tolu balsam. This destruction of the acari never developed any bad symptoms whatever.

At the Vienna Hospital the patient is rubbed all over with soft soap for half an hour, takes then a tepid bath for another half hour, is dried, and when in bed rubbed all over with a solution of two parts styrax to one of glycerin, packed, left for several hours in his pack, takes then another tepid bath, and after a few such procedures is discharged.

Others prefer unguentum staphisagria 4, 30 gms. fat.

Remedies indicated:

Arsenicum. Inveterate cases; eruption in the bends of the knees; pustular eruption, burning and itching; better from external warmth.

Carbo veg. Eruption dry and fine, almost over the whole body, worst on extremities; itching worse after undressing; dyspeptic symptoms, belching of wind and passing flatus; after abuse of mercurial salves.

Causticum. After abuse of sulphur or mercury; yellowish color of face, warts on the face; involuntary urination when coughing, sneezing, or walking; sensitive to cold air.

Croton tigl. Itching and painful burning, with redness of skin;

formation of vesicles and pustules; desiccation, desquamation, and falling off of the pustules. (Teste.)

Hepar sulph. Fat, pustular, and crusty itch; also after previous use of mercury.

Lobelia. (Teste.) Pricking itching of the skin all over the body.

Lycopodium. Humid suppurating eruption, full of deep fissures; itching violently when becoming warm through the day.

Mercurius. Fat itch, especially in the bends of the elbows, if some of the vesicles become pustular; itching all over, worse at night when warm in bed; sleepless at night from the itching; diarrhœa.

Psorinum. Inveterate cases, with symptoms of tuberculosis; also, in recent cases, with eruptions in the bend of the elbows and around the wrists; repeated outbreak of single pustules after the main eruption seems all gone.

Sepia. After previous abuse of sulphur; itching worse evenings, especially in females.

Sulphur. **Main remedy**; voluptuous tingling itching, with burning and soreness after scratching; worse in warm bed; disposition to excoriation; glandular swellings.

Sulph. ac. When itchiness of skin and single pustules appear every spring; after imperfectly cured itch.

ITCH, BAKERS' AND GROCERS'.

See Lichen.

ITCH, PRAIRIE.

Apis, ledum, rumex.

Apis. Vesicles between fingers, itching after much scratching, inclined to ulcerate; skin covered with a dry, red, raised eruption, uncomfortably itching; worse from warmth of bed and in cold or changing weather, better in the fresh air.

Ledum. Itching eruption scattered thickly over scalp; flush on face and forehead; enlargement of cervical glands; burning and smarting in lower extremities; bone-pains; itching of feet on dorsal surface and ankles, especially nights; day, intensely itching spots on the body, with anxiety; itching rash on wrists and inside of knees.

Rumex. Pimples on the limbs, about the knees, on the calves of the legs, violently itching, especially when undressing, irritated by scratching, when the skin turns red, and mornings immediately on rising; burning itching in various parts of the body, limbs, face, and neck.

ITCHING OF THE ANUS.

Aconite is an excellent remedy, especially if the skin be inflamed; we may likewise try: merc., nitr. ac., sepia, sulph., thuj.; and, baryt., calc., zinc., at long intervals. See Herpes, Itching of the Skin, Hæmorrhoids, Worm Affections.

ITCHING OF THE SKIN.

Pruritus, Prurigo Simplex.

This itching may depend upon a variety of causes, of which the

principal are: 1, a **simple irritation** of the skin by sweat, etc.; 2, a so-called **humor** characterized by a very fine vesicular eruption.

For **simple itching** in the evening while undressing, or after having got warm in bed, or by exercise, give: 1, bry., n. vom., op., puls., rhus, sil., sulph.; 2, coccul., oleand., rumex, merc., tobacco.

The **acrid humor** about the anus, sexual organs, etc. (**prurigo**), requires: 1, calc., merc., nitr. ac., sep., sulph.; 2, carb. veg., con., natr. m., sil.; 3, alum., amb., amm., baryt., caust., coccul., graph., lyc., phos., rhus, thuj.

For **itching of the anus** give: 1, alum., amm., calc., carb. veg., caust., lyc., nitr. ac., sep., sulph.; 2, baryt., kal., phos., sil., thuj., zinc.; ign., staph. for itching from worms.

Itching of the **scrotum**: 1, nitr. ac., petr., sulph.; 2, amb., carb. veg., caust., coccul., graph., lyc., thuj.

Itching of the **pudendum**: 1, borax, calc., carb. veg., con., kali brom., natr. m., sep., sil., sulph.; 2, alum., amb., amm., merc., nitr. ac, rhus, urticar.; 3, collins., hel., hydr., tarant.

Itching of skin during **jaundice**: chelid

Itching of **aged people**: ars., baryt., crotal., staph.

Compare Eczema, Herpes, Eruptions.

JAUNDICE.

See Icterus.

KELOID.

A fibroid neoplasma in the skin: ars., caust., graph., nitr. ac., phosph., rhus, sil.

KERATITIS, inflammation of the cornea.

Acon., apis, arg. nitr., arn., ars., asaf., aur., calc., canth., cham., chin., cimicif., cinnab., con., crot. tigl., euphr., graph., ham., hep., kali bichr., merc., natr. mur., nux v., puls., rhus, sec., sil., sulph., thuj., vaco.

Compare Ophthalmia, and Cornea, Diseases of.

KNEE, cyst of.

Cann. sat., caust., graph., iod., kal. brom., sil., sulph.

LABOR.

The best remedies to facilitate labor or to remove dynamic difficulties are: acon., calc., caul., cham., coff., cimicif., nux m., nux v., puls., sec., or arn., bell., bor., gels., gossyp., hyosc., sep., sulph., veratr., viburn.

Pains ceasing: bell., cham., caul., cimicif., gels., kali, natr. mur., nux v., op., plat., puls., ruta, sep., sulph., thuj.

Pains, distressing: cham., gels., kali carb., sep., or acon., arn., aur., bell., cimicif., coff., con., lyc., nux v., plat., sec.

Pains, spasmodic: ambra, cham., gels., hyosc., puls., or bell., cimicif., cocc., cupr., ign., ipec., kali, lyc., nux v., plat., puls., sec., sep., viburnum.

Pains too weak: bell., cann., caul., cimicif., gels., kali c., op., puls., sec., or arn., bor., camph., carb. v., cham., chin., cocc., graph., ign.,

lyc., magn. mur., natr. m., nux m., nux v., plat., ruta, sep., sulph., thuj.

Pains too strong: bell., cham., coff., con., nux v., puls., sec.

Aconite. Great distress, moaning, and restlessness; vulva, vagina, and os dry, tender, and undilatable.

Arnica. **Fatigue of uterus**, great flushing of face and heat of head during each pain, the rest of body being cool; violent pains to very little purpose; feeble pains, with constant desire to change position.

Arsenicum. Rigidity of vagina and soft parts, so that they will hardly admit the index finger.

Aurum. The pains make her desperate; congestion to head and chest, and palpitation of heart.

Belladonna. Pains come on suddenly and disappear suddenly; spasmodic contraction of os, which is hot, dry, and, tender; labor slow and tedious; hot face, throbbing headache; sensitive to noise, light, jarring of the bed.

Borax. Pains accompanied by violent and frequent eructations; oversensitive to noise.

Caulophyllum. Extraordinary rigidity of os; spasmodic severe pains, without progress; pains flag from long continuance and exhaustion; thirst and fever; false pains.

Causticum. Sore distressing pain in the back; inertia uteri with great relaxation of the tissues and prostration, attributable to debility from nightwatching, grief, or other depressing influence.

Chamomilla. Spasmodic pains, which she can hardly bear, rendering her frantic; tearing pains down the legs; she is spiteful and shrieks out; hour-glass contraction; rigidity of os uteri.

China. Hæmorrhage, fainting, convulsions; cessation of pain from loss of vital fluids; she cannot bear to be touched during the pains, not even on her hands.

Cimicifuga. Tearing distressing pains, but they do not effect expulsion; nervous excitement in rheumatic women; labor-pains severe, tedious or spasmodic, with fainting fits or cramps; feels worse from least noise; shivers during first stage of labor; rigidity of os uteri.

Cocculus. Pains of a spasmodic, irregular, and paralytic character; she will have one hard one, and then after a longer interval several light ones; much headache; numb and paralyzed feeling of lower extremities.

Coffea. Labor-pains insupportable to her feelings; she feels them intensely, weeps and laments fearfully; the pains, though severe, are not efficacious.

Conium. Scirrhus in breast or uterus; labor slow in progress, spasmodic pains, os uteri rigid; vertigo, particularly on turning in bed.

Cuprum. Violent spasmodic pains at irregular intervals, with violent cramps in lower limbs; great restlessness between the pains.

Ferrum. With each pain face flushes up fiery red.

Gelsemium. Rigidity of os uteri, with tardy labor; cutting pains in abdomen from before backward and upward, rendering labor-pains useless; pains go upward to back or chest.

Gossypium. Lingering, almost painless labors, uterine contractions feeble and inefficient.

Graphites. Large and corpulent women of venous constitution; pains weak or ceasing.

Ipecacuanha. Constant nausea and faintness; sharp cutting pains about umbilicus, which dart off toward the uterus, interfering with true pains.

Kali carb. Pain begins in back, and instead of coming around in front like a regular pain, pass off down the buttocks or glutei; sharp and cutting pain across lumbar region, arresting progress; sharp stitching pains; belching with relief.

Lycopodium. Labor-pains go upward, she must keep in constant motion, often with weeping; relief by placing the foot against a support and pressing and relaxing alternately, so as to agitate her whole body.

Magnesia mur. Hysterical spasms interrupt the pains; great sleeplessness; constipation; fainting fits with nausea, relieved by eructations.

Natrum carb. Anguish, tremor, and perspiration with every pain, during which she desires to be gently rubbed, which affords relief.

Natrum mur. Very sad and foreboding; feeble pains; labor progresses slowly.

Nux mosch. Drowsy, sleepy, disposed to fainting spells, pains slow, feeble, or suppressed.

Nux vom. Pains, without actual labor, with constant urging to defecate or urinate; every pain causes fainting and thus retards labor.

Opium. Suppression of pains from fear or fright; twitching and jerking of muscles; sopor, red face, injected eyes.

Phosphorus. Tall and slender women of phthisical diathesis, pains being distressing and of very little use; very weak and empty feeling in abdomen, sometimes with cutting pains.

Platina. Contractions interrupted by painful sensitiveness of vagina and external genitals; painful, ineffectual, spasmodic pains. Her thoughts horrify her.

Pulsatilla. **Inertia of uterus** (arnica, fatigue of uterus); pains excite palpitation, suffocating, and fainting spells, must have fresh cool air; labor progresses slowly.

Secale. Weak, cachectic women; pains weak, distressing, or suppressed; fainting fits; small and suppressed pulse.

Sepia. Shuddering during pains, she wants to be covered; indurations on neck of uterus; shooting pains in neck, extending upwards.

Viburnum. False pains precede the real pains; cramps in abdomen, shooting down the legs; acts best in blondes.

§ 2. For RETAINED PLACENTA, give:

Belladonna. Red face and injected eyes, great distress and moaning; heat and dryness of vagina; **profuse flow of hot blood**, which speedily coagulates; the slightest jar causes suffering; hour-glass contractions.

Cantharis. **Burning** pain in pelvic portion of abdomen and back; feverishness, vomiting, swelling of the lips of the os.

Cimicifuga. Rheumatic, distressing, tearing pain in uterine re-

gion ; no uterine action ; feels sore, headache, brain feels too large for the skull, eyeballs pain.

Gelsemium. Cutting pain in lower part of abdomen, running upward and backward.

Gossypium. Retained placenta, adheres firmly to the walls of the uterus, no amount of force will scarcely remove it.

Ipecacuanha. Constant nausea, cutting pain around navel, occasionally extending down into uterus ; hæmorrhage with retained placenta.

Pulsatilla. Want of expulsive power (**inertia uteri**), or spasmodic retention ; intermittent flow of blood ; restless ; wants cool fresh air.

Sabina. **Intense after-pains notwithstanding the retention,** with discharge of fluid blood and clots, with every pain running from sacrum to pubes.

Secale. Constant bearing down ; passive hæmorrhage ; the parts feel as if relaxed, and there is no uterine contraction (cimicif.), or irregular hour-glass contraction.

Sepia. Little sharp shooting pains in cervix uteri, sometimes burning.

§ 3. VIOLENT AND LONG-LASTING AFTER-PAINS :

Arnica. Should be given during the last stage of labor, and another dose immediately after it, on account of the strain on the general muscular system and the bruised condition of the genital organs ; pain excited by nursing the babe.

Belladonna. Sudden appearance and sudden cessation of the pain ; forcing pains, as if the contents of the pelvis would be forced through vulva ; lochial discharge seems to her hot, flow increased with each pain.

Bryonia. After-pains excited by least motion and deep breath, which satisfies and relieves the chest ; parched lips and dry mouth.

Caulophyllum. After protracted and exhausting labor ; spasmodic pains across lower abdomen.

Chamomilla. Distressing pains, she cannot bear them ; lochia dark-colored ; wants fresh air ; flow clotted and dark.

Cimicifuga. Patient low-spirited, sleepless, restless ; great sensitiveness to the pains, which are continuous ; great tenderness on pressure, womb does not contract properly ; severe pain in right side of head, back of the orbit.

Coffea. Distressing pains, preventing sleep, though very sleepy.

Conium. After-pains excited by putting babe to the breast, pains extending from left to right.

Cuprum. Cramping pains, causing cramps of extremities, even toes and fingers ; particularly indicated in multiparæ.

Ferrum. Violent pains in loins and abdomen, like those of labor, with discharge of partly fluid and partly clotted blood ; full, hard pulse ; frequent short shuddering, headache, and vertigo ; especially suitable for feeble women, with fiery red face.

Gelsemium. After-pains too severe and lasting too long ; sensitive women, who cannot compose themselves to sleep ; sleep, with half-waking and murmuring.

Hyoscyamus. Jerking and twitching ; spasmodic pains, she is delirious.

Ignatia. Much sighing, sadness, and despondency with the after-pains.

Kali carb. Stitching and shooting pains, especially in the back, shooting down into the gluteal region or hips.

Lac caninum. Severe after-pains shooting down the thighs.

Nux v. Aching pains, with a desire to go to stool with every pain; sore feeling in uterine region, so that she dreads to be disturbed; likes to have the room warm.

Paris quad. Intense after-pains, but very imperfect contractions; entire suppression of lochia, with ineffectual urging to stool; agonizing headaches, with sensation as though the face was drawn towards the root of the nose, then backward towards occiput, as if by a string; eyeballs painful and sore to the slightest attempt at motion.

Podophyllum. After-pains, with strong bearing-down pains.

Pulsatilla. Restless and changeable in her feelings, now better, now worse; wants fresh air.

Rhus tox. Pains worse at night, hardly any during day; relief from changing position and from being well covered; cramps in calves.

Sabina. Pains run from sacrum to pubes; discharge of fluid and clotted blood with the severe pains, extending from pubes to thighs.

Secale. Prolonged pains; brown thin lochia; though feeling cold, does not wish covering.

Sepia. Constant sensation of weight in anus; pains shooting upward in vagina, and are felt mostly in back; severe bearing down or forcing in the back, occurring in regular paroxysms.

Sulphur. After-pains from sacrum around pubes and down the thighs; scanty lochia; feels badly in abdomen; flushes of heat; weak and faint spells.

Sulphuric acid. Great sense of general weakness or sense of trembling all over, without actual trembling.

§ 4. CONVULSIONS OR SPASMS DURING AND AFTER LABOR:

Aconite. When in their incipiency there is a hot dry skin, thirst, restlessness; fear of death.

Argentum nitr. Presentiment of the approaching spasm; she is in constant motion from the time she comes out of one spasm till she goes into another; the spasms are violent, and are preceded by a sensation of expansion of the whole body.

Arnica. The pulse is full and strong, and during every pain the blood rushes violently to the face and head; symptoms of paralysis of the **left side**; tympanitis of abdomen after labor (peritonitis); unconsciousness; involuntary discharge of fæces and urine; head hot, body cool.

Belladonna. Convulsive movements in the limbs and muscles of the face; paralysis of **right side** of tongue; loss of speech and difficult deglutition; dilated pupils; red or livid face; renewal of the fits at every pain; more or less tossing between the spasms, or deep sleep, with grimaces or starts and cries, with fearful visions; jerking and twitching of muscles between the spasms; sound sleep or unconsciousness after a spasm.

Cantharis. Convulsions, with dysuria and hydrophobic symptoms; bright light, drink, sound of falling water, or the mere touch, cause a renewal of the spasms.

Chamomilla. Convulsions after anger; excessive irritability and petulance.

Cicuta. Strange contortions of the upper part of the body and limbs during the paroxysms, with blue face and frequent interruption of breathing for a few seconds.

Cocculus. Spasms following difficult labor, brought about by changing position of patient.

Cuprum. Spasms, complicated with violent vomiting; opisthotonos with every paroxysm, with spreading out of the limbs and opening the mouth; clonic spasms during pregnancy, when the attack begins at the periphery and spreads centrally.

Gelsemium. Premonitory symptoms: the head feels very large; the spasms occur as the first hint that the os uteri remains rigid and unchanged; distressing pains from before backward and upward in the abdomen; head heavy, with half stupid look; face deep red; speech thick; pulse slow, full; **albuminuria.**

Glonoin. Unconsciousness; face bright red, puffed; pulse full and hard; urine copious and albuminous; eclampsia, from protracted difficult labor.

Helleborus. A shock passes through the brain as if from electricity, followed by spasms.

Hyoscyamus. Puerperal spasms; shrieks; anguish; oppression of chest; unconsciousness; bluish color of face; twitching and jactitation of every muscle of the body; delirium; during convulsion limbs forcibly curved and body thrown up from the bed.

Ignatia. Deep sighing and sobbing, with a strange compressed feeling in the brain; groaning and stretching of limbs at the termination of each spasm.

Lachesis. Violent convulsions in lower limbs, with coldness of feet, stretching backward of the body, and screaming.

Laurocerasus. She is conscious of a shock passing through her whole body before spasm (hell.).

Mercurius. Convulsions mostly in extremities; much salivation.

Moschus. Convulsions from uræmic poisoning.

Nux mosch. Convulsive motion of head from behind forward; hysterical eclampsia in women who easily faint; drowsy before and after spasms.

Œnanthe. Epileptoid convulsions from uræmic poisoning.

Opium. Sopor, with stertorous respiration, incoherent wandering, and convulsive rigidity of body, with redness, swelling, and heat of face; stupor between spasms.

Pulsatilla. Convulsions following sluggish or irregular labor; countenance cold, clammy, and pale; unconsciousness and loss of motion; stertorous breathing and full pulse.

Secale. Puerperal convulsions, with opisthotonos.

Stramonium. Frightened appearance before and after the convulsions commence; sardonic grin; stammering or loss of speech; loss of consciousness and sensibility; frightful visions; laughter, singing; attempts to escape; the fits are renewed by the sight of brilliant objects, and sometimes by contact.

Veratrum viride. Eclampsia from emotional causes; great activity of the arterial system; convulsions and **mania,** which even keeps on after cessation of the spasms; face flushed, pulse wiry, thirst.

Zincum. After the disappearance of old eruptions; coma from

cerebral exhaustion; loss of sensation of the whole body; mania from mental excitement; somnambulism.

§ 5. Abdominal soreness after confinement:

Arnica. Tympanitis; relief of soreness in abdomen by pressure with the hand or binder.

Colocynthis. Relief from pressure; patient inclined to double up.

Conium. Constant inclination to evacuate the bowels to relieve soreness.

Mur. acid. Anus so sensitive to touch that even the pressure of the sheet cannot be borne.

Plumbum. Abdominal walls retracted and drawn inwards toward the spine.

Rhus tox. She feels badly all through the night, is restless, and tosses about.

Ruta. Anus prolapsed and swollen, whether painful or painless.

Sulphur. Abdomen raw and sore; sensation as of something moving about in the abdomen; occasional stitches, extending from the abdomen upwards, even into the head.

§ 6. Derangement of the lochial discharges:

Aconite. Lochia return, when she begins to walk about the house.

Baptisia. Lochia acrid and fetid; great debility and prostration.

Belladonna. Offensive lochia, feeling hot to the parts; great tenderness of abdomen; pains come and go suddenly; flushed face; delirium and visions.

Bryonia. Suppression of lochia, or they may be too profuse, with burning pains in uterine region; worse from least motion.

Calcarea. Milky lochia last too long; woman menstruated also profusely.

Carbo an. Lochia too long continued, thin, offensive, excoriating, with numbness in limbs.

Caulophyllum. Bloody lochia last too long; oozing passively, from the relaxed uterine vessels.

Chamomilla. Suppression of lochia, followed by diarrhœa, colic, toothache, irritability.

Coffea. Discharge too profuse, with exalted nervous sensibility.

Colocynth. Suppression of lochia, with colic, tympanitis, and diarrhœa; worse after eating or drinking; great restlessness.

Crocus. Lochial discharge appears in dark strings; sensation of motion in abdomen, which becomes much distended.

Dulcamara. Lochia suppressed by cold or dampness; quantity of milk diminished.

Erigeron. Least motion excites a fresh discharge of blood; relieved by rest.

Kreasot. Excoriating, offensive lochia; they almost cease to flow, then freshen up and become more profuse and bloody, and again almost disappear, to reappear again.

Mercurius. Discharge worse at night, with swelling and inflammation of the genital organs; swelling and sore groins.

Nux vom. Scanty and offensive lochia; irritable rectum, calling her to stool frequently; urinates often, the urine producing a scalding sensation; soreness in uterine region; hates to be moved or disturbed; prefers to be well covered.

Opium. Suppression of lochia from fright; sopor.

Platina. A little discharge remains, but it is black and clotted;

genital organs very tender; intermittent discharge occurring in gushes; cannot bear a warm room.

Pulsatilla. Milk suddenly disappeared from the breasts; the scanty lochial discharge remaining is milky; she is peevish, but has no thirst.

Rhus tox. Thin and offensive lochial discharge, lasting too long and nearly exhausting her, and occasionally becoming bloody; restlessness: must change often for relief.

Secale. Very offensive and thin lochia, scanty or profuse, painless, or accompanied by prolonged bearing-down pains; very dark discharge.

Sepia. Offensive, fetid, excoriating lochia, with little sharp shooting pains in the region of the neck of uterus; distressing bearing-down in the back; nipples cracked across the crown.

Silicea. Pure blood flows every time the infant nurses; discharge sometimes excoriating; after-pains in the hips.

Stramonium. Cadaverous odor of lochia; she is full of strange fancies and visions.

§ 7. METRORRHAGIA. Compare Hæmorrhage of Uterus.

§ 8. INJURIES OF SEXUAL ORGANS. Give arnica internally, and bathe the parts with ten drops in eight ounces of water.

§ 9. RETENTION OF URINE AFTER PARTURITION.

Arnica. Retention, with urging to urinate; bruised feeling from mechanical injury.

Arsenicum. No sensation or desire to urinate.

Belladonna. Urine passed in drops without pain.

Cantharis. Great desire to urinate, with cutting-burning pain in bladder and urethra; complete strangury, or the urine may dribble away.

Causticum. Frequent and urging, but unsuccessful desire to urinate, or only a few drops flow involuntarily.

Hyoscyamus. Apparent paralysis of the bladder; atony of bladder, with constant pressure.

Lycopodium. Retention of urine, with violent pain in back, and urine flowing in fits and starts.

Nux vom. Burning and tearing pains, with unsuccessful desire to urinate; retention of urine, with frequent desire to stool.

Opium. Retention of urine and feces, without any desire to expel them.

Pulsatilla. Retention of urine, with redness, heat, and soreness of the external region of the bladder, which is painful to the touch.

Stramonium. Retention of urine, with sensation as if urethra were too narrow, passes only a few drops after severe straining.

See also Confinement.

LACHRYMAL GLAND.

See Dacryo-adenitis.

LACTATION.

See Confinement and Nursing.

LAGOPHTHALMUS.

Paralysis of the eyelids: bell., calc., cham., cocc., hyosc., nitr. ac., nux v., op., puls., plumb., rhus, sep., spig., stram., ver., zinc.

LARYNGISMUS STRIDULUS.

See Asthma thymicum seu Millari: acon., ars., bell., brom., *chlorine*, corall., *cupr.*, ipec., lach., meph , mosch., op., samb., spong., sulph.

LARYNGITIS and LARYNGEAL PHTHISIS.

Acute laryngitis: acon., bell , brom., cham., carbo veg., caust., dros., hep., iod., ipec., kali bichr., lach., merc., phos., selen., seneg., spong., tart. emet.

Chronic laryngitis: arg. met., arg. nitr., carb. veg., caust., kali bichr., kali iod., hep., lach., mang., phos., tart. emet.

Œdema glottidis: apis, ars., bell., lach., merc., sang.

Phthisis laryngea: arg., ars., calc., carbo v., caust., cist., dros., dulc., hep., iod., kali bichr., kali iod., kreas., lach., led., mang., nitr. ac., natrum, phosph., selen., seneg., sil., spong., sulph.

Cancer of larynx, polypi, vegetations: lapis albus, ars., hydrocotyle, nitr. ac., thuj., sang.

Ulceration of larynx: arg. nitr., ars., calc., carb. v., caust., dros., hep., iod., kali bichr., kali iod., kreas., mang., merc. cor., merc. biniod., nitr. ac., phosph., spong., sulph.

Antimon. crud. Violent spasms in larynx and pharynx, as if throat were filled with a plug, which becomes alternately thicker and thinner, accompanied by a feeling of soreness; **laryngitis of singers**, voice gone, scarcely able to utter a single word, worse from getting overheated, in a warm room, better after rest.

Argentum met. Phthisis laryngea, with hectic fever, sweats easily on chest and abdomen; cough with easy expectoration of white, thick, starchlike mucus, without taste or smell; **cough excited by laughing** (stannum).

Argentum nitr. Inflammation and swelling of the posterior wall and lining of the larynx, attended by a sensation of a clog in the vocal organs, with hoarseness and loss of voice; continual and vain efforts to swallow, with pain and soreness in deglutition; much hawking; considerable muco-purulent expectoration or titillation in larynx, with dry spasmodic cough.

Arsenicum. Burning pain in larynx, increased by deglutition, which is difficult, as if impeded by a lump at the root of the tongue; short, dry, hoarse cough in rapid paroxysms, mostly in daytime, less at night in warm bed; prostration from nausea and difficult swallowing.

Belladonna. Acute laryngitis, rendering deglutition difficult and painful, spasmodic croupy cough; the usual congestive symptoms, sudden attacks of hoarseness; feeble low voice.

Bromine. Husky, hoarse voice, cannot speak clearly; voice weak and soft, with raw, scraped feeling in throat; constriction in larynx, which is painful to the touch; scraping and rawness in larynx, provoking cough.

Calcarea carb. Deficiency of secondary assimilation; great irritation of the air-tubes; dry tormenting cough, chiefly at night, raising only after long and great efforts scanty, white, frothy, gluey, or dirty-

looking putrid sputa; cold and chilliness; emaciation; gastro-intestinal catarrhs; rachitis.

Carbo an. Cough, with greenish expectoration and pneumonia of right lung, degenerating into suppuration, while at same time larynx is chronically inflamed.

Carbo veg. Long-standing catarrhs of elderly people or in persons whose vitality is reduced to the lowest ebb by insufficient nourishment rather than by disease, with venous capillary dilatation of the pharyngo-laryngeal parts and prevailing torpor of all the functions (phosphorus); ulcerative pain in larynx, with scraping and titillation.

Causticum. Laryngeal catarrh of singers; the laryngeal muscles refuse to act, cannot speak a loud word; worse morning and evening, with scraping in throat.

Hepar sulph. Laryngeal catarrh, grafted on an organism of tuberculous disposition; scanty, tenacious, muco-purulent secretion, with difficulty of expectoration; hoarseness remains for some time.

Iodine. Laryngeal ulceration; voice altered, husky; constant hemming and hawking; tightness and constriction about the larynx, with soreness and hoarseness; trachea also implicated.

Kali bichrom. Chronic laryngitis, with congestion, swelling of the tissues and increased secretion of a glutinous fluid; worse towards morning, when the tough mucus nearly strangles him; follicular laryngitis.

Kali iod. Follicular inflammation; laryngeal irritation, dry cough; burning tickling in throat; secondary syphilis or tertiary, with deposits in the throat.

Lachesis. Hoarseness, rawness, and dryness of larynx, which is sensitive to touch; feeling of lump in throat, causing sensation of suffocation.

Manganese. Laryngeal catarrh in weak, anæmic persons, or in such as exhibit tubercular deposits in the lungs; hoarse voice in the morning, which becomes gradually clear after expulsion of lumps of consistent mucus.

Nitric acid. Chronic laryngeal cough, without expectoration, with a stinging or smarting sensation, as if a small ulcer was there, generally felt on one side; long-standing, short, dry cough, continuing all day, very troublesome when first lying down at night, but not waking the patient from sleep.

Phosphorus. Irritable weakness of the vocal organs; violent tickling in larynx when speaking; dry spasmodic cough, with constriction of throat.

Sanguinaria. Acute œdematous laryngitis; dryness in throat, with soreness, swelling, and redness; chronic dryness in throat, sensation of swelling in larynx, and expectoration of thick mucus; polypi of larynx and nasal fossæ.

Selenium. Tubercular laryngitis; raising of small lumps of blood and mucus; tendency to hoarseness; cervical glands swollen, hard, but not sore.

Senega. Copious accumulation of mucus in the air-tubes.

Spongia. Dry, irritating cough from a burning tickling in larynx; swelling of submaxillary glands; swollen larynx almost protruding above the chin; difficult respiration as from a plug in throat;

pains at larynx when touching it; whistling and rattling in the windpipe; hoarseness; great dryness of larynx, with short and barking cough and obstructed respiration, worse at night; cough always coming on after eating sugar.

Sulphur. Arterial and venous vascular irritability; great impressionability of the skin; rheumatic, gouty, herpetic, scrofulous diathesis.

Compare Bronchitis.

LASSITUDE, or debility from bodily or mental exertions.

Asthenia. § 1. Principal remedies: 1, ars., carb. v., *chin.*, ipec., *n. vom.*, phos., *phos. ac.*, staph., *sulph.*, *verat.*; 2, acon., amm., arn., baryt., calc., camph., caust., cocc., ferr., graph., kal., lach., lyc., merc., natr., natr. m., nitr. ac., oleand., rhus, sec, sep., sil.; 3, anac., arg. n., bar. m., cann., canth., cham., con., cupr., dig., dulc., fluor. ac., hyos., kreas., magn. m., mosch., mur. ac., petr., plat., stann., zinc.

§ 2. For DEBILITY FROM GREAT LOSS OF FLUIDS, the chief remedy is: 1, *china*; 2, calc., *carb. v.*, cin., lach., n. vom., *phos. ac.*, sulph., verat.; 3, nitr. ac., sulph. ac.

§ 3. For DEBILITY FROM SEXUAL EXCESSES, but without onanism: 1, *china*; 2, calc., *n. vom.*, *phos. ac.*, sil., staph., sulph.; 3, anac., arn., carb. v., con., merc., natr. m., phos, sep.

Calcarea. Great debility, tremor of the legs, lassitude, and headache after every coitus.

Staphis. Asthmatic paroxysm, with hypochondria after coitus

§ 4. The consequences of ONANISM require: n. vom., followed by sulph. and calc.; should phos. ac. and staph. not suffice, *carb. v.*, cin., cocc., con. *natr. m.*, n. mosch., *phos.*, are also recommended. China is not indicated, as the disease is not caused by loss of fluids, but by nervous derangement. To eradicate **the tendency to this vice**, give: 1, sulph., calc.; 2, chin., cocc., merc., phos.; 3, ant., carb. v., major., picric ac., plat., puls.

§ 5. If worn out by BODILY EXERTIONS: acon., *arn.*, *ars.*, bry., *calc.*, chin., cocc., coff., merc., rhus, sil., *verat.* If by **frequent watching**: carb. v., cocc., n. vom., puls. By excessive study: bell., calc., *lach.*, *n. vom.*, puls., sulph. By sedentary habits: n. vom., sulph.

§ 6. For debility after **severe acute diseases**, give: 1, chin., hep., sil., psor., *verat.*; 2, calc., kal., natr. m., phos. ac., sulph. If the patient lost much blood by venesections: chin., phos. ac., sulph. ac. For young people who grow too fast: phos. ac. For debility of old people: aur., *baryt.*, chin., con., op.

§ 7. For HYSTERICAL AND NERVOUS DEBILITY. See Hysteria.

LAUGHTER.

Spasmodic, hysteric. Principal remedies: 1, aur., calc. con. *ign.*; 2, alum., bell., caust., croc., cupr., phos., zinc.; 3, anac., asa., cic., hyos., natr. m., n. mosch., plat., stram., verat.

For **risus sardonicus**, frequently a dangerous symptom in severe cerebral affections, are proposed: ran. sc., zinc. ox.

LEAD, Ill effects of.

§ 1. Poisoning with large doses requires: 1, *sulphate of magnesia*,

dissolved in water, as a drink; 2, sulphate of potash; 3, soap-water; 4, albumen; 5, milk; 6, mucilaginous drinks or injections.

§ 2. The subsequent dynamic ailments require: alum., bell., n. vom., op., plat. These remedies likewise remove the drug symptoms occasioned by lead.

LENS, Disease of.

See Cataract.

LENTIGO.

See Freckles.

LEPRA.

See Psoriasis.

LEPROSY, ELEPHANTIASIS GRÆCORUM.

Anacard. orient., calc. carb., hell., iod., kali carb., kali iod., magn. mur., natr. mur. **Ozanam** (Bibliothèque Française, Mars, 1877) recommends: guano, hura brasil., hydrocotyle asiat., ginoo cardia odorata, indrajab, calotropis gigantea.

Anacardium orient. Numbness and feeling of pins and needles in affected parts, which are cold; patches of raised and hardened skin on face and arms; perfect anæsthesia of affected parts; weakness and prostration.

Alumina. Copper-colored tubercles in face; leprous spots on legs; lips swollen, nose heavy; husky voice; hyperæsthesia; ulcers on planta pedis.

Arsenicum. Yellow or white spots; tubercular swelling in nose; burning ulcers at the ends of the fingers, at the toes, soles of feet, navel, cheek; raised up tubercles; hyperæsthesia and anæsthesia alternating.

Calotropis gig. Tubercular leprosy; lassitude, indisposition to move; loss of energy; apathy and obstruction of the capillaries; intolerable itching over whole body.

Carica papaya. Tubercular leprosy.

Colocynthis. Desquamation of the whole epidermis; abscess of axilla.

Graphites. Leprous spots, coppery, annular, raised on the face, ears, buttocks, legs, and feet; ulcers on toes, obduration of nose, crusts in nostrils.

Hydrocotyle asiat. Audouin proved its value in leprosy.

Lachesis. Spots yellow, red, green, lead and copper-colored, pale, livid; hard and pale swelling; ulcers surrounded by nodes and vesicles; the muscles fall off in shreds from the bone.

Madaru album. (Indigo orientalis.) The whole surface of the skin becomes leprous; livid and gangrenous tubercles; thickening of the whole skin. (Nunez.)

Natrum carb. Spots and tubercles all over the face, arms, thighs, legs, which ulcerate; ulcers in nostrils and on the heels.

Petroleum. Tubercles in face; herpetic and tuberculous spots on the body; ulcers of fingers, tibia; hoarseness, suffocating cough, numbness of extremities.

Phosphorus. Later stages of the disease; brown spots on an even base; tubercles on the trunk, buttocks; thick patches on face and arms; discolored borders around the white spots; tension in the fingers, and dulness towards the end.

Sepia. Swelling of forehead, around temples; face thick, covered with tubercles; leonine face, pendant ears; eyes red, dull, weeping; purulent discharge from nose; tubercles and spots all over the body; gnawing ulcers on fingers and toes; excoriation at the tip of tongue; discharge from the swollen ears; nose and lower lip swollen; red herpetic spots at the elbow and hip; herpetic sores; white spots and ulcers on the articulations of the fingers. Coppery tubercular spots all over the body, especially on the buttocks, arm-pits; tubercles on the face, trunk, buttocks, prepuce; unhealthy nails.

Silicea. Induration of nose, with ulceration and discharge; palsied hands; white spots on cheeks; coppery spots and hard tubercles on testicles and buttocks; ulcers at tips of fingers; shortening of the hamstrings.

Sulphur. The usual antipsoric indications.

Compare also: baryt. carb., calc, carb. an. and veg., caust., con., kali carb., magn. carb., natr. m., nitr. ac., veronica quinquefolia, moogra odorata, zincum.

LEUCÆMIA.

Leucocythæmia (the ancient Sycosis): *picric acid*, when there is no organic change; *thuja*, when there is a gonorrhœal anamnesis, leucæmia medullaris; *natrum mur.* and *sulph.*, *aranea diadema*, *nux*, and *ipec.*, for the splenic and lymphatic form; *natr. phos.:* scrofulosis, glandular swellings, helminthiasis.

LEUCORRHŒA.

a. For BLUISH: ambra.

For BLOODY MUCUS: 1, baryt., calc., carb. v., cauloph., cocc., con., eupat. purp., ham., hydr., kreas., nabul., nitr. ac., pod., puls. nut., senec., sep., sulph. ac.; 2, canth., chin., murex, zinc.

For BROWN: amm. m., cocc., nitr. ac.

For THICK: 1, ars., bor., carb. v., con., magn. m., natr., *natr. m.*, puls., pod., sep.; 2, caul., murex.

THIN, WATERY: alum., *amm.*, carb. a., carb. v., euphorb., *graph.*, magn. c., magn. m., *puls.*, sil., sulph.

PURULENT: chin., *cocc.*, con., ign., *merc.*, nitr. ac., sep.

ALBUMINOUS: amm. m., bor., bov., mez., nabul., *petr.*, *plat.*

YELLOW: 1, ars., carb. a., carb. v., cham., hedeom., kal., kreas., *lyc.*, natr., phos. ac., sabin., *sep.*, stann., sulph.; 2, hydr.? senec.?

GREEN: carb. v., lach., merc., natr. m., nitr. ac., sep.

MILKY: amm., *calc.*, carb. v., con., lyc., phos., *puls*, sabin., sep., *sil.*, sulph. ac.

SLIMY: ambr., amm., *calc.*, carb. v., chin., con., lach., magn. c., merc., mez., natr., natr. m., nitr. ac., phos., puls., sass., sep., stann., tart., thuj., zinc.

FETID: 1, caps., kreas., *natr.*, *nitr. ac.*, n. vom., sabin., sep.; 2, aral.? bapt.? rhus gl.? trill.?

For BURNING: alum., amm., *calc.*, carb. a., con., hedeom., kreas., puls., sulph. ac.

SMARTING, ITCHING: *calc.*, cham., con., ferr., lach., merc., phos., sep.. sil., sulph.

CORROSIVE, ACRID: *alum.*, *amm.*, ars., bor., bovist., carb. v., cham., con., *hep.*, hedeom., ign., kreas., *merc.*, *natr. m.*, nitric acid, nymph., phos., *puls.*, ran., ruta, sep., sil., sulph., sulph. ac.

For leucorrhœa PRECEDING THE MENSES: alum., baryt., *calc.*, chin., graph., kreas., lach., phos., puls., sep., sulph., zinc. DURING THE MENSES OR IN THEIR STEAD: *alum.*, chin., cocc., lach., puls., zinc. AFTER THE MENSES: alum., *calc.*, graph., kreas., nitr. ac., *phos. ac.*, puls., rut., sil., sulph. BETWEEN THE MENSES: *calc.*, con.

For leucorrhœa accompanied with ABDOMINAL SPASMS OR COLIC: caust., *cocc.*, dros., ign., lyc., *magn. c.*, *magn. m.*, puls., *sep.*, sil., sulph., zinc.

With PAINS IN THE SMALL OF THE BACK: baryt., caust., con., graph., *natr. m.*, kreas., æsc. hip., carbol. ac.

With GREAT DEBILITY: 1, baryt., *chin.*, kreas., *stann.*; 2, *aletr. far.*, bapt., helon., hydr.

With HEADACHE: natr. m.

Aconite. Leucorrhœa, with sensation of heat, fulness, and tension in the internal parts; continual tingling, not disagreeable, but forcing them to scratch; burning on urinating; febrile symptoms.

Æsculus hip. Great lameness across the sacro-iliac symphysis, so that walking is difficult; constipation; hæmorrhoidal knobs, but with little bleeding; discharge worse after menses, increased by walking, of a dark-yellow color, thick and sticky, corroding the labia, with aching in the sacrum and knees.

Aletris farinosa. In cases of debility from protracted illness, loss of fluids, defective nutrition; great disposition to abortion.

Alumina. Leucorrhœa before and after menses; transparent mucous discharge in large quantities, **only in daytime**; acrid burning leucorrhœa; vertigo; constipation; flat taste; difficulty of swallowing from dryness of the throat (nux mos.); profuse leucorrhœa, running down to the heels in large quantities, lasting about a week after menses, then disappearing, and ameliorated by cold washing.

Ammonium carb. Extremely acrid, burning, and watery leucorrhœa; menses too early, too scanty, or too profuse; poor unrefreshing sleep; headache after walking in fresh air; it suits sickly, weak, delicate women; sleepy by day, no sleep at night.

Ammonium mur. Leucorrhœa like white of egg; menses too early, too profuse; constipation; stools hard, crumbling.

Aralia racem. Leucorrhœa with acrid, foul-smelling discharge and pressing-down pains in uterus; feeble state of the nervous system, great debility, chronic uterine catarrhs.

Arsenicum. Leucorrhœa in women who are pale, waxy; weak, even slight efforts fatigue them; sleep full of fatiguing dreams; constantly chilly; dread of cold water, as it lies cold in the stomach; vomiting **immediately** after taking food; amenorrhœa; it acts beneficially in the chronic leucorrhœa of old women; acrid, free discharge.

Aurum. Syphilitic and scrofulous leucorrhœa; induration and prolapsus of the uterus; great nervous weakness with utter despair. Turbid urine, with a deep mucous sediment. (Chimaphila.)

Belladonna. Leucorrhœa, with colicky pains, appearing suddenly and as suddenly vanishing; bearing-down pains as if the uterus

would issue forth (lilium); leucorrhœa most copious **in the morning**; semi-consciousness during sleep; headache, noise and bright light annoying; constipation or diarrhœa, with shuddering during stool; urine stains linen like saffron.

Borax. White albuminous discharge, escaping with the sensation as of warm water passing over the parts; nervousness; cannot bear a downward motion or horseback riding; the least scratch gives rise to a sore; menses too early and too profuse, with pain extending from the stomach to the small of the back; **sterility**; **leucorrhœa just midway between the menstrual terms.**

Bovista. Leucorrhœa, **after the menses**, thick, slimy, tenacious, acrid, and corrosive; before the menses, diarrhœa; during menses, headache, which are too early and profuse or too late and too scanty, **flowing only at night.**

Calc. carb. Milky leucorrhœa, burning, and by spells between menses; much moisture between the labia and thighs, with biting pain, inflammation, redness, and swelling of the vulva, with purulent discharge (from the friction in fat leucophlegmatic women?); albuminous leucorrhœa from the cervical canal, with great lassitude, debility, sinking and trembling at the stomach, and burning pains in cervical canal; cold and damp feet, as though she had on damp stockings; menses too profuse, too often, and too soon; the least excitement causes the menses to return (relaxation of the whole system); sensitiveness to cold air; **sexual desire with relaxed sexual organs.**

Calc. phosph. Feeling of weakness in sexual organs after stool and urination.

Cannabis sat. Inflammatory stage of gonorrhœa, with all its painful symptoms.

Cantharis. Bloody discharge after urinating; frequent urging to urinate, with cutting and burning; severe headache, deeply seated in the brain, so depressing that it causes her to frown; pernicious consequences of masturbation; pruritus vaginæ; leucorrhœa acrid and burning during micturition, and when it is not occasioned by some more deepseated disturbance of the organism, particularly in females with intense sexual desire; pressing towards the genital organs; gonorrhœa.

Carbo anim. Scrofulous leucorrhœa; burning and acrid leucorrhœa; **induration of the neck of the uterus**; watery leucorrhœa when walking or standing.

Carbo veg. Great foulness of all secretions; morning leucorrhœa, discharges very acrid, excoriating the parts, with itching at the perinæum; pruritus of genitals and anus; flatulency; aphthæ of the vulva, with much itching, heat, and redness; leucorrhœa thin and profuse in the **morning when rising**; leucorrhœa after micturition; milky leucorrhœa, excoriating the parts; bloody mucus from the vagina; soreness and rawness in the pudenda during the leucorrhœa.

Carbolic acid. Copious discharge of fetid, greenish, acrid matter from the vagina, with uterine catarrh; dragging sensation across the loins and through the pelvis; frequent desire to urinate, with burning pain in the urethra; excoriating discharge, worse after the profuse menses.

Caulophyllum. Leucorrhœa, with profuse mucous discharge

from the vagina (atony), and yellow spots (moth) on the forehead, a reflex symptom from uterine irregularities (sepia).

Causticum. **Leucorrhœa at night,** sickly yellow look, and drooping eyelids; menses too early and too abundant; after its cessation a little blood is passed from time to time for many days, which smells badly; profuse leucorrhœa, smelling like the menstrual blood.

Chamomilla. Burning in the vagina, as if excoriated; yellow, corrosive leucorrhœa; acrid, watery leucorrhœa after dinner; pressure towards the uterus, like labor-pains, with frequent desire to urinate; nervous irritability and hysterical spasms.

China, or Cinchona. Great debility, attended with a certain amount of irritability; leucorrhœa preceding the menses, with pressing pains in the groin; discharge of clots, or of bloody, foul-smelling, purulent matter, with contractions in the inner parts; a melancholy feeling about the heart, and a desire to take a deep breath. Painless indurations in the neck of the uterus.

Cimicifuga. Vaginal and cervical leucorrhœa, without ulcerations, with bearing-down pains; uterine inertia; prolapsus uteri from deficient innervation; sterility.

Cina. Leucorrhœa, produced by worms crawling into the vagina (?).

Cinnabaris. Gonorrhœa on a sycosic basis; leucorrhœa, causing a pressing in the vagina during the flow.

Cocculus. General sense of prostration, **as if it were impossible to make any exertion;** leucorrhœa **in place of the menses,** like serum, mixed with purulent, ichorous fluid; bloody leucorrhœa; irregular and scanty menses, and in the intervals leucorrhœa; clouded, confused feeling in the head; feels too weak to talk aloud; pains in back, as if menses would come on.

Collinsonia. Leucorrhœa with pruritus, obstinate constipation, and dysmenorrhœa.

Conium macul. One of our best remedies in indurations, especially of a scrofulous nature or from injuries; leucorrhœa of white, acrid mucus, causing a burning or smarting sensation; violent itching of vulva, followed by pressing down of the uterus; prolapsus uteri, complicated with induration, ulceration, and profuse leucorrhœa; rigidity of the os uteri; stinging pains in the neck of the uterus, with indurations and scirrhosities; acrid, corrosive leucorrhœa; intermitting urination, constipation; brownish blood instead of menses; bloody mucus instead of the leucorrhœa; leucorrhœa, with weakness and lameness in the small of the back previous to the discharge, with subsequent lassitude. **Leucorrhœa during pregnancy.**

Copaivæ balsamum. Leucorrhœa arising from gonorrhœa; yellow purulent gonorrhœa; hæmaturia.

Cubebæ. Leucorrhœa profuse, yellow, greenish, very acrid, and of a very offensive odor; erythema at the inner surface of the thighs and pruritus of the vulva, with an intense desire for coition; small burning pimples, ulcers like aphthæ and condylomata upon the vulva; fissured and bleeding excrescences upon the os tincæ; womb swollen and painful, as if from a tumor; menses too soon, often preceded and followed by leucorrhœa, or in small quantity, and consisting mostly of leucorrhœa.

Curare. Scanty, thick, purulent, foul-smelling leucorrhœa in clots;

ulcerations on the os uteri, smarting in the vulva and thighs, shooting and digging pains in the womb.

Cyclamen. Leucorrhœa in blonde, leucophlegmatic subjects, with retarded or scanty menstruation; chlorosis and anæmia, fits of fainting and constant chilliness of the whole body.

Daphne mezereum. Leucorrhœa resembling albumen, malignant, chronic; discharge of mucus from the vagina; menses too early and protracted; prolapsus ani; constipation.

Dulcamara. As this remedy is especially adapted to all catarrhal ailments in damp, cold weather, it may also find a place in acute catarrh of the sexual organs from such a cause.

Erigeron canad. Profuse uterine and vaginal leucorrhœa.

Ferrum. Leucorrhœa like watery milk, smarting and corroding the parts when first appearing; previous to the menses she had stinging headache, ringing in the ears, and discharges of long pieces of mucus from the uterus; anæmia, with uterine congestion, burning pain, or pressure and weight in the sacrum; dragging pains in the loins, pelvis, and thighs; cold hands and feet.

Gelsemium. Sensation of heaviness in the uterine region, with increase of the white leucorrhœal discharge; nervousness, especially adapted to nervous, excitable, hysterical females, to ailments from masturbation, with great depression of spirits and excessive languor; feeling of fulness in the hypogastrium, and aching across the sacrum.

Graphites. Very profuse leucorrhœa, often excoriating, occurring in gushes by day and by night; sensation of weakness in small of back; menses scanty and delaying; constant weariness and drowsiness by day and restlessness at night; leucorrhœa watery, with soreness of the labia, or with a rash on the labia; in fact, the whole skin is irritable and easily ulcerates; thin watery leucorrhœa, with distended abdomen; with weakness in back, when walking or sitting; discharge worse early in the morning when rising from bed.

Hamamelis. Leucorrhœa, with much relaxation of the vaginal walls; profuse fluor albus, constituting a drain on the system as severe as a bleeding; passive hæmorrhages.

Helonias dioica. Leucorrhœa associated with general atony and anæmia; sensation of soreness and weight in the womb, a "consciousness of a womb;" deep, undefined depression, and melancholy.

Hepar sulphur. Leucorrhœa, with smarting of the pudendum; pruritus pudendi during the menses, adapted to scrofulous diseases, where there is more or less suppuration.

Hydrastis canad. Tenacious discharge, erosions, and superficial ulceration of the cervix uteri and vagina; great sinking and prostration at the epigastrium, with violent and continued palpitation of the heart. Mucous leucorrhœa, the discharge hanging from the os in long viscid strings (kali bichr.); profuse debilitating albuminous discharge immediately after menses. It alleviates the pain and improves the character of cancerous ulcerations (cundurango); leucorrhœa complicated with hepatic derangement and constipation.

Iodum. Corroding discharge; patient is easily exhausted and put out of breath, especially on ascending. It suits thin, delicate women, subject to corrosive leucorrhœa between the menses, suffering from chronic inflammation or congestion of the uterus and ovaries (espe-

cially right ovary); induration of the womb; cancerous degeneration at the neck of the uterus.

Kali bichromicum. Yellow, ropy, tough leucorrhœa; can be drawn out in long strings; yellow stiff leucorrhœa, with pain and weakness across small of back, and dull heavy pains in hypogastrium; accumulation of thick tenacious mucus about the sexual organs; prolapsus uteri, seemingly caused by hot weather; menses too soon, with vertigo and nausea; suitable to fat, light-haired people.

Kali brom. Induration of the uterus; enlargement of the uterus (after parturition), with abnormal discharges.

Kali carbonicum. Yellow leucorrhœa, with much burning and itching; menses have a pungent odor and are very acrid, excoriating the thighs, with great backache and sticking pains in the abdomen.

Kreasot. Leucorrhœa of bad odor, debilitating, mild or corrosive, consisting of thick mucus, causing pudenda to swell and itch and excoriating the thighs; micturition exceedingly painful; **menses and leucorrhœa are inclined to be intermittent**; she thinks she is almost well, when the discharge returns again; cancer of the uterus, with profuse discharge of dark coagulated blood, or of a pungent bloody ichor, preceded by pain in the back; burning and swelling of the external and internal labia; stitches in the vagina, coming from above, causing her to start. Or white, painless leucorrhœa, and smelling like fresh green corn, with pain in back, flushes of heat in the face, and flowing like menses; discharge of mucus and blood from the vagina in the morning on rising.

Lachesis. Green or thick yellow leucorrhœa between or just before menses; feels unhappy when waking from her sleep in the morning; chilly at night, with flashes of heat in daytime; congestion of the womb, with prolapsus; great prostration, especially when exercising or lifting; tendency to fainting in nervous women; cannot bear any pressure, not even her clothes, upon the uterine region; scanty menses, with increased leucorrhœa.

Lilium tigrinum. Abundant excoriating leucorrhœa; bearing-down in uterine region; relieved by sitting or lying down, or by pressing with the hand at the vulva; tenderness in the hypogastric region; frequent micturition, with smarting or burning in the urethra after every passage; great depression of spirits; distressing pain and pressure, with fluttering of the heart; menses normal, but flow only while she keeps moving, or accelerated according to time, but scanty; sensation of hurry, with inability to perform anything.

Lycopodium. Itching of labia during menses and leucorrhœal flow; cutting pains in abdomen, from right to left; fermentation in abdomen; sensation of fulness after eating but little; red sand in urine; inclination to miscarriage, with varices of the pudendum; profuse leucorrhœa at intervals; milky leucorrhœa; discharge of blood-red leucorrhœa several times before full moon; discharge of wind from the vagina.

Magnesia carb. Suitable to menstrual irregularities and hysteria; frequent itching of the pudendum; delaying menses; leucorrhœa after menses, thin, scanty, with pinching around the navel; watery, smarting leucorrhœa in the afternoon, when walking or sitting.

Magnesia mur. Uterine spasms, followed by leucorrhœa; **leucor-**

rhœa after every stool (it is one of our best remedies in 200th dilution for constipation); profuse discharge of a watery, thick mucus from the vagina; scirrhous induration of the uterus.

Magnesia sulph. Burning leucorrhœa, particularly during motion; thick, profuse leucorrhœa, like the menses, with bruised pain in the small of the back and thighs.

Mercurius sol. Leucorrhœa most troublesome at night, with itching, burning, smarting, and soreness; strong odor of urine, scorbutic gums, enlarged tonsils; leucorrhœa of a purulent character, with superficial ulceration of the external and internal parts, with heat, tenderness, and pain; thick, white sediment in the urine, as if flour had been stirred in the urine and allowed to settle; pimples or tubercles on the labia; prolapsus vaginæ; purulent, corrosive, green leucorrhœa; discharge of flocks, pus, and mucus from the vagina, of the size of hazelnuts.

Mercurius corros. Primary phagedenic syphilitic ulcers, with profuse and bad suppuration; pale-yellow leucorrhœa of a disgustingly sweetish smell; aching pain, succeeded by pressing or touching the os uteri during an embrace; scanty red urine, which is passed with difficulty.

Murex purpurea. Inflammatory and spongy enlargements of the neck of the uterus(?); nymphomania, excited by the least contact of the parts; feeling of heaviness and enlargement in the labia majora and vagina; watery, greenish, or thick bloody leucorrhœa; return of bloody leucorrhœa during stool; menses too early, too profuse; hæmorrhages.

Natrum carb. Thick, heavy leucorrhœal discharge; putrid leucorrhœa; profuse leucorrhœa after frequent attacks of colic and writhing about the navel, day and night; yellowish leucorrhœa, going off with the copious urine; discharge of mucus from the vagina after an embrace, causing sterility; induration of the os uteri; menses too early.

Natrum mur. Acrid, green leucorrhœa, especially when walking; itching of the pudendum, pimples on mons veneris; profuse leucorrhœa, with transparent, white, thick mucus, causing an itching in the parts; delaying and scanty menses, with headaches, yellowness of the face; chlorotic cachectic patients, with sallow skin, frequent palpitation and fluttering of the heart, and oppression of the chest.

Nitric acid. Syphilitic ulcerations, with tendency to rapid destruction of tissue, grayish or greenish in color, irregular in shape, with very offensive discharge; leucorrhœa after menses, flesh-colored, green, and fetid; pruritus in the evening, sometimes when walking; stitches in the vagina, shooting upwards; brown urine with strong fetid odor; epistaxis at night; cold aggravates the pruritus and the leucorrhœa; leucorrhœa, consisting of mucus, which can be drawn out (kali bichr., hydrast.); violent pressure, as if everything were coming out of the vulva, with pain in the small of the back, through the hips and down the thighs; swelling of inguinal glands; mercurio-syphilitic inflammations, condylomata.

Nux moschata. Hysteria; leucorrhœa of women who always awaken with a very dry tongue; vicarious leucorrhœa in place of the menses; discharge of slime at the day of the menses; the latter delayed; blood from vagina, thick and dark, and at the right time of

catamenia; leucorrhœa; prolapsus vaginæ et uteri: globus hystericus; fainting, with palpitation of the heart, followed by sleep.

Nux vomica. Fetid leucorrhœa, staining the linen yellow; sensation of heaviness and weight in the neck of the uterus; internal swelling on one side of the vagina, with burning-stinging pains; prolapsus of the uterus and vagina, especially from straining by lifting, with hardness and swelling of the os tincæ; varices on labia; constipation; frequent urination, with scalding and brickdust sediment; dry and hacking cough, with oppression of hypochondria; dulness of mind.

Palladium. Leucorrhœa transparent like jelly, worse before and after the menses; heaviness, as from a weight on the pelvis.

Petroleum. Profuse leucorrhœa every day for several days, with lascivious dreams; burning in the genital organs, with some discharge of blood; leucorrhœa like albumen; premature menses; passes only a little at a time; urine with different-colored sediments and shining pellicle on surface.

Phosphorus. Smarting-blistering leucorrhœa; annoying sense of weakness across abdomen; consequences of masturbation; amenorrhœa with chlorosis; delaying and scanty menses; stitches through the pelvis from the vagina to the uterus; milky or slimy leucorrhœa during a morning walk; viscid leucorrhœa in place of the menses, suitable to tall and slender persons with phthisical habits; sensation of heat passing up the back; vertigo on rising in the morning; constipation.

Phosphoric acid. Leucorrhœa after the menses; profuse yellowish leucorrhœa, with itching some days after the menses; onanism and many of its evil consequences; great sense of weakness, with a remarkable state of indifference, from which she cannot arouse herself; she has to rise frequently at night to pass large quantities of colorless urine; uterine ulcer; has a copious, putrid, bloody discharge, with itching or corroding pain; os entirely free from pain; irritable uterus; it is distended with gas; nervous debility, with cold, clammy sweats or profuse perspiration.

Phytolacca. Uterine leucorrhœa, proceeding from the glandular portion of the cervix; ulceration of the os uteri; scirrhus and cancer.

Platina. Leucorrhœa, like albumen, only in the daytime, without sensation, partly after micturition, partly after rising from a seat; painful pressing towards the genital organs, as if the menses would make their appearance, passing off in the evening, but returning with morning; voluptuous tingling in the pudenda and abdomen, with oppressive anxiety and palpitation of the heart; induratio uteri; cramp and stitches in the indurated womb; polypus uteri; scirrhus of the uterus; hysteria, with great depression of spirits and melancholia from uterine disease.

Podophyllum pelt. Discharge of thick trunsparent mucus; pressing and bearing down in uterine region; prolapsus uteri; particularly following parturition, with prolapsus ani, accompanied by exhausting, frequent, but natural stools, more in the morning; leucorrhœa, attended with constipation and bearing down in the genital organs; retarded menstruation.

Pulsatilla. Thin acrid leucorrhœa, or thick white mucus, most

profuse after menses; leucorrhœa acrid, burning, or like cream, and painless; menses too late and scanty, with abdominal cramps; menses bloody, thick, black, or thin and watery, flowing by fits and starts; uterine irregularities in anæmic patients or in those of venous constitution; passive leucorrhœa of a milky character, especially when lying, or before and during the menses, with cutting in the abdomen; pains in the loins, from passive congestion of the uterus; falls asleep late at night and awakes unrefreshed; flat, nasty taste; symptoms worse in the evening; relieved in the open air, and return in a warm, close room; mild, yielding disposition.

Ranunculus bulbosus. Muscular pains about the lower margin of the shoulderblade in females who follow sedentary employments; it is a burning pain, often over only a small space, greatly aggravated by long-continued needlework or writing. Leucorrhœa, mild at first, becomes acrid and corrosive.

Robinia pseudoacacia. Nymphomania; whitish, yellowish, greenish, thick, acrid, purulent leucorrhœa, with tumefaction and bruised feeling in the neck of the womb, and with general prostration; ulcerative pains in the vagina, with acrid yellowish leucorrhœa, and of most fetid smell; **excessive acidity of the stomach.**

Ruta graveolens. Irregular feeble menses, followed by mild leucorrhœa; corrosive leucorrhœa after suppression of the menses.

Sabina. Painful active congestions of the uterus; thin fetid leucorrhœa, with suppression of the menses; milky leucorrhœa, with pruritus pudendi; yellowish, ichorous, fetid leucorrhœa, and painful discharge of fetid blood every two weeks; severe itching in the vagina from before backwards; copious starchlike leucorrhœa, with drawing pains in the small of the back through to the pubes; sycosis and gout; suitable to plethoric women, with profuse menstruation, drawing and tearing pains from the back through to the pubes.

Sanguinaria. Leucorrhœa after climaxis; it continues after menses have entirely ceased; distension of the abdomen in the evening, and flatulent discharges per vaginam, from the os uteri; annoying flushes at the climacteric age.

Sarracenia purp. Watery or milky leucorrhœa, thick, whitish, foul-smelling, with spasmodic pains in the uterus; pulsative pain in the womb with swelling, as if from a tumor or dropsy; the uterus swollen, as if full of cysts, especially on right side; the neck of the womb swollen and hot; miliary eruption and heat in the vulva; bloody discharge at other times than the menstrual period, as during climaxis.

Sarsaparilla. Mucous leucorrhœa when walking; delaying, scanty, and acrid menses, with burning of the inner sides of the thighs; pains and suffering commencing at the conclusion of the flow of urine.

Secale cornutum. Suitable to patients of a passive character, of thin, scrawny, cachectic appearance, and subject to passive hæmorrhages (dissolution of corpuscles); leucorrhœa, jellylike, alternating with metrorrhagia in thin, scrawny women, with prolapsus uteri and excessive menstruation; moles, polypi, and morbid growths in the uterus, with prolonged forcing pains; peculiar tendency to gangrenous mortification; indurations of the cervix and of the tincæ; cancer of the uterus.

Sepia. Suitable to feeble and debilitated women of a dark complexion, with fine delicate skin and extreme sensitiveness to all impressions. Leucorrhœa, with stitches in uterus and great itching in vagina and vulva; profuse leucorrhœal discharge, with darting pains in the region of the cervix uteri, shooting upwards; milky leucorrhœa only in daytime; sudor hystericus, a peculiar fetid perspiration especially from the genital organs, axilla, and soles; fetid putrid urine, depositing a reddish clay-colored sediment, adhering to the bottom and sides of the vessel; sensation as if everything would come out of the vagina (lilium), she has to cross her limbs to prevent it; sexual intercourse very painful, hardly endurable; putrid excoriating discharge from the uterus, with shooting, stitching, and burning in the neck of the uterus; gonorrhœa, after the acute symptoms have subsided; induration of the cervix uteri; prolapsus of the parts; prolapsus ani, contracting pains in rectum, running along perinæum, with exudation of fluid from anus; constipation; painful sensation of emptiness and goneness at the pit of the stomach.

Silicea. Herpetic eruption on genital organs, with intense itching and burning, aggravated from cold and getting wet, and better from wrapping up warm; shooting itching over the whole body; ulcerations of the cervix and os; painful smarting leucorrhœa during micturition, or after taking sour things; discharge of a quantity of white water from the womb, with violent itching of the pudendum, instead of the menses; milky leucorrhœa, in paroxysms, preceded by cutting around the umbilicus; increased menses, with repeated paroxysms of icy coldness over the whole body; want of vital heat, even when taking exercise.

Stannum. Leucorrhœa with marked loss of strength, the weakness seeming to proceed and to centre in the chest; leucorrhœa of a yellowish or greenish appearance; discharge of transparent mucus from the vagina; prolapsus vaginæ, especially inconvenient during hard stool; menses too early and too profuse.

Sulphur. Pruritus pudendorum; delaying menses, with coldness of the hands and feet; leucorrhœa, attended with burning and smarting, making the parts sore; burning in the vagina, she is scarcely able to keep still; offensive, corrosive, ichorous leucorrhœa, burning like salt; menses thick, black, and so acrid as to make the vulva and thighs sore; flashes of heat with perspiration, and feeling of weakness and faintness.

Sulphuric acid. Leucorrhœa like milk, acrid, burning; frequent discharge of corrosive mucus from the vagina; discharge of bloody mucus from the vagina, as if the menses would set in.

Thuja occidentalis. Scirrhus and cancer of the uterus; gonorrhœa with or without warts; swelling of both labia, painful and burning when walking and when touching them; wart-shaped excrescences at the orifice of the uterus, with stinging and burning when urinating; ulcers on the internal surface of the vulva, with cramplike pain in the vulva and perinæum, when rising from a seat, extending up into the abdomen.

Trillium pendulum. Profuse exhausting leucorrhœa with atony, prolapsus, and chronic engorgement of the cervix; profuse yellowish leucorrhœa; fetid discharges from uterus and vagina.

Xanthoxylum fraxineum. Great increase of leucorrhœa during the time when menses should appear.

Zincum. Uterine ulcers, with bloody acrid discharge, the ulcer itself being destitute of feeling, but an excessively violent and obstinate pain in the brain sometimes accompanies this ulcer; stitching, biting, and pinching in the pudendum; incessant and violent fidgety feeling in the feet or lower extremities, with varicose veins; she must move her legs constantly; she crosses her legs one over the other (sepia), and has to bend forward to pass a little urine, although she feels as if the bladder would burst; extensive superficial moist excoriations of inner and upper parts of the thighs; consequences of masturbation, especially nervous exhaustion.

Characteristic symptoms:

Æsculus hip. Severe aching across sacro-iliac symphysis, with a feeling as if back would give way at that point, causing great fatigue when walking even a little way.

Alumina. Discharge transparent, mucous, profuse, running down to the heels in large quantities. Acrid, relieved by cold washes. Worse every other day.

Ambra gris. Leucorrhœa only at night. Bluish-white mucus. Stitches in vagina before discharge.

Ammon. mur. Leucorrhœa like white of egg after a pinching pain around navel; or brown, slimy, after every discharge of urine.

Antimon. crud. An acrid water flows from vagina, which causes a sensation of biting down along the thighs.

Arsenic. Leucorrhœa whilst standing and emitting flatulence. Leucorrhœa thick and yellow, corroding the parts which are touched by it.

Belladonna. Colic, the pains come suddenly and cease as suddenly as they came, with a feeling as though all the contents of the abdomen would issue through the genital organs.

Borax. White leucorrhœa, thick as paste. Sensation as if warm water was flowing down. Leucorrhœa just midway between the menstrual terms.

Calcarea carb. Menses always too profuse and too often. Feet and legs feel cold and damp as if she had on damp stockings.

Carbolic acid. Severe backache, dragging across the loins and through the pelvis. Foul, greenish, acrid discharge.

Causticum. Flow particularly at night.

Chamomilla. Yellow, watery, smarting leucorrhœa, especially after a meal.

China. Bloody leucorrhœa, generally before the menses, with pressing pains towards the groins and anus.

Cocculus. Leucorrhœa instead of the menses. Feeling of severe prostration, too weak to talk aloud.

Ferrum. Discharge like watery milk, smarting and corroding the parts when first appearing. Long pieces of mucus are discharged from the uterus. Anæmia; cold hands and feet.

Gelsemium. White leucorrhœa with fulness in uterine region, in nervous, excitable, hysterical females, old maids, and students.

Graphites. Very profuse leucorrhœa, often in gushes, with great weakness in small of back.

Helonias dioica. Soreness and weight in the womb with the sen-

sation as if it was a foreign body ("consciousness of a womb"). Soreness and tenderness of the breasts and nipples, especially during menses. Old people, atrophied, cancer, cachexia.

Hydrastis. Very tenacious yellow leucorrhœa, in long threads or pieces; often hanging from the os uteri. (Kali bichr.)

Iodum. Very acrid discharge, corroding even the thighs and the linen. Leucorrhœa aggravated at the menstrual period.

Kali bichr. Yellow, stiff, and ropy discharge, which may be drawn out in long strings (hydrastis). Fat, light-haired persons.

Kali carb. Yellowish leucorrhœa, with much itching and burning in vulva. **Menses** acrid, excoriating the thighs.

Kreasot. Leucorrhœa mild or acrid with great weakness of the legs. Discharge as well as menses inclined to be intermittent. Also discharge of foul, bloody ichor in cancer of uterus, with burning and swelling of the parts. Downward sharp stitches in vagina.

Lachesis. Climacteric period. Hot flushes with burning vertex-headache. Leucorrhœa copious, smarting, slimy, stiffening the linen, and staining it yellow.

Lilium. Bearing down in uterine region, as if everything was protruding, relieved by pressing with the hand at the vulva. Great sexual desire with throbbing in the parts. Menses flow only while patient keeps moving.

Lycopodium. Leucorrhœa attended by a cutting pain across the hypogastrium from right to left. Flatulency.

Magnesia mur. Discharge immediately after every stool. Leucorrhœa at intervals, followed immediately by a discharge of blood. Stool hard and crumbling as it escapes from the anus.

Manganese. All the bones are very tender and sensitive to touch.

Mercurius. Discharge as well as accompanying symptoms always worse at night. Discharge of flocks, pus, and mucus as large as hazelnuts. Syphilis.

Muriatic acid. Leucorrhœa with exceeding soreness of the anus, either from piles or from fissures.

Natr. carb. Putrid leucorrhœa, **ceasing after urination.**

Niccolum. Profuse watery leucorrhœa, **particularly after urination.**

Nux moschata. Patient always awakens with a very dry tongue. Intense sleepiness all day.

Nux vomica. Fetid leucorrhœa, staining the linen yellow. Menses too soon and too profuse.

Phosphorus. Leucorrhœa, drawing blisters. Phthisical habitus. Stitches in vagina running upwards; heat passing up the back.

Phosph. acid. Leucorrhœa after the menses.

Platina. Albuminous leucorrhœa, only in daytime. Great voluptuousness. Stool difficult from the glutinous nature of the excrements.

Sarsaparilla. Leucorrhœa on walking, particularly in women who have a sharp pain in the urethra at the close of urinating.

Sepia. Leucorrhœa with stitches in the neck of the uterus; much itching in the vagina. Bloody mucus. Discharge of green-red fluid during pregnancy. Sensation as if everything would fall out of the vagina, has to cross her legs to prevent it.

Stannum. Mostly mucous leucorrhœa with great loss of strength, the weakness seeming to centre in the chest.

Zincum. All symptoms disappear during the menstrual flow.

Zizea aurea. Chronic leucorrhœa, with irritation of the spine or brain.

Aggravation of leucorrhœal discharge: natr. carb., sepia, **after coition;** carbol. ac., sab., **after delivery;** cham., calc. carb., **after dinner;** magn. mur., **after severe exercise after stool** (with constipation); dros., *ferr.*, gels., puls., ruta, sab., zizea, **after suppression of menses;** *alum.*, calc. phos., graph., *lac. can.*, plat., sep., **at daytime only;** alum., *ambr. gris.*, *bov.*, calc. phos., *caust.*, graph., **at night only;** *lyc.*, **before full moon;** *borax* (midway), cocc., lach., trill., **between the menstrual periods;** calc. and helon. (with metrorrhagia), kreas., *lach.*, puls., sang., *sep.*, **during climaxis;** sang., **after climaxis;** sil., **when the baby nurses.**

Amelioration. After micturition: natr. carb.; **after cold washes:** alum., merc.; **after lying down:** kreas.; **after sitting:** kreas.

Uterine fluor albus: ammon. carb., aral., aur., bapt., *calc. carb.*, carbol. ac., *con.*, cimicif., cocc., eriger., *hydr.*, *iod.*, lyc., magn. mur., natr. mur., phyt., sep., sil., trill.

Vaginal fluor albus: ammon. carb., ant. crud., bapt., bar. carb., bov., calc. carb., canth., carbol. ac., carb. veg., caul., cham., cimicif., cocc., erig., graph., hydr., lyc., magn. mur., mez., sep., sil., stann., sulph. ac., tril.

Pruritus vulvæ: *calad.*, *collins.*, cubeb., hydr., natr. mur., nitr. ac., puls., sab.; **with itching eruption on inner labia:** sep.; **stitches in vagina:** ambr. gris.; **itching in vagina:** con., sep.; **prolapsus of vagina:** ferr.; **prolapsus of vagina and uterus:** merc., nux v.; **great sensitiveness of parts:** plat.; **relaxation of walls of vagina:** ham.; **ulceration and engorgement of vagina and cervix:** nux v.; **aversion to coitus:** natr. mur.; **desire to an embrace:** coff., cubeb., hydr., ign.

LICE DISEASE.

See Phthiriasis.

LICHEN.

Lichen agrius: calc., cic., con., dulc., fluor. ac., graph., lyc., nitr. ac., mur. ac., ran. bulb., *rhus*, sulph.

Lichen simplex: acon., ars., bry., cocc., dulc., nux jugl., phyt., puls., staph., sulph.

Lichen strophulus: caust., cic., cham., graph., merc., rhus, sulph.

Try likewise: agar., amm., carb. veg., phos. ac., stront.

LIENITIS.

Splenitis, and other affections of the spleen.

Acute lienitis: acon., aranea, arn., ars., asaf., bry., caps., chin., con., ign., iod., natr. carb., natr. mur., nux v., ranunculus bulb., sulph. **Chronic:** agar., chin., chin. sulph., natr. mur.

Adenia, leucocythæmia: bell., con., iod., lyc., merc., nitr. ac., phos., rhus, sulph.

Hypertrophy of spleen: agar., aran., ars., carb. veg., ceanothus,

chin., ferr., iod., lach., laur., natr. mur., ranunculus bulb., ruta, sulph., merc. iod.

Stitches in spleen: ceanoth., chin., chin. sulph., chel., con., berb., jugl. reg., puls., rut.

Spleen affections and chronic diarrhœa: anac., asaf., bry., chin., dulc., ign., puls., rhus, sulph. ac.

Aconite. When there is inflammatory fevers; splenetic stitches after undue exertion.

Agaricus mur. **Extensive hypertrophy of spleen**; deep contractive pain in region of spleen; dull pressure in spleen, when lying in bed on left side, diminished by turning to the right side; stitches under the short ribs on left side on inspiration, especially when sitting with a stooping chest.

Arnica. China being insufficient, especially for aching-stitching pains arresting breathing, or for the typhoid symptoms, with languor, listlessness, dulness of sense; the patient does not think herself very sick. Injuries of the spleen.

Arsenicum. Frequent bloody diarrhœic stools, with burning and great debility, or when the disease assumes an intermittent character; tensive pressive pain in spleen; induration and enlargement of spleen; drawing-stitching pain under left hypochondrium.

Asafœtida. Heat in spleen and intestines; very offensive stools.

Berberis vulg. Drawing tearing in left hypochondrium, with sensation, during respiration, as if something were torn loose; cramplike retraction in splenic region.

Capsicum. Spleen sensitive, swollen, especially after quinine.

Carbo veg. Pressing pinching in region of spleen; quick lightning-like stitches; abdomen bloated; scurvy; so weak can scarcely walk.

Ceanothus amer. Chronic splenitis, chronic swelling in left side under ribs, with considerable cutting pains there; worse in cold damp weather, feels always chilly.

China. **Enlarged spleen**; aching-stitching pains in spleen when walking slowly; pains extend in direction of long axis of spleen; oppression of chest; dropsy.

Cobalt. Sharp pain in splenic region, worse when respiring deeply.

Ferrum. Spleen large, after intermittents; shooting pain in left hypochondrium; cramplike sensation in splenic region; dropsy after intermittents or abuse of quinine.

Fluoric acid. Pressing pain in region of spleen and left arm; pinching in spleen; left leg goes to sleep easily, œdema.

Helonias. Pain in left side, as if in spleen, which feels as if distended, causing a dull ache.

Ignatia. Swelling and induration of spleen.

Iodum. Swelling of spleen after intermittent fevers.

Kali bichr. Stitches in region of spleen, worse by motion or pressure.

Kreasot. Constriction of hypochondria, cannot bear tight clothing; pressure in region of spleen, worse on pressure; sore pain during inhalation.

Mercur. biniod. Uncomplicated cases of hypertrophied spleen; heavy painful feeling in region of liver, spleen, and pancreas; tran-

sient drawing pain, followed by a lame sensation in left hypochondrium; left waist feels sore on bending.

Natrum carb. Stitches in left hypochondrium, worse after drinking very cold water.

Natrum mur. Stitches and pressure in region of spleen, which is swollen.

Natrum sulph. Pain in left hypochondriac region or above on last ribs, also with cough and purulent sputa; stitches in left hypochondrium while walking in the open air; **leucæmia**.

Nitric acid. Spleen large after yellow fever.

Nux moschata. Enlarged spleen, loose bowels; stitches in spleen, must bend double; abdomen enormously distended; dropsy.

Nux vom. Pressure in hypochondria; abdominal plethora.

Psorinum. Stinging sharp pain in region of liver and spleen; stitches in spleen, better when standing, worse when moving, and continuing when again at rest; short-breathed; dropsy.

Ranunculus bulb. Sensation of soreness in the hypochondria, especially to the touch; pulsation in left hypochondrium; abdomen feels sore and bruised.

Rhododendron. Stitches in spleen when walking fast; tension when stooping.

Ruta grav. Painful swelling of spleen.

Sanguinaria. Violent stitches in splenetic region; pain in left hypochondrium, worse when coughing, better from pressure and when lying on left side; alternate diarrhœa and constipation.

Secale cor. Burning in spleen; thrombosis of abdominal vessels.

Sulphur. Stitches in spleen worse when taking a deep inspiration and when walking; stitches in left side of abdomen, when coughing.

Sulph. acid. Spleen enlarged, hard, and painful, when coughing; diarrhœa with great debility; hæmorrhage of black blood from all outlets of the body.

Veratrum alb. Spleen swollen, intermittents.

LIPOMA.

See Tumors.

LITHIASIS.

Ailments by gravel or stone may be relieved by: asparagus, calc. carb., *calc. urin.*, cann., coccus cacti, ipomeanil (Jeanes), *lyc.*, natr. mur., nitr. ac., nux v., petr., phos., puls., *sarsap.*, sep., sil., sulph., tab., *uva ursi*, thuj., zinc.

LOCKJAW.

Trismus: acon., angust., camph., hyos., ign., lach., laur., merc., mosch., nux v., plat., plumb., phosph., sil., veratr. Compare Tetanus.

LOVE, UNHAPPY, Ill effects of.

Generally removed by: 1, aur., hyosc., ign., phos. ac., staph.; 2, lach., puls., sulph.

Melancholy, weeping, religious mania: aur., plat., puls., sulph.
Jealousy: hyos., lach., nux v.
Grief: ign., phos. ac., staph.
Hectic fever: phos. ac., staph., or puls.

LUMBAGO.

Principal remedies: acon., bry., cimicif., nux v., oxal. ac., puls., rhus tox., sulph., staph., tart. emet. See Rheumatism, Pains in the Small of the Back, and Pains in the Back.

LUPUS ERYTHEMATODES.

See Seborrhœa.

LUPUS EXEDENS.

Ulcus rodens: ars., aur., bell., cic., hep., hydrocotyle, hydrast., kali bichr., merc., nitr. ac., sil., staph., sulph., uranium, thuj. **Epithelioma of lip**: apis, ars., bell., clem., caust., con., sil., sulph. **Chimney-sweeper's cancer**: ars., carb. an. and veg., clem., lach., rhus, sec., thuj.

LUPUS EXFOLIATICUS.

Hypertrophicus, Non-exedens. Ars., aur., bar., calotropis, carb. an. and veg., cic., con., graph., kali bichr., kali iod., hydrocot., lyc., merc., nitr. ac., phos., sep., sil., sulph., thuj.

LYMPHOMA.

On neck with hectic fever: graph., phos.; with holes as in a sieve: ars.

MAGNESIA, Ill effects of.

The principal antidotes of this medicine when given in too large quantities, are: ars., cham., coff., coloc., n. vom., puls., rhab.

Arsenicum. For violent burning pains, worse at night and compelling one to leave the bed.

Chamomilla. Violent colic, with or without diarrhœa.

Coffea. Sleeplessness and nervous excitement.

Colocynth. Excessive spasmodic pains, constipation, or slow stool.

Nux vomica. Obstinate constipation, or constipation with colic. Colocynth having proved ineffectual.

Pulsatilla. Spasmodic colic with leucorrhœa, or watery diarrhœa with colic, after rhubarb had been tried without effect.

Rhubarb. Watery sour diarrhœa, with colic and tenesmus.

MALACIA.

Desire for strange or exceptional things.

a. Desire for **beer**: acon., caust., coccul., merc., natr., n. vom., petrol., puls., sulph. For **brandy**: ars., china, hepar., n. vom., opi., selen., sepia, sulph. **Wine**: acon., bry., calc., cicut., hepar., laches., sepia, staph., sulph. **Spirits** generally: hepar, puls., sulph., sulph. ac. **Refreshing** things: alumina, caust., coccul., phos., phos. ac., puls., rhab., sabin., valer. **Coffee**: angust., ars., aur., bryon., carb. v., con. **Milk**: ars., bovist., merc., rhus, sabad., silic., staph.

b. **Fat**: n. vom., nitr. ac. **Herrings**: nitr. ac., veratr. **Smoked** things: caust. **Meat**: helleb., magnes. carb., sulph. **Vegetables**: alum., magnes. c. **Oysters**: laches. **Cucumbers**: ant., veratr. **Sour-krout**: carb. an., cham. **Flour**: sabad. **Warm** food: cycl., ferr., lyc. **Bread**: ars., bell., natr., natr. m., puls. **Liquids**: bry., ferr., merc., staph., sulph. **Indigestible things**: alumina.

c. **Bitter** things: dig., natr. m. **Salt** things: carb. v., caust., coni., mephit., veratr. **Sour** things: ant., arn., ars., bor., bryon., cham., hepar, ignat., kali, phos., puls., sepia, squill., stram., sulph., veratr. **Sweets, dainties**: amm., baryt., china, ipecac., kali, lycop., magnes. m., natr., rhab., rhus, sabad., sulph. **Juicy** things: phos. ac. **Fruit**: alum., ignat., magnes. c., sulph. ac., veratr.

d. Desire for **clay**, chalk, lime: nitr. ac., n. vom. For **charcoal**: cicut., con.

Compare Gastric Derangement, Weak Stomach, etc.

MAMMÆ AND NIPPLES.

Nipples tender and painful during pregnancy: graph., lyc., petrol., puls., sep., sil., sulph.

Sore and bleeding nipples during nursing.

Agaricus. Nipples itch and burn, look red; chilblains.

Arnica. In first days of nursing nipples feel sore and bruised.

Calc. carb. Ulcer appears on nipple, discharging pus.

Castor equorum. In neglected cases, where the nipple nearly rotted off, it only hangs as it were by small strings.

Chamomilla. Nipples inflamed and tender, can hardly endure the pain of nursing.

Crot. tigl. Nipple very sore to touch; excruciating pain running from nipple through to scapula of same side when child nurses.

Graphites. Soreness of nipples, with small corrosive blisters or ulcers, oozing a limpid serum, or a thick glutinous fluid, which forms a crust that is removed by nursing, when the same formation again occurs, and so on. Disposition to fissures and cracks.

Hamamelis. Sore nipples, where arnica fails.

Lycopodium. Nipples sore, fissured, and covered with scurf; the child draws so much blood from the nipples that when it vomits it seems to be vomiting blood.

Mercurius. Nipple very raw and sore; sensitive gums, sore teeth, enlarged cervical glands, and other mercurial symptoms.

Phosphorus. Nipples hot and sore; goneness in stomach; much heat in lower part of back across the renal regions.

Phytolacca. Nipples sore and fissured, with intense suffering on putting child to breast; pain seems to start from nipple and radiates over whole body.

Pulsatilla. Mother weeps as often as she has to nurse; the pain extends into chest, up into the neck, down the back, changes from place to place.

Sepia. Nipples crack very much across the crown in various places, cracks very deep and sore.

Silicea. Nipples ulcerate very easily, are sore and tender; pain in small of back while child nurses.

Sulphur. After nursing the nipple smarts and burns, it chaps badly about the base and bleeds.

MASTITIS.

Inflammation of the breasts.

Aconite. Chill in dry cold air the cause; synochal fever; fear, restlessness, anxiety.

Apis mel. Erysipelatous inflammation of mammæ, burning, stinging, swelling, hardness, even suppuration.

Belladonna. Breasts feel heavy; red streaks running like radii from a central point, accompanied by pulsating pains, heavy headache, constipation, and scanty urine.

Bryonia. Stony heaviness in the breasts, hot, hard, painful, but not very red; severe stitching pains in breast; feels sick on first sitting up in bed or in a chair, and still more sick on standing up.

Carbo anim. Darting in mammæ, arresting breathing, and aggravated by pressure, can scarcely tolerate the application of child to breast, it takes the breath away to apply it.

Cactus grand. Scrofulous subjects, with great sensibility to cold air; inflammation and suppuration of the breast, with sense of fulness in chest.

Chamomilla. Indurations in mammary gland, with tearing-drawing pains.

Croton tigl. When nursing, a very severe drawing pain runs directly from mammæ through to the back.

Graphites. Many old cicatrices from former inflammations nearly prevent the milk from flowing; it causes the milk to flow easily and wards off abscess.

Hepar. Suppuration seems nearly inevitable.

Kali carb. Tearing-stitching pains on the flow of milk.

Lachesis. Breast has a bluish or purplish appearance; lancinating pains in mammæ and down the arm; chill at night, and hot flashes by day.

Mercurius. Hard swelling of the breast, with sore and raw feeling; milk is poor, and babe refuses the breast; transient chills or throbbing indicate beginning of suppuration, or abscesses have already formed.

Phosphorus. Phlegmonous inflammation, breasts swollen; red in spots or streaks; hard knots in different places, with fistulous openings, with burning-stinging pain and watery offensive discharge; hectic fever and nightsweats.

Phytolacca. **Hardness apparent from the start, caked breast, gathered breast,** with large, fistulous, gaping, and angry ulcers, discharging a watery fetid pus; nipples and mammæ sensitive, even after suppuration has taken place.

Silicea. Fistulous openings, with callous edges, discharge thin and watery, or thick and offensive.

Sulphur. Inflammation running in radii from nipple; profuse suppuration, with chilliness in the forenoon, and heat afternoon; old ulcerations; breasts feel hot; nightsweats, flushes of heat, weak and faint spells, irresistible hunger towards noon.

Veratrum vir. Mastitis, with great arterial and nervous excitement.

Indurations and lumps of the breasts (caked breasts): carb. an., cistus, clem., con., graph., lyc., merc, nitr. ac., ol. jec., phos., *phytol.*, puls., sep., sil., sulph. From **trauma**: arn., carb. a., con., ham.

Sensation of extension in breast: merc., n. vom., sec., sep.

Coldness of breasts: cocc., dig., rhus, blennorrhin.

Cancer of breast: apis, ars., *asterias rubens*, bell., *carb. an.*, clem., con., chimaph., graph., hep., *hydrast.*, kreas., *lapis albus*, oxal., nitr. ac., phyt., psor., sep., sil., sulph., thuj.

Atrophy of breast: con., iod., nitr. ac., sars.

Neuralgia mammæ, irritable breast: bell., calc., cham., con., hydr., lyc., *murex*, phos., phyt.

MANIA.

Gay, wanton mania: acon., bell., croc., cupr., hyos., lach., lyc., natr. carb., natr. mur., n. mos., op., phos., phos. ac., plat, stram., ver.

Kryptomania, mania sine delirio: agar., anac., ars., bell., chin., cupr., hep., hyos., lach., merc., n. vom, op., stram.

Kleptomania, propensity to steal: ars., bry., calc., lyc., n. vom., *puls.*, sep., *sulph.*

Phonomania, irresistible desire to murder: agar., anac., ars., bell., chin., cupr., hep., lach., merc., n. vom., op., stram.

Pyromania, propensity to commit arson: acon., amm. mur., bell., *puls.*, stram.

Satyriasis and Nymphomania. For the former: *agnus*, *canth.*, hyos., majoran, merc., n. vom., phos., stram., sulph., ver. For the latter: bell., *canth.*, chin., hyos., merc, natr. mur., n. vom., phos., *plat.*, puls., stram., sulph., ver., zinc.

Mania de grandeur: alum., arn., chin., cupr., ferr., hyos., ipec., lach., lyc., paris quad., *plat.*, phos., sec., stram., *ver. alb.*

Alumina. Forced idea of murder; seeing blood on the knife she has horrid ideas to kill herself; consciousness of his personal identity confused.

Agaricus. Fearless frenzy, with intoxication, accompanied by bold vindictive designs; menacing, mischievous rage, directing it even against herself, with great strength; shy mania; excess of fancy, ecstasy, prophecy, makes verses; very marked choreic twitchings; extraordinary heaviness and languor in the lower extremities, pain all along the spine, which in several spots is tender to touch; cyanosis; breath, flatus, and stool fetid (sclerosis of the hemispheres of the brain).

Anacardium. A great deal of foolish talk and foolish imaginations; loss of confidence in himself, which makes him irritable and quarrelsome; acts stupidly and childish, laughs when he ought to be serious, and *vice versa;* sensation as if he had two opposite wills acting against each other.

Antim. crud. Anxious reflections about himself, his present and future fate, disposition to **shoot** himself in the night; continued state of exalted love, and ecstatic longing for some ideal female; more in the fresh air than in the room. Satyriasis.

Apis mel. **Nymphomania**; apathy depending on or alternating with sore throat, indigestion, or bladder affections; all her ideas turn around jealousy; very talkative, sometimes smutty talk, dry skin, no sweat.

Argent. nitr. A crowd of impulses to act, to be busy without any distinct purpose; constant state of unrest; discontent with his conduct; errors as to time and velocity of gait; headache deep in the substance of the brain, with low spirits, followed by apathy, imbecility, weakness, even unto paralysis (carbo-nitrogenous constitution).

Arsenicum. Fits of anguish of the most violent kind, constant idea to murder somebody, especially at night; dread of solitude; dread of phantoms, which appear to trouble him day and night; excessive sensitiveness; **religious mania**, with restlessness.

Aurum. **Speaks continually in questions**; hasty speech, with red face; quarrelsome; **religious dementia**, with crying and weeping.

Baryta carb. Perfect irresoluteness; all self-confidence has disappeared; angry on account of trifles, when he may even commit crimes; sudden, excessive, but transient burst of anger.

Belladonna. Derangement of the will faculty; amorous mania, with sexual excitement; senseless talk, with staring protruding eyes; merry craziness; gives offence without any cause; wants to touch every one and everything; foolish gesticulations; irritable, curses horribly, wants to strike and bite; wants to **drown** himself, or that somebody else should kill him; despondency and indifference.

Bovista. Sensation as if the head was enormously increased in size; great irritability; everything affects him unpleasantly; awkward, lets everything drop; tired of life in the morning, pleasant in the evening.

Camphor. **Mania to dispute**; acts and talks too hastily; feels insulted about everything; oversensitiveness; food has a strong taste; all objects appear bright and shining; amorous desires, with weakness of the sexual organs.

Cann. ind. Exaltation of spirits, with great gayety and disposi-

tion to laugh at the merest trifle, is full of fun and mischief; excessive loquacity; pleasant hallucination of sight and hearing; a perfect horror of darkness; constant fear to become insane.

Cantharides. Great restlessness, obliging him to move constantly; uneasiness day and night, with hot head; strange ideas crowd on him against his will; noisy, insolent, and contradicting; unbounded frantic sexual desire.

Cicuta vir. Crazy delirium; funny gesticulations, with redness of face and heat of body; confounds things of the present with those of the past; is afraid of society, and wants to be alone. Epilepsy.

Crocus. **Hysteria**; excessive mirth and cheerfulness alternating with melancholy, childish follies; pleasant dementia, with paleness and headache; immoderate laughter.

Cuprum. Mania characterized by fear, he tries to escape; incoherent ideas, imagines most foolish things and laughs over it; frequent attacks of rage, tries to bite; looks wild; every attack terminates with sweat.

Euphorbium. Temporary attacks of craziness, insists upon saying his prayers at the tail of his horse; knows his freaks and wants to be by himself and in silence.

Hepar. Repulsive mood; feels as if he could murder one with pleasure; delirious mutterings, with burning heat of the body; frightful visions of fire and of deaf persons. **Hepatic troubles.**

Hyosc. Indomitable rage, wants to kill somebody or himself; horrid anguish; complains of being poisoned; thinks he will be bit by animals and wants to drown himself; fantastic craziness; converses with people who are not present; looks at men as hogs; considers the stove a tree and wants to climb up; loves smutty talk; wants to go naked (hyperæsthesia of the skin). Erotomania; very little rush of blood to the head; restless sleep; dizziness; muscular twitchings; dry mouth and dilated pupils.

Lachesis. Malice; thinks only of mischief; undertakes many things, perseveres in nothing; complains of trifles; exalted mood, with increase of well feeling; morbid talkativeness in chosen language, but jumping from one subject to another; haughtiness and mistrust of those around him.

Lycop. Disputes with absent persons, scolds and strikes at them; vehement rage against others or against himself; distrustful, suspicious, inclining to find fault; **dyspeptic mania**, old hepatic congestions, excess of lithic acid gravel.

Mercur. Great restlessness, as if he had committed a great crime; has no desire for food, although he relishes it when commencing to eat; considers everybody his enemy; ideas constantly crowd upon his mind, one constantly chasing the other away; great inclination when walking to take people by the nose; weakness of memory and of intellect; dull and stupid feeling in the head; complains that his head will burst.

Moschus. **Hysteria**; violent scolding, which cannot be appeased until her mouth is dry; lips blue, eyes staring, and the face pale as a corpse; faints away; furious rage, knocks something to pieces, after which she feels better; at times sits idle, and then runs about restlessly and quarrels with everybody.

Natr. mur. **Taciturnity**; offended at every word; avoids company; hates persons because they have offended him; **spleen.**

Nitr. acid. Irritable disposition; headstrong; trembling while quarrelling; fits of rage, with curses and maledictions; inveterate ill-will, unmoved by apologies.

Nux vom. Quarrelsomeness increasing into violence; obstinate, hasty, will not answer; everybody is disagreeable to him; slow train of ideas; chooses expressions which are not suitable; mental derangement from mortification, excessive study, drunkenness, suppressed hæmorrhoids.

Opium. Furious mania, with strange fancies and distortion of face; alternation of rage and fear, followed by crying; frightful visions, as in delirium tremens.

Paris quad. Loquacious vivacity; jumping, with a good deal of self-complacency, from one object to another, merely for the sake of talking; indisposition to any mental labor.

Petroleum. Brain feels as if wrapped in a fog; cannot bear the noise of people; sad and discouraged.

Platina. **Nymphomania**; hysteria, with great lowness of spirits; nervous weakness and vascular excitement; imagines that everything around her is small, and everybody around her inferior in body and mind; involuntary disposition to whistle and sing; canine hunger, and eats greedily.

Sabadilla. Cheerful disposition, which is not natural to him; imagines all sorts of strange things about his body; is absorbed in revery the whole day; mind excited, almost strained, with fanciful notions and the body cold.

Sec. corn. Excessive sadness, which gradually changes to imbecile cheerfulness; talks and acts foolishly; rage, followed by continuous deep sleep.

Selenium. **Complaints incident to old age**, particularly at the critical age; full of melancholy, with profuse micturition; dread of society; exhaustion even from light labor; rage and cruelty in his dreams, as if he were a hyena or a wild beast.

Stram. Loquacious delirium, with strange ideas; imbecility; talks with absent persons; behaves himself nasty and unclean; frightful fancies, all his features show fright and horror; religious mania, with pious looks.

Tobacco. Cheerful and merry mania; sings the whole day; talks nonsense; becomes quite stupid, loses his senses; præcordial anguish, with faintness.

Verat. alb. **Mania de grandeur**; alternation of laughing and moaning; attempts a great many things, but accomplishes nothing; only conscious of himself as in a dream; rage, with great heat of the body; eats his own fæces. Suicidal tendency from religious despair.

Verbascum. Excessive mirthfulness; lascivious fancies; ideas crowd upon him; indisposition to mental or bodily work; liable to neuralgia.

MARASMUS INFANTUM.

See Atrophy of Children.

MARASMUS SENILIS.

Baryt., con., op., phos., sec.

MASTODYNIA.

Neuralgia of the mammæ: arg., calad., calc., canth., cimicif., con., kali c., murex, nitric ac., rhus, tab.

MEASLES, MORBILLI.

Principal remedies: 1, acon., gels., puls.; 2, bell., bry., chin., phos., sulph., verat. vir.

To facilitate the eruption, and to abbreviate the precursory stage, give: *acon.*, *gels.*, *puls.*, or verat. vir.; or even coffea, should the patient be very restless, sleepless, beside themselves, or toss about.

PHOTOPHOBIA is frequently relieved by bell. if acon. and puls. should not be sufficient; also phos., sulph.

The COUGH sometimes requires a dose of coff., hep., or *sticta*, after acon.; real pulmonary catarrh, or inflammation of the chest, sometimes requires bry.

If the eruption should RECEDE, give: 1, bry., cupr., phos., puls.; or 2, ars., bell., caust., hell., sulph.

The CEREBRAL symptoms require: 1, bell., gels., stram.; or 2, ars., cupr., hell., puls., verat. vir.

The PULMONARY symptoms: bry., phos., sulph.

TYPHOID PUTRID symptoms: 1, phos., puls., sulph.; 2, ars., bapt., carb. v., mur. ac., phos. ac., sulph. ac.

For the SEQUELÆ of measles, give: bry., carb. v., cham., chin., dros., dulc., euphr., hyosc., ign., n. mosch., rhus, sep., stram., sulph.

The CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS, such as cough, hoarseness, sore throat, etc., require: bry., carb. v., cham., con., dros., dulc., hyosc., ign., n. vom., sep., stict., sulph.; for dry and hollow cough: ailanthus, cham., ign., n. vom., stict.; for spasmodic: 1, bell., cin., hyosc.; 2, carb. v., dros.; 3, canth., cupr., dig., ipec., rum., sang.; for dry short cough: coff.; for tough, gluey mucous cough and nightsweat: kali bichr.

The MUCOUS DIARRHŒIC stools require: chin., merc., puls., sulph.

OTITIS AND OTORRHŒA: 1, puls.; 2, carb. v.; 3, cact., colch., lyc., men., merc., nitr. ac., sulph.

Particular indications:

Aconite. At the beginning: full, quick pulse; dry, hot, burning skin; fever; restlessness; catarrhal irritation, from the eyes down into the bronchial tubes; nosebleed, dry, hacking, even croupy cough; stitch pains in the chest; restless sleep, with jerking and starting; grating on teeth; moaning and groaning, or sleeplessness, with great agitation and anxiety; pain in stomach and bowels, with vomiting and diarrhœa.

Antimon crud. Gastric derangement; white-coated tongue; pain in ears.

Apis. Confluent eruption and **œdematous** swelling of the skin; greatly inflamed eyes; croupy cough; violent cough, similar to whooping-cough; catarrh of the bowels, with diarrhœa; prostration, muttering, and diarrhœa.

Arsenicum. **Black measles**, or retrocession of the eruption; sallow complexion, with blue or greenish-brown stripes; crusts around the mouth; bloated face, pale and red; burning-beating pains in the eyes, with photophobia; typhoid symptoms; vomiting; diarrhœa; great sinking of strength; all worse about midnight.

Belladonna. At the commencement: heat, with moisture in the skin; quick but soft pulse; constant drowsy sleep, or drowsiness, with inability to go to sleep; congestion to head; injected eyes; thick white-coated tongue; sore throat, with difficult deglutition; hoarseness and dry cough, which fatigues the chest, with oppression and suffocative fits; convulsive twitching of the limbs; convulsions; violent thirst.

Bryonia. Slowly forthcoming eruption, which remains pale; inflammatory affections of the chest; dry painful cough; rheumatic pains in limbs; constipation. Retrocession of eruption, with prostration and fever.

Camphora. In those dangerous cases where the face grows pale and the skin cold, assuming a bluish-purple color, with utter prostration and spasmodic stiffness of the body; also in sequelæ, especially painful and difficult micturition.

Carbo veg. Persistent hoarseness after measles.

Cuprum. Repercussion of eruption, with convulsions, vomiting and gagging; pale face and twitching of limbs.

Drosera. Cough, with drawing together of the epigastrium, similar to whooping-cough; cough, as a sequela of measles in paroxysms, worse in the afternoon and evening; sometimes attended with bloody and purulent expectoration.

Dulcamara. Retrocession of eruption, from exposure to damp cold air.

Euphrasia. Streaming of hot burning tears from eyes, with great photophobia; profuse running from nose without burning; cough only during the day.

Gelsemium. **Eruptive stage**: chilliness; watery discharge from nose; hoarseness, with feeling of soreness in throat and chest; rawness of chest, with cough; **retroceding measles**, with livid spots; dulness of brain; abdominal and thoracic congestion; fever heat, with drowsiness.

Hepar. Croupy cough, with rattling in chest, but without expectoration; worse mornings.

Ipecacuanha. **Tardy appearance** of eruption, with oppression of chest, tickling cough, and vomiting; short hurried breathing.

Kali bichrom. Flowing of water from the eyes, with burning when opening them; pustules on the cornea; stitches in the left ear, extending into neck and head; watery discharges from the nose, with great sensitiveness and ulceration of the nostrils; loud rattling cough, with stringy expectoration.

Mercurius. The glands of the throat are much swollen, with difficulty of swallowing; slimy stools, streaked with blood.

Phosphorus. Violent and very exhausting cough; dry cough, with desire to vomit or vomiting; **typhoid** symptoms, with loss of consciousness; watery diarrhœa; tongue coated with dirty thick mucus; **black lips**; debility; typhoid bronchitis.

Pulsatilla. Conjunctivitis, with photophobia and lachrymation;

inflammation of the inner and outer ear, with or without discharge; yellowish, slightly acrid discharge from nose; high fever, without thirst; loose rattling cough, with expectoration of thick yellow mucus; nightly diarrhœa preceded by rumbling in bowels; nightly aggravations; chronic loose cough after measles.

Sticta pulmonaria. **Incessant dry and spasmodic cough,** worse in the evening and during the night, with oppression of the chest, and a feeling as if a hard mass were collecting in the lungs; feeling of fulness and heavy pressure at the root of the nose, with tingling; conjunctivitis, with profuse, but mild discharge; sleeplessness.

Stramonium. Sometimes before the outbreak of the eruption, frightful visions, like those of delirium tremens, at which he is startled, and from which he tries to hide; spasmodic affection of œsophagus, hindering swallowing.

Sulphur. Either during the first stage when the eruption makes a tardy progress, or for after-complaints, such as chronic coughs, originating in remnants of partial pneumonia; chronic diarrhœa; hardness of hearing; chronic discharge from ears.

Veratrum alb. Pale livid color and tardy appearance of the eruption; hæmorrhages, without amelioration; burning heat, with alternate cold extremities; very frequent, weak, intermittent pulse; delirium, restlessness; drowsiness; apathy.

MELANCHOLIA.

Principal remedies: 1, *aur.*, *ign.*, *staph.*; 2, ailanthus, ars., bell., calc., caust., cimicif., con., graph., hell., helon., hyosc., iris, kali brom., kali carb., lil., lithium, lyc., merc., naja, natr. mur., nux v., petr., senecio, sil., stann., stram., ver., zinc.; 3, alum., arg. nitr., brom., cann. ind., chelid., croc., dig., evonymus, gels., hydroph., iod., kreas., mancinella, thuja, zizea.

Abrotanum. Great anxiety and depression, gloomy and desponding (ex abdomine); ill-natured, irritable, and peevish, **feels like she would do something cruel; no humanity;** easily fatigued by conversation or mental effort; indolence and aversion to physical exercise; head weak, can hardly hold it up; face wrinkled, old, pale.

Ailanthus. Low spirited, continued sighing, restlessness, confusion of ideas; electrical thrill starting from the brain, running to the extremities; **perfect indifference to what might happen.**

Alumina. Intolerable ennui, time passes too slowly; depressed and lachrymose; sad thoughts in the morning, feels joyless and comfortless in the morning on waking; trifling things appear insurmountable; dread of death, with thoughts of suicide; **seeing blood on a knife, she has ideas of killing herself, though she abhors the thought;** no desire to do anything, especially something serious.

Ambra grisea. Melancholy, sits for days weeping, with great weakness, loss of muscular power and pain in small of back; constipation, sadness; sleeplessness after business embarrassment; the presence of other people makes her feel worse.

Anacardium orient. Everything appears as in a dream; excessive forgetfulness, even of recent events; fixed idea that mind and body are separated, that strange forms accompany him; a slight

offence makes him very angry, curses and swears, breaks out in personal violence; **want of moral feeling**, depravity, ungodliness; inhumanity, hardness of heart; melancholia after childbed.

Arsenicum. Anguish, with excessive restlessness and jactitation, especially at night; disposition to weep; excessive fear of death; fixed ideas that he can never be happy again, with attempt to suicide; **gloomy disposition of mind, with religious apprehensions**; scruples of having offended everybody, and could not be happy any more; sensation as if warm air was streaming up the spine into the head; burning neuralgia, with agony and great restlessness; cadaverous look; a mingling of irritation and of depression; anxiety drives him from one place to another, has no rest in bed, must get up and walk about.

Aurum. Great longing for death, with lowness of spirits on account of mortified honor; discontent with himself and his actions; thinks himself unsuited to this world; weeps in the evening and wishes to die; extreme anxiousness, with spasmodic constriction in the abdomen; rush of blood to the head, roaring in the ears, motes and sparks before the eyes. **Hepatic disorders, syphilo-mercurialismus, spasmodic asthma, puerperal melancholia.**

Belladonna. Disgust of life, particularly in the open air, with inclination to drown himself; erotism; restlessness, which drives him out of bed and from place to place (wants to go home); tendency to start easily, with mistrust and fearfulness; solicitude about his bodily and eternal welfare; cerebral congestion of the hemispheres, cerebellum, and medulla oblongata.

Bromine. Great despondency, looks constantly in one direction without saying anything; much pain in left hypogastric and iliac region, especially before menses; fulness in head and chest.

Calcarea. Malnutrition, faulty assimilation; flabbiness of muscles; loathing of work, with heaviness of the feet; unbearable dread of solitude; dread of being thrown into misery, of losing his reason and his health; though looking strong, the most trifling occurrence fatigues him; anxious, shuddering, and awe as soon as the evening comes near, and as often as the patient falls asleep the same disagreeable feelings arouse him.

Cannabis ind. Nervous depression and distressing fear of an imaginary character, amounting almost to illusions and hallucinations from overworking a delicate, nervous organization; exaggeration of all perceptions and conceptions, aphrodisia, tendency to catalepsy.

Causticum. Gloomy and sorrowful, with weeping on the slightest provocation; constant thoughts of death, with tormenting inquietude; fear of the future; looks at the dark side of everything, especially during menstruation; deep yellow complexion; sour sweat; menses only during the day, none at night; chorea from impairment of the vegetative system.

Cimicifuga. Deep melancholy, with sleeplessness; a heavy black cloud has settled over her, so that all is darkness and confusion, while at the same time it weighs like lead upon her heart; perfect indifference; taciturnity; takes no interest in household affairs; sighs and moans and suspicious of everybody; brain feels too large for the cranium, a pressing from within outwards; sensation of enlargement of the eyeballs, which feel as if they would be pressed out

of the orbits; foul breath; faintness and goneness in the epigastrium; prolapsus uteri; nervous exhaustion from the least exertion; chorea, **puerperal melancholia.**

Cocculus. Great sorrowfulness, with constant inclination to sit in a corner buried in thought, and to take no notice of anything about him; discontented with himself and still easily offended; great anxiousness as if he had committed a crime; confused feeling in the head, especially after eating and drinking; vertigo, with flushed hot head and face; seasickness; uterine spasms and dysmenorrhœa; excessive prostration, as if it were impossible to make any exertion.

Colchicum. Arthritic melancholia with suicidal thoughts; peevish and dissatisfied; want of memory.

Colocynthis. **Absence of religious sentiments**; apathy with lassitude, cannot bear the society of persons he is intimate with; laconic mode of expression; no disposition to talk; dissatisfied with everything; consequences from indignation and internal gnawing grief over his imaginary or real troubles.

Conium. **The great inhibitory remedy of the sexual passions**; excessive nervous prostration, with vertigo when lying down, and when turning over in bed; great concern about little things, and becomes easily excited; dreads being alone, and still avoids society; præcordial anguish; superstitious and full of fear, with frequent thoughts of death; loss of memory.

Graphites. **Herpetic constitution.** Lowness of spirits and propensity to feel himself unhappy; anxiety during sedentary occupation, she cannot sit still; anguish, with headache, vertigo, and loss of cheerfulness; venous persons, with disposition to obesity.

Helonias. Mind exceedingly dull and inactive; desires solitude; irritable, faultfinding, cannot bear the least contradiction, all conversation is unpleasant; pressure from within upwards to the vertex, aggravated by looking steadily at any fixed point; **atonic condition of the sexual organs.**

Helleborus. Quiet, placid melancholy, with sighing, moaning, and dread of dying; feels unhappy in presence of cheerful faces; anxiousness about the heart, which prevents him from resting anywhere; ameliorated by vomiting; slow comprehension; obstinate silence; homesickness. **Repercussion of exanthemata.**

Hepar. The patient is impelled by unaccountable attacks of internal anguish, which sometimes come on quite suddenly, to attempt suicide (alumina); chronic abdominal affections; excessive nervousness from abuse of mercury; dejected, sad, fearful; repulsive mood and desire to be left alone.

Hyosc. **Nervous irritabillty without hyperæmia**; melancholy, with despair and propensity to drown himself; jealousy, with attempt to murder; suicidal tendency from horrid anguish of being poisoned or bitten by animals; constant absurd talking or muttering to himself; perfect loss of all shame, wants to go naked; **syphilophobia.**

Ignatia. **Tears wept inwardly,** the pain and penalty of unrequited love; desires solitude so that he may still more nourish his inward grief; great anxiousness at night or when awaking in the morning, with taciturnity; aversion to every amusement; **hysteria**; **emotional hyperæsthesia** ending in depression and torpor; sexual desire with impotence; menses scanty, black, and of a putrid odor.

Indigo. Patient feels very gloomy, taciturn, timid, is tired of life, spends his nights crying; epileptic convulsions; **flushes of heat from abdomen to head**; sensation as if the head was tightly bandaged around forehead; the epileptic fit always commencing with dizziness; undulating sensation through the whole head from behind forward.

Iris vers. Biliousness, despondency, low-spirited, easily vexed; confusion of mind with mental depression.

Iodum. Melancholy mood, must keep in motion day and night, brain felt as if it were stirred up, felt as if going crazy; shunning and fear when any one comes near, particularly the physician; excessive excitability and sensitiveness; apprehends an accident from every trifle.

Kali brom. Profound melancholic depression with religious delusions and a feeling of moral deficiency; frequent shedding of tears, low-spirited, and childish, giving way to her feelings; profound indifference and almost disgust for life.

Kali carb. Alternating mood, at one time good and quiet, at another excited and angry at trifles; constantly in antagonism with herself, frequently hopeful, frequently despondent; frets about everything, peevish, impatient, contented with nothing.

Kali hydroiod. Very great irritability and unwonted harshness of demeanor; his children, to whom he is devotedly attached, become burdensome to him; very passionate and spiteful temper; inclined to sadness and weeping, with constant apprehension of impending evil.

Lachesis. Quiet sorrowful lowness of spirits relieved by sighing; repugnance to society and dislike to talk; solicitude about the future, with disgust of life; **inclination to doubt everything**; mistrusts and misconstrues everything in the worst way; indolence, with aversion to every kind of labor and motion; **insane jealousy.**

Leptandra. **Hepatic derangement.** Languid tired feeling, with great prostration; gloomy, desponding, drowsy; physically and mentally depressed.

Lilium tig. Indecision of character, and depends entirely upon others; dislikes being alone, but has no dread of being so; **opposite mental states**, feels nervous, irritable, scolding, and still in a pleasant humor; constant inclination to weep; has to keep very busy to repress sexual desires; great bearing down in pelvic regions, as if everything from the chest down would fall out; the heart feels as if it were full of blood, with depression of spirits, and apprehension of impending evil; blurred vision.

Lithium carb. Disposition to weep about his lonesome condition; difficulty in remembering names; sensation of entire helplessness, especially at night.

Lobelia inf. Fear of death from difficulty of respiration; restless sleep, with anxious and sad dreams; excessive weakness of the stomach, extending into the chest, with oppression of chest; sudden shocks through the head.

Lycopodium. **Want of self-confidence**; fear of phantoms in the evening, with anguish; pusillanimous, nervous, irritable and peevish; seeks disputes; which is followed by supreme indifference; hypochondriasis.

Mercur. Inexpressible pain of soul and body, anxious restlessness, as if some evil impended, worse at night, with præcordial anguish; sweat of the hands and heat of the face; disgusted with

himself, has not enough courage to live ; constant suspicion, considering everybody his enemy.

Naja trip. Suicidal insanity, broods constantly over imaginary troubles ; sleep full of frightful dreams, and wakes with dull pain in the head, and fluttering of the heart ; uneasy dryness of the fauces ; grasping of throat, with sensation of choking, and lividity of the face.

Natrum mur. Gloomy thoughts, recalling insults long since suffered ; disconsolate, despairing, weeping ; condolence only makes things worse ; sallow complexion ; excessive sadness during menses, with palpitation, and morning headache ; he loses flesh though living well.

Nux vomica. Afraid he might not have enough to live on (bry., calc.) ; taciturn, desire for solitude ; great propensity to suicide (ex abdomine) ; greatly disposed to quarrel and to feel vexed, even increasing to violence ; nervous excitement and mental worry.

Petroleum. Great irresoluteness, no desire for work, and dissatisfied with everything ; sensation as if there were a cold stone in the heart ; profuse nightsweats ; slimy diarrhœa ; emaciation.

Platina. Melancholy with dread of death ; slight vexation affects him a long time, anxious when in company, absence or dulness of mind ; much weeping, with aversion to food ; sad and quickly satisfied when attempting to eat ; anxiety and trembling, with nausea, mental symptoms associated with disorders of the sexual system.

Pulsatilla. Grief and sorrowful timidity on account of his worldly and eternal affairs ; constant prayers about his salvation ; præcordial anguish, with ideas of suicide, trembling, palpitation, flushes of heat, cold hands, and pale face.

Senecio. Inability to fix the mind on any one object for any length of time ; depression of spirits, alternating with very cheerful mood ; meditative, but don't know of what he thinks, especially in the evening ; hysteria ; great sleeplessness, or sleep with vivid unpleasant dreams.

Silicea. Want of vital warmth, even when taking exercise ; secret disgust for life ; faint-hearted anxious mood ; stings of conscience, as if he had committed a crime, worse during growing moon.

Staphisagria. Inwardly gnawing grief and anger, he looks at everything from the darkest side, with desire to die ; disinclination to work and to think ; dread of the future and dread of being constantly pursued by others ; a sorrowfulness ending in paralysis of the intellect ; constant chilliness, even in summer, vertigo, and sensation of seasickness ; scurvy.

Stram. Melancholy, with desire for society and sunshine ; fear and trembling when alone or in darkness ; welcomes the thought of death when alone ; indomitable rage, with great desire to bite and tear everything to pieces.

Sulphur. Religious melancholy ; reproaches of conscience, despair of salvation, much weeping ; **abdominal venous plethora, venous lethargy** ; inclination to consume hours in doing nothing ; does not take any interest in anything ; pusillanimity and disgust for life, being too lazy to rouse himself up, and too unhappy to live.

Tarantula. Consciousness of unnatural state of mind, hence despondency, sadness, moral depression, moral relaxation, with com-

plete loss of memory; mental chorea; hyperæmia and hyperæsthesia of the female sexual organs.

Veratrum album. Religious melancholy, with reproaches of conscience; talks a great deal about religious things; suicidal melancholy; this condition frequently ends in a raving mania, with cursing and scolding, endeavors to escape, bites everybody, and tears everything that offers opposition; foolish imaginings; placid sadness, with weeping, discouragement, and despair; apprehension of misfortune; conscious about his unworthiness; despairs about his position in society; very taciturn; sudden paroxysms of sinking of cerebral innervation, characterized by sudden loss of power to control his movements.

MELANOSIS.

Melanoderma. See Syphilis.

MEMORY, WEAK, Inability to think.

§ 1. Principal remedies are: anac., aur., arn., calc., cann. ind., carb. veg., chin., dig., lach., merc., natr., natr. m., n. vom., phos., puls., rhus, sil., staph., sulph., veratr.

§ 2. If caused by **debilitating loss of animal fluids**, give: chin., n. vom., and sulph. Compare Debility.

If caused by **excessive studying** and **mental labor**, give: 1, n. vom. and sulph.; or 2, aur., calc., lach., natr., natr. m., puls., sil.

Compare Lassitude.

If caused by **external injuries**, as a blow, fall on the head, etc., give: arn., or, perhaps, cic., merc., rhus.

If by **abuse of spirits**: nux v.; or, calc., cimicif., lach., op., merc., puls., sulph.

Compare Drunkards, Diseases of.

If caused by **violent emotions, fright, grief, anger, etc.**: 1, acon., staph.; or 2, phos. ac., op., etc.

Compare Emotions.

If caused by exposure to **wet** or **dampness**, give: 1, carb. veg., rhus, verat.; or 2, calc., puls., sil.

If by **congestion** of blood to the head: chin., merc., rhus, sulph.

§ 3. Use, moreover:

For general **morbid state** of the head: 1, aur., bell., calc., hyos., lach., lyc., n. vom., op., phos. ac., puls., sep., stram., sulph., veratr.; 2, acon., anac., caust., chin., coccul., hell., hep., ign., merc., natr., natr. m., phos., plat., rhus, sil., staph.

For **weak memory**: 1, anac., bell., hyos., lach., lyc., natr. m., n. mosch., rhus, staph., sulph.; 2, alum., bry., calc., cann. ind., con., cycl., graph., hel., hep., oleand., petr., sil., stram., veratr., zinc.

For **loss of memory**: anac., bell., bry., con., hep., hyos., natr. m., op., petr., puls., rhus, sil., stram., veratr.

For **difficult comprehension**: amb., calc., con., cycl., hell., ign., lyc., merc., natr., natr. m., n. mosch., oleand., op., phos. ac., rhus, sep., staph., stram., thuj.

For **slow** flow of ideas: alum., amm., aur., calc., carb. veg., hyos., lach., lyc., natr. m., n. mosch., n. vom., op., petr., phos. ac., rhus, sep., sil., staph.

For **loss** of ideas; alum., amm., caust., hell., hyos., lach., natr., natr. m., nitr. ac., oleand., staph., thuj., veratr.

For **dulness of sense, idiocy, etc.**: alum., bell., calc., hell., hyos., natr., natr. m., oleand., op., phos. ac., sep., staph., stram., sulph.

§ 4. Compare Mental Derangement; Emotions, Morbid; Headache, etc.

MENIERE'S DISEASE.

Vertigo of auditory nerve: acon., colch., chin. sulph., con., cicuta, rosa damascena, salicylic ac.

Chininum sulph. Noises in the ear so great as to exclude every other sound; visible hyperæmia of the retina, followed by dulness of vision without perceptible structural change and a diplopia from disorder of the muscles, caused by prolonged fatigue of either body or mind, leading to general prostration; weakness of digestion and widespread nervous derangement.

Cicuta. Objects seen double or black; hard of hearing; **discharge of blood from ears**; cerebral and spinal disturbance; detonation in ears when swallowing; roaring before both ears, worse in the room than in the open air.

Conium. Vertigo, as if he were turning in a circle, when rising from his seat, followed by complete loss of muscular power throughout the body; hypermetropia, a pulling sensation in orbit, as from the muscles of the eyeball.

Kalmia lat. Vertigo while stooping and looking downwards; rending pain across the forehead; headache internally, with sensation, when turning, of something loose in head, diagonally across the top of it; sensation as if the body were surcharged with electricity; glimmering before the eyes while looking downwards.

Salicylic acid. Vertigo, which comes and goes, often from no observable reason; **tendency to fall to the affected side, while objects seem to fall away to the opposite side**; headache frequent, but not always present; noises in the ear; defective or absent perosseous hearing; absence of gastric symptoms, or so slight as not to account for the other symptoms; indeterminate giddiness in the horizontal position, but considerable when raising the head or sitting up.

MENINGITIS, ENCEPHALITIS.

§ 1. These two affections have been arranged under one head, because their symptoms are almost alike.

The best remedy for meningitis is *bell.*, which is sometimes to be preceded by acon. In some cases we have to give: bry., gels., hyos., op., stram., sulph.; or, æsc. gl., camph., canth., cimicif., cin., cocc., cupr., dig., hell., lach., lachn., merc., tart., veratr. vir., but especially, apis, glon.

§ 2. Meningitis of **children** requires: acon., bell., cin., hell., lach., merc.; or, apis, glon.

Meningitis caused by a STROKE OF THE SUN: arn., bell., gels., scutel., verat. vir.; or, camph., glon., lach., therid.

Meningitis from suppression of ERYSIPELAS, or some other **eruption**,

such as scarlatina, requires: 1, bell., rhus; 2, apis, lach., merc., phos.; and if caused by SUPPRESSION OF OTORRHŒA, give puls. or sulph.

If caused by CONGELATION, or a mere **cold** in the head, give: acon., bry.; or, ars., hyos.

If meningitis threatens to pass into HYDROCEPHALUS, give: 1, bell., bry., hell.; 2, apis, arn., apoc. can., dig., cin., con., hyos., op., stram., verat. vir. See Hydrocephalus.

§ 3. Particular indications:

Aconite. Inflammatory fever, delirium; violent burning pains through the whole brain, especially in forehead; red and bloated face, red eyes; burning as if the brain mere moved by boiling water, full of anxiety and fear of death.

Æthusa cyn. Coma, with eclampsia and tetaniform convulsions; unconsciousness; dilated pupils; staring eyes; pressing pain in forehead, as if it would split, with vomiting and diarrhœa, red spots on cheeks, pulse small, hard and frequent, with cold skin.

Anacardium. Sequelæ of brain fever, total loss of memory; weakness of special senses; dulness and confusion of head; incomplete paralysis of muscles subject to volition.

Ant. tart. Clonic spasms, preceded by severe vomiting, with fainting, followed by deep sopor, with constant jactitation of the extremities, followed by partial or general convulsions, with small filiform pulse, and decrease of all bodily heat.

Apis mel. Meningitis from suppression or spread of erysipelas, or other exanthemata. Congestion to head and face, with fulness, burning, and throbbing in brain; **meningitis infantum**, loss of consciousness and delirium, single sharp shrill screams while sleeping or waking, dilated pupils, raises hand to back of ears while it screams.

Arnica. Traumatic meningitis, with serous or bloody extravasations; heavy sleep, with nervous twitching, constant dreaminess; heat and redness of face, simultaneously with coldness of the body; contraction of pupils; involuntary defecation and micturition; pulse full, strong, stertor.

Belladonna. Boring with the **head into the pillow**; **sensitiveness to light and noise**; or for violent burning and stitching pains in the head; red sparkling eyes, with furious look; red and bloated face; sopor, with distorted and half-opened eyes; **heat in the head**, with violent throbbing of the carotids; swelling of the veins of the head; loss of consciousness and speech, or muttering; violent delirium; convulsive movements of the limbs; spasmodic constriction of the throat, with difficult deglutition and other hydrophobic symptoms; vomiting; involuntary discharge of urine and fæces.

Bryonia. The stage of excitement is merging into that of depression or stupor; constant sopor, with delirium; livid face; heat about the head; great thirst; sudden starting from sleep, screams and cold sweat on forehead; more or less constant motion of the jaws, as if chewing something; constipation.

Cicuta. Eclampsia, with pale face; incomplete coma; convulsions begin by turning the head towards the shoulder; bad effects from concussion of the brain when spasms set in.

Cimicifuga. Great pain in head and eyeballs, increased by the slightest movement of head or eyeballs; tongue clean, but pointed and trembling, or swollen.

Cina. Stupefying headache, especially in forehead, then also in occiput; vomiting, with clean tongue, or discharge of worms by the mouth or rectum; milky-white urine; sudden distressing cries in sleep; child cross and peevish.

Gelsemium. Intense and overwhelming congestion of the brain in children, during the period of dentition; coup de soleil; excruciating headache, with nausea, giddiness, and blindness.

Glonoin. **Sunstroke**; throbbing headache, aggravated by shaking the head, and attended with great quickness of pulse; headache ascending from **below upwards and from within outwards**, with feeling as if the brain were swelling or getting too large; redness of the eyes, with soreness of the globe of the eyes.

Hepar sulph. Traumatic cerebritis, in infants and children, with spasms.

Hydrocyanic acid. Headache with vomiting, agitation, pulse feeble, unequal, and frequent; respiration unequal; convulsions of face, eyes, and extremities, pupils dilated or contracted, dimness of sight, changeable deliria.

Hyoscyamus. Stupor, loss of consciousness, delirium, the patient talking of his domestic affairs; singing, muttering, smiling, grasping at flocks, sudden starting; watery diarrhœa; red face, with starting look.

Lachnanthes. Fever, with **circumscribed redness of the cheeks and brilliant eyes**; restlessness, wakefulness, whining, on account of headache; sensation as if the vertex were enlarged and driven upwards; **wry neck.**

Opium. Lethargy, stertorous breathing, with the eyes half closed, and stupefaction after waking: great heaviness of head, with dull stupid look, as if drunk; frequent vomiting, complete listlessness and dulness of sense, the patient not desiring nor complaining of anything.

Pulsatilla. Meningitis from suppressed otorrhœa, or any other discharge.

Stramonium. The sleep is almost natural, with twitching of the limbs, moaning, tossing about, absence of mind after waking, or staring look; slow and shy, retreating, or desire to escape, with screams; **frightful visions**; feverish heat, red face, and moist skin.

Veratrum vir. **Sunstroke**; fulness, weight, or distension of the head; giddiness; intense headache, with fulness and throbbing of the arteries, sometimes with stupefaction; increased sensitiveness to sound, with buzzing, roaring, etc.; double, partial, luminous, painful, dim, or otherwise disordered vision; nausea and vomiting; tingling and numbness in the limbs; mental confusion, loss of memory; convulsions or paralysis of motion.

MENINGITIS BASILARIS.

Tuberculosa. See Hydrocephalus.

MENINGITIS CEREBRO-SPINALIS.

Spotted fever.

China and arg. nitr. are recommended as prophylactics during an epidemic; gels. at the beginning of the disease; cimicif., crot., cupr.,

lyc., op., stram., tab., ver. during the disease; zinc. where depression prevails; ars. and bapt. for tendency to decomposition.

Aconite. Sthenic forms, during or after a decided chill, with active inflammatory symptoms.

Æthusa cyn. Vertigo, a disposition to coma; obstinate vomiting present from the onset; tearing, lancinating, stinging, and beating pains all over the head and in occiput; eyes staring, pupils dilated and insensible; face pale and collapsed; **weight in occiput**; tearing-beating drawing in nape of neck; epileptiform convulsions.

Agaricus. Great weight in head, especially in forehead and temples, with delirium and coma; drawing pains in occiput; painful sensitiveness of the scalp; stiffness of the nape of the neck and back; violent pains all along the spine, with stiffness and soreness; convulsive attack.

Ammonium. Second stage, with giddiness, fulness of head, ringing in ears, swelling of parotids, sore throat.

Anacardium. Sequela of disease, loss of memory, and weakness of special senses.

Apis mel. Œdematous symptoms about the face; stinging pains all over; brain feels tired, as if gone to sleep; burning and throbbing in head; worse by motion and stooping, better by pressing the head firmly with the hands; stiffness in back of neck; great prostration; hyperæsthesia of the surface; urine scanty; chest oppressed; pulse variable and intermittent; sense of suffocation, as if he could not breathe again; stabbing pains in occiput; obscuration of sight.

Argent. nitr. **First stage.** Violent headache, with vertigo; chilliness, fulness, and ringing in ears; digging-cutting pains, from occiput to frontal protuberance, increasing and decreasing frequently; head feels enlarged; epileptiform convulsions.

Arnica. Aching all over as if bruised; sensation, like a heavy weight, shooting and pressing in both temples; **weakness of cervical muscles**, do not support the head steadily; cervical vertebræ very sensitive to touch and pressure; formication in extremities; excessive diuresis; ecchymosis.

Arsenicum. Vertigo and great weight in head, with humming in ears; sensation as if brain were loose and dashed against the skull when moving; scalp sensitive and painful; photophobia or amblyopia; roaring in ears; spasmodic grinding of teeth; face pale and ashy; tongue dry, trembling; thirst for little water often; anxious breathing; diarrhœa; tensive stiffness of neck as if bruised, with contortions of the muscles and swelling; great uneasiness and restless anguish; coma; tetanic spasms.

Baptisia. Bruised and painful feeling at the base of the brain and upper part of spinal cord; rolling of head from one side to the other; constant biting on the fingers and constant motion of the feet, unconsciously done by the patient; wandering pains in all the limbs, with dizziness; feels stiff and sore all over; pit of stomach sensitive to pressure; constipation; paresis of extremities; livid spots all over the body.

Belladonna. Stupefying stunning headache, from the neck into the head, with heat and pulsations in it; head inclined to bend backward, even before spasmodic retraction occurs, as it relieves the pain; convulsive shaking and bending of the head backward; spasmodic distortion of face and lips; grinding of teeth; inclination to bite;

retention of urine, or involuntary micturition ; heat of the upper part of the body and coldness of extremities ; general hyperæsthesia of all the senses ; renewal of the spasm by touch or light.

Bryonia. Bursting headache ; stiffness of neck ; great pain in joints and limbs, not allowing motion ; sudden prostration.

Cactus. **Anguish at the heart,** and lacerating pains in the nape of the neck ; dimness of sight ; pulsation and buzzing in ears ; faint spells ; rigidity of limbs.

Camphora. Constrictive pain at the base of brain, the head bearing to one or the other side ; throbbing in cerebellum synchronous with pulsations ; deadly paleness ; lockjaw ; oppression of chest ; violent cramps in stomach and limbs ; chills severe ; cold clammy sweats ; pulse small, weak, and slow ; **tetanic spasms** ; the limbs rigidly extended ; teeth clenched ; head inclined sideways or retracted.

Cantharides. Second stage, with great restlessness and activity of mind ; **amorous frenzy** ; priapism ; violent lancinating pains deep in the brain, especially occiput ; eyes dull, sunken ; pale, wretched face, with expression of terror, pain, and despair ; spasmodic constriction of throat ; dysuria, or retention and suppression of urine ; stiffness, tearing, and lancinating in the nape of neck, extending up into the head ; universal tetanic spasm, trembling, fainting ; general coldness and collapse.

Cicuta vir. Vertigo, with reeling, moaning, and howling ; disposition to be frightened ; grinding of teeth ; diplopia ; dilated or contracted pupils ; dumbness, deafness ; dyspnœa, dysphagia ; ashy paleness, or bluish puffed face ; cramp in cervical muscles, with inability to move the head after it has been turned in any direction ; stiffness of neck not permitting the head to be turned ; tension and soreness of the muscles, with retracted head ; tonic spasms of cervical muscles ; trembling of limbs ; convulsions with cries ; pressing together of the jaws ; numbness and distortion of the limbs ; opisthotonos ; violent sudden jerks through the head, arms, and legs, after fits of insensibility and immobility ; **gastralgia with vomiting,** painful distension of abdomen, and spasm of pectoral muscles.

Cimicifuga. Pain in every part of the head, especially in vertex and occiput, extending to shoulders and down the spine, with delirium similar to mania a potu ; eyes dull and sensitive to pressure, with visions ; conjunctiva red, with lachrymation ; pupils dilated ; foul breath, swollen tongue, fuligo, dryness of throat, with constant desire to swallow ; general malaise, with nausea and vomiting ; urine pale and copious ; colicky pains, muscular twitchings, frequently changing location ; profuse cold sweat all over the body, with very quick pulse.

Cocculus. Violent headache, with vomiting, vertigo, and semi-consciousness ; headache as if the eyes would be torn out, and violent pains in the forehead ; **convulsive trembling of the head** ; face pale and sallow, but puffy and bloated ; spasmodic oppression of chest, respiration heavy and laborious ; painful stiffness of the cervical muscles ; weakness of the cervical muscles ; he has to lean his head against something ; miliary eruptions ; fainting fits, epileptiform and hysterical convulsions ; paralysis.

Crotalus. Pains in all extremities ; terrible headache, pain as

from a blow in the occiput; paleness of face as in faintness; unquenchable burning thirst; vomiting preceded by faintness; painfulness in pit of stomach; dyspnœa, with anxiety, thirst, nausea, diarrhœa; heart-beat feeble; painful paralytic sensation in extremities.

Cuprum acet. Affects specifically the spinal cord; congestion of brain, with convulsive motions of extremities; cannot hold the head up; eyes dim, lustreless, sunken, with blue rings around; sad, depressed features; dry mouth, great thirst for cooling drinks; nausea, vomiting, and torpid stool; nervous trembling, with very great acuteness and sensitiveness of the senses; clonic spasms, beginning at the periphery; sleep or coma; paralysis of all the muscles of the back up to the neck.

Digitalis. **Heart's action irregular and labored**; delirium like mania a potu; great pressure and weight in head; violent lancinating pains, especially in vertex and occiput; when sitting or walking the head falls backwards, as if **the anterior cervical muscles were paralyzed**; convulsive efforts to vomit; vomiting, with coldness, prostration, and fainting; stiffness in the nape and side of neck; tearing sharp stitches, aching and cutting pains in nape of neck; convulsions, with retraction of the head, syncope, and collapse of vital powers.

Gelsemium. At the very onset of the disease, severe chill followed by congestion of the brain and spinal cord, livid cheeks, dilated pupils, little or no thirst. Perfect loss of strength and great exhaustion, staggering gait, dulness of speech, icy coldness of hands and feet, pulse very weak or hardly perceptible; laborious and weak respiration, nausea, vomiting; eyelids close involuntary in spite of all he can do; itching of head, face, and neck; **sweating relieves.** Mental faculties retain their activity, though their power over the muscles is lessened or impaired; he cannot direct the movements of the limbs with precision; coma.

Glonoin. Violent congestion of head, with sense of expansion; pains ascend from chest and neck to occiput; blindness, with faintness and nausea, pale face, pain in whole length of spine; congestion of chest, with labored action of heart.

Hydrocyanic acid. Sudden and desperate cases; insensibility with protruded half-open eyes; dilated immovable pupils, with blindness; roaring and deafness in ears; distorted, bloated, and bluish face; tongue paralyzed and protruded; loss of speech; retention of or involuntary urine and stool; rattling slow respiration; irregular feeble pulse and beating of heart; general coldness, with heat in head.

Hyoscyamus. Heaviness of head and violent pains, alternating with pains in nape of neck; constricting stupefying headache; undulating sensation in brain, as if from throbbing in the arteries; pressure in vertex and drawing in nape of neck, when turning the head; sensation, as if the brain were shaken and loose; dimness of eyes, fearful grinding of teeth, **lockjaw**; palsy of tongue, vomiting; involuntary stool and urine, or retention; spasms of chest, with arrest of breathing; stiffness of cervical muscles, with tension as if too short, on bending neck; twisting of neck to one side; stiffness of arms and legs, jerking of hands and feet; epileptiform spasms, hyperæsthesia of skin; brown spots, large pustules; gangrenous vesicles on body; pulse small, intermitting, quick.

Ignatia. Hysterical complications or rapid alternation of symptoms.

Lycopodium. Dread of solitude; active, irritable, and melancholy mind; stupefying **headache, extending down the neck**, with great weakness; acute hearing, with roaring in ears; acute smell; tongue swollen; bloating of abdomen, with tension as of a hoop, same in chest; much flatus, urine loaded with lithates; burning pains between shoulders; numbness and twitching through body and limbs.

Nux vomica. **Shocks**, starting suddenly from one portion of brain, with numbness and paralytic drawing in the limbs; sensation, as from a bruise in back part of head; scalp sensitive to touch; strong reverberation of sounds in ear; oversensitive to odors; neck stiff, with heaviness; stitches through the body in jerks, feels sore all over; **opisthotonos, with consciousness**; convulsions renewed by the least touch; fear of sleep; frightful dreams, irritable humor, and hypochondriasis.

Opium. Stupefaction, with or without pain, delirium, mania, heaviness, with great congestion to head, **occiput feels as heavy as lead**, the head falling back constantly; eyes fixed and half closed, pupils contracted or dilated, insensible to light, staring and glassy look; face bloated, muscles relaxed, with twitching of lips and flapping of cheeks; lockjaw; strangulation; intense thirst; vomiting, with colic and convulsions; abdomen hard and bloated; constipation or diarrhœa, urine scanty; snoring, rattling, slow respiration; suffocative attacks; dyspnœa, opisthotonos followed finally by painless paralysis; spasmodic jerkings and numbness of limbs, pulse variable; heat with sweat, sleep with sweat, **worse while perspiring** (gels., better).

Phosphorus. **Extensive petechiæ or hæmorrhages at an early stage**; congestion to head; burning-stinging pains and pulsations commencing in occiput; contracted pupils; difficult hearing; **pneumonic complications**; dyspnœa, with inability to exert himself; back pains as if broken; formication and tearing in limbs; frequent fainting.

Plumbum. **Paralytic symptoms at an early stage**; heaviness of head, especially in cerebellum; the palsied parts soon fall away in flesh, the limbs become painfully contracted; frequent spells of colic, with retraction of abdomen; somnolency.

Rhus tox. Anxiety, restlessness, stupefaction, vertigo, fulness, and bruised pain in head extending to ears, bleeding of ears and nose; dry cough, with perhaps bloody sputa; pain in back, as if sprained; tearing tensive pains, with stiffness of muscles and joints; vivid dreams, various eruptions.

Solanum. Delirious raving, rage, imbecility; horrible headache, as if the head would split, with heavy, staggering, uncertain gait, slow pulse, contracted pupils, and weakness in lower limbs; bruised feeling in back and limbs; neck feels stiff and sore, as if bruised; stiffness and convulsions, excited by the least touch; tetanic rigidity of whole body; tremor; violent subsultus tendinum; convulsions with moaning and coma.

Tarantula. Severe headache, aggravated by touch, with sensation as if **cold water was poured upon head**, with great noise inter-

nally; deep intense headache, with restlessness, anguish, and malaise, the pain flies to forehead and occiput, with photophobia; pain in occiput as if striking it with a hammer, extending to temples; burning-scorching heat in occiput, extending all over posterior part of head; great pricking and itching over whole body; convulsive trembling of body; convulsions, paralysis, complete retention of urine and fæces.

Tartarus emeticus. Great drowsiness, stupefying headache, nausea, cold sweat, blindness, convulsive twitchings, pain, with sweat, cough, with suffocative attacks, pulse full, hard, quick, and trembling.

Veratrum album. Violent headache, with delirium or unconsciousness; copious vomiting, pale, cold, and cadaverous face; stiffness of neck, choking in throat, feeling as if head would burst; rolling head violently from side to side, with short screams, bores head in pillows; **convulsive shocks and vomiting as soon as head is raised**; clonic and tonic spasms, with loss of sense and motion; cramps in limbs; tingling and coldness in limbs; choleraic collapse simultaneously with intense congestion.

Veratrum viride. Vertigo and headache, with loss of sight, dilated pupils, and vomiting, trismus, opisthotonos, constant severe pain in neck and shoulders, so that he cannot keep his head erect; distortion of muscles, especially of face, neck, fingers, and toes; convulsive twitchings, as from electric shocks; sudden spasms, with nausea, vomiting, and general prostration; the least quantity of food produces vomiting; trembling as if the child was frightened, and on the verge of spasms. The pains begin in forehead, and run back to occiput and spine.

Zincum. Convalescence retarded; **weak memory**, with stinging pains in head; blindness, itching, biting, watery eyes; soreness and constriction in throat, ravenous hunger, flatulent colic, constipation; dysuria, priapism, amorous frenzy (canth. in first stage), spasms and pain in chest, numbness, trembling, twitching in hands and feet, flushes of heat in head and face; coldness of body; profuse and easy sweat; exhaustion of nerve-force.

MENINGITIS SPINALIS.

See Myelitis.

MENOPAUSE.

See Critical Age.

MENSTRUAL DIFFICULTIES.

Spasms, Colic, Difficult Menstruation, Molimina.

§ 1. Principal remedies: 1, apis, bell., bry., calc., cocc., coff., gels., graph., ign., n. vom., phos., plat., puls., sec., sep., sulph., veratr.: 2, acon., amm., amm. m., carb. v., caust., cupr., kal., kreas., lach., lyc., magn. c., magn. m., merc., natr. m., n. mosch., petr., sil., zinc.; 3, baryt., borax, cann. ind., cham., chel., con., phos. ac., plumb., sabin., stram., tabac.

Particular indications:

Agnus castus. Dysmenorrhœa, with ovarian neuralgia; menses exceedingly profuse; coitus painful and abhorrent; looks thin and

haggard; indifference to persons and things, hates to go out; mind stupefied, and dead to all excitement.

Apis mel. Feeling of weight and heaviness in ovarian region; great tenderness over the uterine region, with bearing-down pain; amenorrhœa and dysmenorrhœa, with scanty discharge of slimy blood; suppressed menses, with congested or inflamed ovaries, œdema of the labia; sharp plunging or stabbing pains in the uterus, or in the head, sometimes followed by convulsions, at every menstrual period, the patient feeling tolerably well during the interval; scanty dark urine; waxy skin.

Alumina. The menses delay, but finally appear, being too pale and too scanty; during flow corroding urine is passed day and night; exhaustion of body and mind after menses.

Ammonium carb. Cholera-like symptoms at the commencement of menstruation, diarrhœa and vomiting during the flow; premature and abundant menses, preceded by griping colic and want of appetite; **menses flow profusely during the night**, blackish, in clots, and pass off with pain in abdomen; acrid flow, chafing the thighs; too late, scanty, and short; very slightly colored.

Ammonium mur. Discharge of a quantity of blood from the bowels at every catamenial period; during the flow the discharge at night is more profuse.

Argentum nitr. Menses too early, profuse, long-lasting, with headache; cutting in small of back and groin; at night tormenting pressure in præcordia; internal trembling in epigastrium; irregular, too soon or too late, too copious or too scanty, but always with thick coagulated blood.

Arsenicum. Atony of uterus; menses too frequent and too copious, with leucorrhœa in the interval; exhausting menorrhagia; sudden profuse discharge of black blood; amenorrhœa; scanty pale menses; thin, whitish, offensive discharge instead of the menses.

Aurum met. Menses too late, scanty, preceded by swelling of axillary glands, accompanied by colic; prolapsus ani; uterus prolapsed and indurated.

Baryta carb. Menses scanty, last only one day, preceded by toothache, colic, and leucorrhœa, and accompanied by cutting and pinching in abdomen; bruised pain in small of back, especially suitable to dwarfish women with scanty menses and troublesome weight about the pubes in any direction.

Belladonna. **Colic before the menses** (atropia), with great languor, loss of appetite, and obscuration of sight, or the menses are accompanied by sweat on the chest at night, frequent yawning, chills, colic; præcordial anguish, burning thirst, pains in the loins, and spasmodic pains in the back; **pressing down** in the abdomen, as if the contents would push through the sexual parts, with heaviness as from a stone; the limbs go to sleep while sitting, with pressure on the rectum; tendency of the blood to the chest and head, with beating pains, heat about the head, red and bloated face; suitable to young plethoric subjects; dragging pressing-downward pain, cutting pains from behind forward, or *vice versâ*, passing through a horizontal diameter of the pelvis and not around its circumference (plat., sep.), paroxysmal and intolerable, preceding from six to twenty hours menstruation;

stool at that time painful; sometimes a distressingly offensive flow in women otherwise healthy.

Berberis vulg. Menses too soon, discharge grayish, mucous, and then bloody and scanty, with severe pain in back and with smarting pain in vagina; violent burning pain and soreness in anus.

Borax. **Membranous dysmenorrhœa**; menses too early, too profuse, and attended with colic and nausea.

Bovista. Menses every two weeks, much dark and clotted blood; flow very profuse early in the morning; during the interval, occasional show of blood; burning in genitals; sweat in axillæ smelling like garlic or onions.

Bromine. **Membranous dysmenorrhœa**; violent contractive spasms during menses, lasting from six to twelve hours, leaving the parts sore; menses too early and too profuse, of bright-red blood, or passive flow, with much exhaustion; membranous shreds pass off; loud emission of flatus from the vagina; hard swelling in the ovarian region; before menses, fulness in head and chest, difficult respiration, headache, and an indescribable queer feeling all over, which makes her despondent.

Bryonia. Tearing remitting pains down the limbs, and in the body and bowels stitchlike pains, aggravated by the slightest motion; tendency of blood to head and chest, with short cough and frequent nosebleed, when menses are suppressed; membranous dysmenorrhœa; the flow profuse.

Cactus. Excruciating agony in the lumbar region at the beginning of the menstrual period; sensation of painful constriction in groins, extending round pelvis; very painful menstruation, accompanied by great prostration of strength, worse in the evening; flow scanty, ceasing when lying down; painful constriction around pelvis, so that she cries out, extending gradually towards the stomach, causing sensation as of a blow in renal region; menses too soon, black, pitchlike.

Calcarea carb. Menses too early, too long, and too profuse (atony of muscular coat of uterus, no contractive power); suppressed menses, after working in water, with tendency of blood to head, stupefaction, and vertigo; constant aching in vagina, and spasmodic pains in small of back; inward coldness and sensation as if cold, damp stockings were on feet.

Cantharis. Burning in vulva, and violent itching in vagina; menses too early and too profuse, black blood and scanty; mammæ painful; membranous dysmenorrhœa.

Carbo anim. After catamenia throbbing headache, worse in the open air; menstrual flow exhausts her, so that she is hardly able to speak during the continuance; menses too early, too long, too profuse; during menses lameness in thighs, pressing in small of back, groins, and thighs, with unsuccessful desire to eructate, chilly, yawning; blood dark.

Carbo veg. Menses appear too soon, are too profuse or too scanty, with pale blood; menstrual blood thick, corrosive, and has an acrid smell; before menses, violent itching eruption on nape of neck and between the shoulders; headache, spasmodic colic; during menses, cutting pain in abdomen, back, and pain as from bruises in all the

bones; violent contractive headaches; burning in hands and soles of feet.

Carbolic acid. Menses much more profuse and darker color than usual, followed by headache and great nervous irritability; **climacteric troubles**, irregular menstruation, great flow when it comes, lasting many days, with depressing effects.

Causticum. Menses too early and too profuse, and after ceasing, a little is passed from time to time for days; they smell badly and excite itching of vulva; flow only during the day, with violent pains in abdomen, and discharge of large clots; scanty menses, with prosopalgia.

Chamomilla. Menses too early, too profuse, blood offensively smelling; profuse discharge of clotted blood, with severe laborlike pains in uterus; tearing pains in legs; drawing from the small of back forwards, griping and pinching in uterus, followed by discharge of large clots of blood; pain precedes the flow, which is abundant when it comes.

China. Menses too early, too profuse, painful, with black clots, and spasms in chest and abdomen.

Cimicifuga. Laborlike pains in uterus, shooting across the bowels from side to side, of such severity as to double her up; great restlessness with the pains, accompanied by nervous headaches, severe pains in back and through the hips, and passing down back of thighs; rheumatic diathesis, with sick headache history and tendency to prolapse; scanty flow of coagulated blood or profuse flow; between the menses debility, nervous erethism, neuralgic pains.

Cocculus. Menses profuse and too often, when rising upon the feet it gushes out in a stream; during the effort to menstruate she is so weak that she is scarcely able to stand; discharge of a few drops of black coagulated blood, with aching colicky pains, flatulence, nausea unto fainting, laming weakness, oppression and spasm of chest, anguish and convulsive motions of extremities; dysmenorrhœa followed by hæmorrhoids; convulsions from suppressed menses; reddish leucorrhœa in the place of catamenia, mixed with purulent and blood-streaked serum; headache worse in open air, better in warm room.

Coffea. Menses too profuse and too long, **only in the evening**, with coldness and stiffness of the body; excessively painful and violent paroxysms of colic, with profuse bloody discharge, profuse secretion of mucus, voluptuous itching and excessive sexual excitement.

Collinsonia. **Obstructive dysmenorrhœa**; membranous dysmenorrhœa, with hæmorrhoids, constipation, and dyspepsia; pruritus pudendi; prolapsus or displacement, caused by constipation.

Conium. Great soreness of the breasts preceding menstruation, aggravated by the least jar or walking; dysmenorrhœa, with aching pains around the heart; during menses stinging pains in neck of uterus, and vertigo while lying down; menses too late and scanty.

Crocus. Menses profuse and lasting too long, but come at proper time; blood dark, clotted, stringy; uterine flow during new or full moon; flow worse from motion.

Cuprum met. Spasmodic dyspnœa before menses; before and during menses, or after suppression, violent unbearable cramps in abdomen, extending into chest, causing nausea, vomiting, sometimes convulsions of limbs, and piercing shrieks.

Curare. Menses very capricious, either too soon or too late; during the menses colic, headache, pains in kidneys, general malaise, and hypochondria.

Cyclamen. Menses too profuse and too frequent, with severe laborlike pains, black, membranous; menses anticipate; menses flow less when moving about, more evenings when sitting quiet; menses suppressed, or scanty and painful; dread of fresh air; vertigo, objects turn in a circle or make a see-saw motion, especially when walking outdoors; great sadness and peevishness; after menses, swelling of mammæ, with watery secretion, resembling milk, leaving on the linen spots like a weak solution of starch; semilateral headache (in left temple), with nausea, vertigo, obscuration of sight, face pale, and eyes sunken, with amenorrhœa or scanty menstruation.

Ferrum phos. Scarcely endurable, dull, heavy pain on top of head during profuse menses; blind headache, with a constant dull pain in ovaries and uterus; vaginismus.

Ferrum. Catamenia too late, long-lasting and profuse; flow watery or in lumps, preceded by laborlike pains; varices in legs worse; intermit two or three days, then return; menses appear with physical languor and mental depression, unfitting her for work, can overcome them by forced exertion (silicea); uterus displaced; hysterical symptoms after menses; a false plethora.

Gelsemium. Dysmenorrhœa preceded by sick headache, vomiting, congestion to head, deep red face, bearing down in abdomen, languid aching in back and limbs the day before; **loss of voice only during the menses.** Menses suppressed, with congestion to head; sharp darting-twitching pains in face and head; convulsions every evening; sensation as if uterus were squeezed by hand.

Glonoin. Before, during, and after menses, or when they do not appear, throbbing fulness in the head; violent headache with the menses, worse by motion, has to tie the head; feet cold; diarrhœa, fainting.

Graphites. Menses too scanty or too pale; too late, with violent colic; blood sometimes dark; during menses heat in abdomen; urging, pressing like labor-pains; obstinate constipation; headache, nausea, pains in chest, great debility; rheumatoid pains in limbs; œdematous swelling of feet and legs, herpes or toothache, with swelling of cheeks; anæmia.

Hamamelis. Dysmenorrhœa, with severe pains through the lumbar and hypogastric region and down the legs; fulness of brain and bowels, with severe pain through the whole head, causing stupor and dull sleep; blood very dark and profuse; ovaritis after a blow, with diffused agonizing soreness over abdomen; worse at time of menses, which are irregular; retention of urine.

Helonias. Menses too frequent and profuse in women who are feeble from loss of blood; flow passive, dark, coagulated, offensive; scanty menstrual flow, with heaviness, languor, drowsiness, and albuminous urine; sallow face, having an expression of suffering; backache, constant tenderness in renal region; appetite poor, feels bilious.

Hyoscyamus. Menses preceded by hysterical or epileptic spasms; uninterrupted loud laughing, profuse sweat, and nausea; during menses convulsive trembling of hands and feet, headache, profuse sweat; lockjaw; enuresis.

Ignatia. Premature and profuse menses, with thick clotted blood

of an offensive odor; spasmodic colic; painful heaviness in head, photophobia, anguish, palpitation of heart, great debility unto fainting.

Ipecacuanha. Prolapsus and hæmorrhage at each menstrual period, with constant nausea and fainting; menses too early and too profuse, blood bright red; menses return every two weeks; great weakness after menses, peevish humor, aching in head, lancinating in forehead, pale face; blue rings around eyes; distress in umbilical region; vomiting of ingesta.

Kali brom. Before menses headache; during menses epileptic spasms, nymphomania, itching, burning, and excitement in vulva, vagina, and clitoris; after menses headache, heat in genitals, sleeplessness; scanty menses or menorrhagia from reflex or nervous causes.

Kali carb. Uterine spasms, especially with profuse menstruation and intermissions in the wave of the pulse; great heavy aching weight in the small of back during menses; **menses acrid**, of a bad pungent odor, excoriating thighs, with great backache and sticking pains in abdomen; feels very badly a week before catamenia; congestion to brain and chest, hot flashes, burning pain in region of hips, intermitting pulse, stitches in chest.

Kali hydroiod. Menses suppressed; before menses frequent urging to urinate; during menses thighs feel as if squeezed; chilliness; heat in head.

Kreasot. Menses too early, too profuse, too long; succeeded by an acrid-smelling bloody ichor, with itching and biting in the parts; more or less pain during flow, but much worse after it; flow intermits, at times almost ceasing, then recommencing; deep in pelvis violent burning sensation, with constant whining and moaning; severe headache before and during menses; flow more profuse when lying down, ceases nearly when walking or standing.

Lac canin. Menses too frequent and profuse, of bright-red blood and **stringy**; **dysmenorrhœa**, abdomen sensitive even to weight of clothing; flatus from vagina.

Lachesis. Menses scanty, feeble, but regular; blood lumpy, black, or acrid; before it, desire for fresh air, vertigo, nosebleed; laborlike pains, worse in left ovarian region, bruised pain in hips, all relieved when the flow begins.

Lilium tigr. Dysmenorrhœa, with sensation of constriction from the back around the hips, and ending in pubes; dysmenorrhœa from dislocations; heaviness and confused feeling in head; scanty menses, flow only when moving about, dark, thick, smelling like lochia; on second day after menses cutting in bowels, limbs clammy, followed by profuse bright-yellow leucorrhœa, excoriating the perinæum; menstruation accelerated, sometimes recurring in two weeks, though flow is scanty; neuralgia of ovaries, burning, stinging, darting pains, attended by cutting pains in mammæ.

Lycopodium. Excessively copious and long-lasting catamenia, flow partly black, clotted, partly bright red, and partly serum, with laborlike pains, followed by swooning; menses suppressed, also from fright; delay of the first menses; before the menses sad, chilly, abdomen bloated; nymphomania.

Magnesia carb. Menses profuse, but much more **profuse during the night and on first rising**, when the patient complains of a contract-

ing pain in abdomen and a sharp upward stitch in rectum, followed by discharge of coagula from vagina; menses late, scanty, flow only in the afternoon; flow acrid, dark, pitchlike, preceded by laborlike pains, cutting in abdomen, sore throat, weakness, chilliness, backache.

Magnesia mur. Menses black, clotted; profuse and early or late, with violent pains, which are worse in the back when walking, and in the thighs when sitting; pale face, debility, nervous excitement; suppressed menses; congestion of blood to head, with painful undulation and whizzing as of boiling water on the side upon which she rests.

Manganum. Menses too early and too scanty, **discharge of blood between the periods**, and pressing on the genitals.

Mercurius. **Before the menses**, dry heat and rush of blood to the head; **during the menses**, anxiety, red tongue, with dark spots, saltish taste, scorbutic gums, teeth feel sharp; breath of a mercurial odor and salivation.

Murex purp. Intense pain in abdomen, like something pressing on a sore place; sore pain in uterus, as if cut by a sharp instrument; feeling of dryness and constriction in uterus; violent pain in right side of uterus, extending through abdomen to chest; profuse menses; bloody leucorrhœa during stool; violent pains and acute stitches in mammæ; excessive desire for an embrace, almost to madness, excited by the least contact of the parts.

Muriatic acid. Pressing on genitals as if menses would appear; menses too early and profuse, with dejection of spirits, silent as if she would die, colic, sore piles; cannot bear the least touch, not even of the sheets, on the genitals.

Natrum carb. Menses too early and long-lasting, preceded by drawing in the nape of the neck and headache; accompanied by tearing headache, distended abdomen in the morning, relieved by diarrhœa; nervous, cannot bear music, worse in a thunderstorm.

Natrum mur. Sterility, with too early and too profuse menstruation, or too late and scanty; before menses, anxious and qualmish, sweetish eructations in the morning, headache, eyes heavy, palpitation; during menses, headache, sadness, colic; after menses, headache; **dysmenorrhœa, with convulsions**; itching of external pudenda, with falling off of the hair.

Natrum sulph. Menses too late; blood acrid, making thighs sore; lumps of coagulated blood; flows freely while walking; nosebleed before menses.

Nitric acid. Menses early, irregular, scanty, and like muddy water; or early and profuse; aching down to the thighs; urine offensive; during menses eructations, cramplike pain in abdomen as if it would burst; menstruation gradually passes off into a brown or thick leucorrhœa, and finally becomes a thin, watery, flesh-colored, offensive discharge, sometimes acrid; profuse, brown, offensive discharge between the irregular menses; cancer of the uterus.

Nux moschata. Enormous distension of abdomen after every meal; dryness of mouth and throat; flatulent distension of uterus; great pressure in back from within outwards, during menses; sleepy, faint, menses irregular in time and quantity, flow generally dark, thick; bearing down in abdomen, with drawing in limbs, which feel

weak and ache; pain in small of back as if a piece of wood was lying crosswise and being pressed out; hysterical laughter; worse in open air; menses scanty or suppressed, from fright, debility, cold, overexertion; leucorrhœa in place of menses.

Nux vomica. Premature and long-lasting menses, though the total amount of fluid lost may not be excessive; flow dark, with easy fainting, preceded by drawing pains in the nape of the neck; or for uterine spasms, with aching pain in the hypogastrium down to the thighs; nausea with fainting, especially in the morning; languor, chill, rheumatic pains in the limbs; pains in the small of the back as if bruised; constipation, with ineffectual urging; frequent pressure on the bladder, without result; sensation as if the abdomen would burst; tendency of the blood to the head, with vertigo and headache; irritable and quarrelsome mood, or restless and **beside herself.**

Petroleum. Menstrual blood causes itching; before the menses throbbing in head; during menses, singing and roaring in ears; lassitude.

Phosphorus. Scanty menses, preceded by leucorrhœa, whining mood, colicky pains, and cutting as if with knives, vomiting of bile, mucus, and food; or the menses delay at first and then appear so much more profusely, and last so much longer, accompanied with great debility, blue margins around the eyes, emaciation, and restlessness; or stitching headache, bruised pain in the limbs, palpitation of the heart, spitting of blood, chills, and swelling of the gums or cheek; profuse menses, with sexual excitement, great heat running up the back; long, narrow, hard, dry stools, difficult to expel.

Phosphoric acid. Dysmenorrhœa, with pain in hepatic region; menses too early and too long; ovaritis and metritis from debilitating influences.

Phytolacca. Very painful menstruation in apparently barren women; menses too copious and too often, mammæ painful.

Platina. Painful sensitiveness and continual pressure in the region of mons veneris and genital organs; body, except the face, feels cold; frequent sensation as if the menses would appear; menses too early, too profuse, and too short-lasting, thick and black like tar, and very exhausting, preceded by spasms, much bearing down, desire for stool, or backache; during the flow excruciating pains in uterus, pinching in abdomen on second day of menses, followed by pressing in groins, alternating with pressure in pudendum, with increasing bloody discharge; pressing in hypogastrium, with ill-humor and flooding; low-spirited, taciturn, loud cries for help, is tired of living, but great fear of death; **spasms and screaming at every menstrual period**; nymphomania.

Piper methysticum. Intense pain on first day of menstruation, deathly pallor of face and general feeling of faintness; nausea and pain in both sides of abdomen and uterus, followed by great exhaustion and prostration.

Plumbum. Spasmodic dysmenorrhœa; vaginismus; occurrences of severe menorrhagia considered often as abortions; catamenia absent when working in lead, but returning when ceasing such work.

Pulsatilla. Dysmenorrhœa connected with great general pelvic distress or where the period comes on or goes off with dysenteric diarrhœa; dysmenorrhœa with chilliness; gastric states with vomiting,

pressure in the præcordial region, soft stool, drawing, pressing, constricting pains, like labor-pains, converging towards the pudenda, relieved by crouching forward, they come generally before the menses, attended by a feeling of weight, like a stone, in the hypogastrium, accompanied by chilliness, stretching, and yawning. Menses delayed, difficult, or scanty, of short duration, flow thick, black, clotted, or thin and watery, or changeable, flows more during the day when walking; menses suppressed or flow intermittently, with throbbing headache, pressure in stomach, pain in uterus, dysuria, ophthalmia, morning nausea, or bad taste in mouth; during menses, weight and downward pressure in abdomen and sacral region; nausea with blackness before eyes; stomachache and fainting; worse in warm room and by much exertion.

Rhus tox. Menses increased to flooding by straining or lifting too heavy; menses too early, profuse, and protracted, flow light-colored, acrid, causing biting pain in vulva, and a corroding sensation in vagina; cramping bearing-down pains, backache constant when standing or walking, better when lying on something hard; soreness in vagina hindering an embrace; prolapsus from straining or lifting.

Sabadilla. Menses too late, with painful bearing down a few days previously; menses decrease, flow by fits and starts, and irregularly, sometimes stronger, sometimes weaker; nymphomania from ascarides.

Sabina. Almost insatiable desire for an embrace; menses too profuse, too early, partly fluid, partly clotted, and offensive, with colic and laborlike pains from sacrum to pubis.

Sanguinaria. Menses at nighttime, offensive-smelling, bright-red flow, and clots like lumps of flesh, and later blood darker and less offensive; scanty discharge, with headache from occiput to forehead, as if brain would burst, and the eyes pressed out, face red and hot.

Sarsaparilla. Menses too late and scanty, preceded by urging to urinate; itching eruption on forehead; flow acrid, with soreness inside of thighs; during menses griping in pit of stomach, in the direction of small of back.

Secale. Menses too profuse and lasting too long, with tearing and cutting colic, cold extremities, cold sweat, great weakness, and small pulse, or with violent spasms; flow thin and black or brown fluid, or of a disgusting odor.

Senecio. Cutting pains in the sacral region, in hypogastrium and groins, with too early and too profuse menses; she is pale, weak, and nervous, with a slight cough at night.

Sepia. **Dysmenia with insufficient loss**; colicky pains and great distress before menstruation; during menses restlessness; drawing pains in abdomen and limbs, palpitation and dyspnœa; toothache, headache, epistaxis with depression of mind; spasmodic colic and pressure over the sexual organs, with headache, rigidity of limbs, weakness of sight, nausea, hard stool; painful stiffness, apparently in the uterus; bearing-down pain in uterus from back to abdomen, with oppression of breathing, crosses the limbs to prevent the protrusion of the parts; **metrorrhagia during climaxis** or during pregnancy, especially fifth and seventh months; **mania from profuse menstruation.**

Silicea. Nymphomania, with spinal affection; nausea during an embrace; menses too early and scanty, or too late and too profuse,

or irregular, only every two or three months, the bloody discharge having an acrid smell; very copious watery discharge from uterus instead of menses; icy-cold feet during menses; sensation in vagina, which is very sore to touch, as if everything were pressed out; prolapsus uteri from myelitis.

Spongia. Menses too soon and too profuse, preceded by colic, backache, soreness in sacrum, and craving in the stomach, palpitation; during menses drawing in all the limbs; awakes with suffocating spells; chronic hoarseness and cough.

Stannum. Great anguish and melancholy the week previous to the menses, and ceasing with the appearance of the menses; pain in the malar bones, which continues during menses; menses too early and too profuse; old neuralgic headaches.

Staphisagria. Menses irregular, late, and profuse, sometimes wanting; first of pale blood, then dark and clotted; occasionally spasmodic uterine contractions.

Stramonium. Nymphomania, lewd talking, sings obscene songs; continual talking, mostly exhortations and prayers, with the symptoms of dysmenorrhœa; menstrual flow very watery; excessive menstrual flow; food tastes like straw; after menses sobbing whining.

Sulphur. Premature and profuse menses, or scanty menses with discharge of pale blood, appearing too late, of short duration, or suppressed; blood thick, dark, acrid, sour-smelling, and corroding; before menses, headache, nosebleed, cough in the evening; during flow, rush of blood to head, nosebleed; weak faint spells, abdominal spasms, great restlessness and anguish; heartburn, cardialgia, itching of pudendum and leucorrhœa, asthmatic complaints, epileptic convulsions.

Tarantula. Profuse menstruation, accompanied by frequent erotic spasms; crossness, ennui, and deep dissatisfaction; catamenia too early, pain in lumbar region as soon as menses commence and ceasing with it; great pruritis in vulva after menses; **hysteria.**

Thuja. **Vaginismus**; terribly distressing pains in left ovarian and iliac region, with scanty flow, feels better when lying down; menses too short and too early, preceded by profuse sweat; **all symptoms worse during menses.**

Trillium. Profusely flowing menses after overexertion, as too long a ride; hæmorrhagic diathesis.

Ustilago maidis. **Membranous dysmenorrhœa**; scanty pale flow, accompanied by membranous shreds, or profuse frequent discharge containing coagula; constant aching referred to os uteri; between menses, constant suffering under left breast, burning distress in ovaries.

Veratrum album. Dysmenorrhœa, with prolapsus; vomiting, diarrhœa, exhaustion, menses too early, too profuse, or suppressed, with despair of salvation, or with blood-spitting; **nymphomania before menses.**

Veratrum viride. Menstrual colic, with strangury before appearance of menses.

Viburnum opulus. Spasmodic and membranous dysmenorrhœa; spasmodic dysuria in hysterical subjects; excruciating colicky pains through womb and lower part of abdomen, coming on **suddenly just preceding the menstrual flow**, lasting sometimes ten or twelve hours.

Xanthoxylum frax. **Neuralgic dysmenorrhœa** in women of spare habit and of a delicate nervous temperament; headache, especially over left eye, commencing the day before menses; sense of fulness in head, with feeling as if surrounded by a tight bandage, eyes congested, with great photophobia, face flushed and feverish; agonizing bearing down in abdomen as if everything would be forced out; pain in back as if broken; pain starting at iliac crest and shooting down limbs to knees; pains make her scream and no relief in any position; discharge very scanty, thick, almost black, in strings and clots, intermitting every other day, and lasting two weeks; menses too soon, too profuse, with excruciating pains in small of back.

Zincum met. Dysmenorrhœa, when during menses limbs feel heavy, with violent drawing about the knees, as if they would be twisted off; sudden oppression of stomach, she has to loosen her dress; chilliness; menses too early and too profuse, lumps of coagulated blood pass away, mostly when walking; **flow most profuse at night**; pruritus vulvæ; varicose veins of external genitals; all ailments better during menses (thuja: worse).

Zincum cyanuret. Dysmenorrhœa, with cramplike pains in uterine region, severe pain in back, colic pains in bowels, vertigo, convulsive movements in various parts of body, great restlessness and nervous irritation, oppressed and rapid respiration, frequent and feeble pulse, depression of spirits.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Alumina. Abundant leucorrhœa before menses; after menses weak in body and mind, so that a little exercise prostrates her.

Ammon. mur. Flow more abundant at night (magn. carb., zinc.).

Bovista. Flow more profuse early in the morning, blood of a watery consistence; discharge of blood between the catamenia.

Bromine. Membranous dysmenorrhœa.

Bryonia. Vicarious menstruation.

Cactus. Flow ceases on lying down (causticum).

Carbo veg. At the time when menses should appear, violent itching of old tettery eruptions.

Causticum. Menses only during daytime, ceasing when lying down.

Cocculus. Reddish leucorrhœa instead of the menses; when rising upon the feet, it gushes out in a stream.

Coffea. Menses flowing profusely during first part of the night; voluptuous itching and excessive sensitiveness of the parts to the touch.

Crocus. Sensation as if a fœtus moves about in abdomen; blood dark, tarry, forming long strings, sticking to the parts.

Cyclamen. Menses less while moving about, more profuse in the evening when sitting quiet.

Euphrasia. Menses regular as to time, but last only one hour.

Ferrum. Menses intermitting and reappearing (kreasot.): weakly women with red face.

Kali carb. Menses acrid, excoriating thighs and covering them with an eruption.

Kreasote. Menses intermitting, flow more profuse when lying down, nearly ceases when walking or standing.

Lachesis. Climaxis; congestive symptoms a few days before

menses, and disappear with the beginning of the flow, abdomen sensitive even to the weight of clothing (lac can.).

Lilium. Dysmenorrhœa from dislocations of the uterus; menses cease to flow when she ceases walking.

Magnesia carb. Menses flow decidedly more at night during sleep, never during uterine pains.

Manganum. Discharge of blood between the periods (bovista).

Nitric acid. Very offensive urine during the menses.

Phosphorus. Hæmorrhage from different parts of the body with amenorrhœa (bryonia).

Phytolacca. Very painful menstruation in barren women.

Platina. Spasms and screaming at every menstrual period; blood dark, partly fluid, partly clotted.

Phellandrium. Menses only morning and evening.

Pulsatilla. Menses flow only in daytime, but mostly on walking (lilium).

Rhus tox. Menorrhagia from overlifting (podophyllum).

Sepia. Mania from profuse menstruation; between menses peculiar offensive perspiration.

Sulphur. Menses increase in the afternoon.

Sulphuric acid. Menses always preceded by a distressing nightmare.

Trillium. Profuse menses every two weeks.

Ustilago. Membranous dysmenorrhœa; between the menses constant suffering under the left breast.

Veratrum alb. Nymphomania before the menses.

Zincum. Flow most profuse at night; patient feels best during menses.

Use more particularly:

When the pains occur in YOUNG GIRLS who have NOT YET MENSTRUATED at a period when the menses ought to appear: 1, puls., sulph.; 2, caust., cocc., graph., kal., natr. m., sep., sulph.

For PREMATURE menses: 1, amm., *bry.*, *calc.*, *carb. v.*, kal., kreas., natr. m., *n. vom.*, *phos.*, *plat.*, sabin., sep., sil., sulph., sulph. ac.; 2, amb., amm. m., *cham.*, cin., *cocc.*, con., croc., *ign.*, ipec., rhus, ruta, sec.; 3, alet. far, seneg., sang.

DELAYING MENSES: 1, apis, caust., *con.*, cupr., dulc., *graph*, iod., *kal.*, *lyc.*, magn. c., natr. m., *phos.*, *puls.*, *sep.*, sil., *sulph.*; 2, dros., hep., lach.; 3, cimicif., senec., sang., mitchel. xanthoxyl.

TOO SHORT: am., baryt., dulc., *graph.*, lach, *natr. m.*, phos., *puls.*, sulph.

TOO LONG: chin., cocc., cupr., *ign.*, *ipec.*, kreas., lyc., natr., *n. vom.*, *phos.*, plat., puls., *sabin.*, sec., sulph. ac.

TOO SCANTY: 1, alum., amm., cact. gr., *carb. v.*, caust., *con.*, *graph.*, *kal.*, lach., magn. c., natr. m., *puls.*, sil., sulph.; 2, cocc., dulc., ferr., lyc., merc., phos., ruta, sabad., sass., sep., staph., sang.

TOO PROFUSE: 1, acon., ars., *bell.*, *calc.*, carb. v., chin., ferr., *ipec.*, natr. m., n. vom., *phos.*, plat., sabin., sec., sil., stram., sulph. ac.; 2, bry., *cham.*, cin., cocc., hyos., *ign.*, lyc., merc., nitr. ac., ruta, samb., sep., sulph.; 3, aletris, cimicif., senec., trill., phyt., ustil. maid.

When the menses are about to cease, AT THE CRITICAL PERIOD: 1, lach., puls.; 2, caust., cocc., *con.*, graph., kal., lyc., natr. m., ruta, *sep.*, sulph.; 3, helon., trill., *ustil. maid.*

When the menses are TOO PALE, TOO WATERY: 1, bell., calc., *carb. v.*, cocc., ferr., *graph.*, lyc., nitr. ac., plat., *puls.*, sulph.; 2, alum., ars., chin., con., hell., kal., natr. m., n. vom., phos., plumb., sep., spig., stram.

BROWN BLOOD: bry., calc., carb. v., rhus.

THICK BLOOD: 1, *croc.*, cupr., *plat.*, sulph.; 2, arn., n. mosch., puls.

DARK BLACK BLOOD: 1, *bell.*, bry., cham., *croc.*, *n. vom.*, puls., sulph.; 2, amm., ant., kreas., lach., magn. c., nitr. ac., sep.; 3, cimicif., ustil. maid.

BRIGHT RED BLOOD: *bell.*, calc., carb. v., dulc., ferr., hyos., *ipec.*, nitr. ac., sabin., sulph.

LUMPY COAGULATED BLOOD: 1, amm., *bell*, cham., chin., cocc., ferr., hyos, ign., magn. c., magn. m., nitr. ac., *plat.*, puls., rhus, sabin., stram.; 2, cimicif., ustil. maid.

CORROSIVE BLOOD: amm., carb. v., kal., natr., nitr., sass., sil., sulph.

FETID BLOOD: bell, bry., carb. a., carb. v., caust., cham., croc., kal., kreas., phos., sabin., sil.

When the menses are attended with CONGESTION OF BLOOD TO THE HEAD, VERTIGO: 1, caust., gels., iod., merc., phos., verat.; 2, arg. nitr., cimicif., cyclam., hyos.

With HEADACHE: 1, *bell.*, carb. v., lac can, lyc., natr. m., n. vom., *sep*, sulph.; 2, calc., cupr., *graph.*, hyos., magn. c., magn. m., phos., verat., sang.

With AFFECTION OF THE EYES: calc., magn. c., merc., puls., sil., sulph.

With SWOLLEN CHEEKS: graph., phos., sep.

With TOOTHACHE: 1, baryt., calc., carb. v., kal., magn. c., sep.; 2, amm., graph., natr. m., phos., sulph. ac.

With NAUSEA AND VOMITING: 1, *amm. m.*, carb. v., *cupr.*, lyc., n. vom., puls., verat.; 2, caps., hyos., magn. c., phos., sulph.

With COLIC OR ABDOMINAL SPASMS: *bell.*, calc., *cham.*, cocc., *coff.*, *con.*, *cupr.*, *graph.*, natr. m., *n. vom.*, *phos.*, plat., *puls.*, sec., sep., sulph., xanthoxyl. ustilago maid.

With DIARRHŒA: 1, amm. m., graph., sil., verat.; 2, alum., amm., caust., kreas., magn. c.; 3, bry., puls.

With DISTRESS OF BREATHING: cocc., graph, ipec., lach., puls., sep.

With PALPITATION OF THE HEART: 1, alum., cupr., ign., iod., lil., nitr. ac., phos., sep., spong.; 2, cimicif., croc., dig.

With PAINS IN THE BACK AND SMALL OF THE BACK: 1, amm., amm. m., calc., caust., graph., kal., lach., magn. c., magn. m., n. vom., phos., plat., sep.; 2, hamam., helon., senec.

With PAINS IN THE LIMBS: bry., graph., sep., verat.

With SPASMS: 1, acon., bell., caust., cham., *cocc.*, *coff.*, *cupr.*, graph., ign., phos., plat., puls.; 2, bry., chin., con., lil., magn. m., natr. m., n. vom., sep.

With great DEBILITY, LANGUOR, FAINTING: 1, caust., graph., ign., magn. c., n. vom., puls., sep.; 2, calc., cocc., nux mos., trill.

With derangement of the MENTAL OR EMOTIVE SPHERE: acon., coff., cham., hyos., natr. m., stram., verat.

When the distress sets in shortly BEFORE the appearance of the menses: 1, baryt., calc., carb. v., cham., cocc., cupr., lach., lyc., merc.,

phos., puls., sep., sulph., verat.; 2, amm., asar., con., dulc., natr. m., phos. ac., plat., sil.

When DURING the menses: 1, amm., amm. m., calc., carb. v., cham., con, graph., hyos., kal., kreas., lach., phos., puls., sep.; 2, alum., ars., bor., bry., chin., cocc., coff., ign., lyc., magn. c., magn. m., merc., natr. m., n. vom., plat., sil., sulph., verat., zinc.

When AFTER the menses: 1, bor., graph., kreas., lyc., natr. m., n. vom., phos. ac., plat., ruta, stram.; 2, alum., ars., calc., con, magn. c., phos., sep., sil.

Compare Uterus, Diseases of, Hæmorrhage from the Uterus, Colic, Amenia, Leucorrhœa.

MENTAGRA.

Ant. tart., calc., cic., graph., etc. See Favus.

MENTAL DERANGEMENT, INSANITY.

Mental irritability: 1, bry., cham., nux v.; 2, coloc., graph., hep., kali carb., lyc., natr. carb., natr. mur.

Mental exaltation: 1, acon., bapt., bell., bry., cann. ind., cham., cimicif., gels., hyosc., rhus, stram.; 2, ign., natr. carb., natr. mur., phos., phos ac., zinc. val.; 3, ergotin, the bromides.

Mental depression: 1, aurum, calc. carb., chin., cimicif., con., gels., dig., ign., lach., lyc., natrum, nux v., op., phos., phos. ac., plat., puls., sep., sulph.; 2, acon., anacard., arn., ars., brom., camph, kali carb., hep., nitric acid, picric acid, pod., staph., verat. vir., zinc. phosphide.

Feeling as if patient would lose senses: acon., agar., alum., ambra, bov., bry., calc., cann. ind., carb. an., chlorine, ham., magn. carb., magn. sulph., mercurialis, merc., mosch., natr. mur., plat., sep., stram., sulph., tea.

Cheerfulness: croc., lach., oxal. ac., sab.; **sadness**: 1, aurum, calc., chin., cimicif., gels., hep., lyc., natr. mur., plat., puls., sep.; 2, arn., nitr. ac., phos., pod., sulph.; **hypochondriasis**: bell., calc., natr. carb., nux v., puls.; **changeable mood**: ant. crud., gels., ign., lach.; **anxiety**: arn., ign, lyc., merc., phos. ac., sep.; **indifference**: chin., ign., lyc., merc., phos. ac., sep.; **loss of memory**: anac., merc., natr. mur., nux v.; **mind confused**: bapt., bell., cimicif., gels., lach., puls., rhus, staph.; **stupor**: bapt., bell., hyosc., op., phos. ac., rhus, stram.; **irritability of senses**: 1, acon., bell., cham., cimicif., gels., stram.; 2, bapt., ign., natr. carb., nux v.; **delirium**: acon., bapt., bell., bry., hyosc., phos. ac., rhus, stram.

Mania: acon., bell., calc., cimicif., hyosc., lach., nux v., op., plat., stram., verat. vir.; **mania, mild**: bell., puls., sep.; **mania, quarrelsome**: bry, cham., col., graph., hep., lyc., natrum carb., natr. mur., nux v.

Desire to be alone: chin., lach., mang., natr. carb., nux v., rhus; **dreads to be alone**: ars., kali carb., lach., lyc., stram.

Talkative: cic., hyosc., lach., stram.; **refuses to talk**: bell., col., dig., ign., nitr. ac., phos. ac., puls., ver. alb.; **disinclined to exertion**: calc., chin., con., nitr. ac., nux v., phos.

Death, wants: arg. met., aur., merc., puls., rhus; **predicts**: acon., ars., nux v., pod., rhus; **threatens death**: ars., aur., hep., nux v., puls.,

rhus; **fear of death**: acon., ars., agn. cast., calc., lob., plat., sec., sil., tarant., ver. alb.

Dislike to all kinds of labor: aloes, agar., arg. nitr., con., graph., kali bichr., nux jugl., nux v., phos., rhod., sep.; **aversion to mental labor**: aloes, carbol. ac., cinnab., nitr. ac., phos.

Particular indications:

Aconite. **Great mental anxiety and physical tension**; ailments from fright, anger, or chagrin; gloomy, taciturn; **afraid of a crowd or of crossing a busy street**; fear of ghosts; apprehensive of the future and of approaching death; **restless agonizing tossing about**; oversensitiveness, mental and bodily; mood peevish, irritable, malicious; delirium, the patient weeping and laughing alternately.

Agaricus. **Dementia from paralysis of mind**; **cryptomania**; fancy excited, makes verses, sings, talks, but does not answer questions; constant talking and laughing, considers himself immensely wealthy and happy (second stage of dementia paralytica); mischievous melancholy, trying to do injury or damage from inward restlessness and anxiety; confusion of the head, cannot find the right words, and desires therefore to be let alone; frequently caused by protracted mental labor and exciting debates; epilepsy.

Alumina. **Consciousness of his personal identity confused**; apprehensive of losing his reason; evil ideas force themselves on him against his will; low-spirited, trifling things appear insurmountable; time passes too slowly; peevish and whining, with heat of the earlobes; worse in the morning on awaking.

Ammonium carb. Great anguish as if he had committed a crime; loathing of life; makes frequent mistakes in writing and speaking; **great aversion to water**, cannot bear to touch it; suitable to hateful and vindictive natures.

Anacardium occident. Paralysis, with imbecility; loss of will, cannot control the voluntary muscles; does not know his surroundings; head falls forward, difficult to keep it up; cannot speak, only utters unintelligible words; drinks run out of the mouth; respiration free; pulse slow, moderately full; body cool.

Anacardium orient. **Syphilitic mental debility, great weakness of memory**; imagines he hears voices of people who are far away; **feels as though he had two wills**, one commanding to do what the other forbids; every motion extremely awkward and sluggish; indifferent to pleasant or unpleasant circumstances; laughs at serious things, and is serious in the presence of ludicrous things; constant contradiction of one's self; want of moral and religious sentiment, swears, and curses; fixed idea that he is possessed of the devil, etc.

Antimonium crud. Inclined to suicide by **shooting** himself; great sadness and woful mood; anxious reflection in relation to the present and future; moonstruck and ecstatic love; gastricismus.

Argentum nitr. Melancholy, believes he is despised by his family, and that all his labors would fail; becomes sad, taciturn, easily frightened; indisposed to work, and yet time hangs heavily on his hands; thoughts of suicide from mere *ennui;* frequent attacks of anxiety, is then impulsive, walks fast

Arnica. **Traumatic insanity**, as after concussions of the brain, becomes forgetful, absent-minded, thoughts wander from their objects and dwell on images and fancies; does not speak a word, indif-

ferent and hopeless; great heat in head, body cool; awakens from the heat and fears to sleep again.

Arsenicum. **Insanity after suppressed skin diseases; mental unrest due to physical disease, and consequent exhaustion**; excessive anguish and irresoluteness; fear of ghosts, thieves, and solitude, with desire to hide one's self; aversion to conversation, with desire to censure; rage to mutilate one's body.

Aurum met. **Syphilitic or syphilomercurial hypochondria**; religious mania caused by hepatic disorders; suicidal mania, quiet demeanor, and is at same time persistent in a sly way on self-destruction; dreams and hallucinations of fire; patient of fair physical health, **suicidal ideas come from depressing emotional troubles**; depression of mind, with desire for solitude; religious anguish, with restlessness and despair, imagines that he is unfit for this or for the other world, that he can never succeed, though he prays all the time; has no confidence in himself, and thinks others have none; becomes irritable, quarrelsome, cannot bear sympathy or contradiction, wants to work and cannot do things fast enough, even his sleep shows this restlessness, and is broken by frightful dreams; rush of blood to head, palpitations, erections, and pollutions; **asks continually questions without waiting for a reply.**

Baptisia. Uneasy, gloomy, cast down, mind weak, **head feels very heavy**; vertigo; eyes glistening, bloodshot; constrictive feeling in throat, can only swallow fluids.

Baryta. **Senile dementia**; forgetful, in the middle of a speech the most familiar words fail him; loss of memory, especially for recent occurrences; childishness of old people; irresolute, desponding, pusillanimous.

Belladonna. Patient wishes others to destroy him, will beg physicians and attendants to do so, hence **suicide by drowning**; he will sit quietly and break pins, paper, etc., between his fingers into very short pieces; disinclination to talk or very fast talking; mania, at one time merry, again would spit and bite at those around him; froth and foam at the mouth; burning thirst, but aversion to drink on account of difficult deglutition (Lyssa); sees ghosts, animals, insects, and hideous faces; is afraid of imagining things and tries to hide himself; memory lively, remembers things long gone by; foolish gesticulations, wild eyes, with fixed furious look, starting, and twitching; very excitable mood; drinks hastily, tears his breast to work off his overexcited nervous state; worse at midnight, and at 3 P.M.

Bryonia. Melancholy, with fear for the future in his domestic or business affairs, even at night he dreams of business; great depression and morose mood, perhaps from some hepatic affection; irritable mood, wishes to be left alone, has no desire to move, although he feels better outdoors; great forgetfulness.

Cactus. Great and unconquerable sadness; hypochondria and melancholy; irresistible desire to weep, does not like to talk; constant and great fear of death; irritable, wants that people should keep their consolations for themselves; frequent palpitations of the heart, with a corresponding palpitation, so to speak, in the top of the head.

Calcarea carb. **Mania of drunkards**; skin diseases; great emaciation or obesity; delirium, talking of murder, fire, rats, and mice; feared she **would lose her reason, or that people would observe her confu-**

sion of mind; apprehensive mood of some impending misfortune; ill-will, obstinacy, ill-humor, taciturnity, restlessness, trembling of limbs.

Cannabis indica. Hallucinations and imaginations constantly changing; great exaltation of mind, at times with enthusiastic language; full of fun and mischief; incoherent talking, very absent-minded: laughs indiscriminately at every word; inability to recall any thought or event on account of different thoughts crowding up his mind; exaggeration of duration of time and extent of space; horror of darkness, great anguish, and despair; moaning and crying; great fear of approaching death, or of becoming insane; voices, including her own, seem to come from a distance; forgets when speaking what she is going to say; feels at times as if she were somebody else; seems to be in a dream, as if things were not real; puerperal mania.

Cantharis. Hallucinations, especially at night; deliria of people long dead; fits of rage, with crying, barking, and beating, renewed by the sight of bright dazzling objects; worse when touching the larynx, or when trying to drink water; **amorous frenzy**; intense erethism of sexual organs, impelling him to seek immediate physical gratification; masturbation; scanty urine or frequent micturition.

Capsicum. **Homesickness**, with a disposition to suicide, with redness of cheeks, sleeplessness, and excessive peevishness.

Carbo veg. Indigestion and dyspepsia of drunkards, leading to confusion of head, nightly fear of ghosts, stupor, and finally to dementia.

Causticum. As soon as he closes his eyes, he sees frightful images; constant sorrowful thoughts, with weeping; great apprehensive anxiety of conscience and at the heart, as if he had committed a bad action, or as if some misfortune impended; irritable and provoked at trifles; absence of mind, great indolence; delirium, with wandering talk; lassitude, great heat of skin, dryness of mouth and fauces, constipation.

Chelidonium. Horrible anguish by day and by night, as if she had killed somebody; anxiety takes away all her ease to her labor; pit of stomach and left hypochondria sore to touch; no appetite nor thirst; bitter taste; stools hard, whitish yellow; often vertigo as if she would fall forward; flushes of heat in face; palpitation, with oppression in chest.

Chamomilla. Melancholia, with constant moaning and muttering to herself; walks all the time, looking down; is disinclined to talk and angry if any one speaks to her, tries to get away from her friends if they seek to comfort her; sleepless at night and uneasy during the day.

Cicuta virosa. Attacks of inability to collect his senses, with thoughtless, staring, fixed look, and vanishing of sight; indifference to everything, confounds the present with the past; everything about him appears strange and frightful; childish humor, in which he finds everything lovely and attractive, like a toy; insane dancing, laughing, and clapping of hands at night, with violent heat and redness of face; quiet disposition, contented, happy; easily affected by sad stories.

Cimicifuga. **Epileptic insanity**; remarkable heat in the back of the head, extending down the back; sensation as if a heavy black cloud had settled all over her and enveloped her head, so that all was darkness and confusion, while at the same time it weighed like lead

on her head; desire for solitude or to wander from place to place answers questions hurriedly and evasively; frequent sighing; indifferent, taciturn, takes no interest in anything; fear of death and still suicidal mood; suspicious of everything, will not take her medicine; hysteria and melancholia, with frequent changes of heat and cold in different parts of the body; sleeplessness on account of frightful dreams, leading to sudden starting up in sleep; great anxiety about one's self, without knowing why; alternate empty and full feeling in head; nervous tremors, like a chill, without actually feeling cold; pricking with the fingers; small, quick, irregular pulse, frequent icy-cold hands and feet; mental depression, amounting even to suicidal tendency; mania puerperalis; mania following disappearance of neuralgia; from business failure or disappointed love; after abortion or confinement, after drunken sprees; dizzy when rising in the morning with pain over eyes; nausea and occasional vomiting.

Clematis erect. Ailments from **homesickness** or contrition of spirit; low-spirited and fear of approaching misfortune; fear of being alone, but disinclined to meet even agreeable company; great debility; vibratory sensation through the whole body, after lying down; uneasy sleep, dreaming and tossing about.

Coca. Mental and physical lack of will to do anything; excessively phlegmatic and apathetic; slow in finding the words to express himself; mood changeable, mostly very morose; unbridled passion for brandy.

Cocculus. Suits especially bookworms and sensitive romantic girls, with irregular menstruation, also onanists, rakes, and other debilitated persons; melancholy and sadness, with weeping and constant profound absorption in sorrowful thoughts; great apprehensive anxiety of conscience and at the heart, as if after committing a wicked deed, with propensity to escape: joylessness and discouragement; tearful chagrin about the least trifle; changeable humor, frequent lively contentment, talkativeness, with witty joking; spasms and convulsions, extreme weakness, even to fainting, worse from wine, smoking, riding in a carriage; great dread of the cold open air.

Colchicum. **Gouty diathesis**; alternately excited or depressed; loss of memory, intense melancholia, peevish and dissatisfied, suicidal thoughts.

Coffea. Great excitement and mobility, constant ecstasy and affectation, quick to act, lively imagination, with crowding of many thoughts and projects; it prevents sleep; delirium tremens; anxiousness of conscience, with trembling inquietude, howls, shouts, or sulky despair; strong determination of blood to head; feeling as if the brain were torn to pieces, or as if there were a nail driven in the cranium; overexcitement of the entire nervous system, better outdoors.

Conium. Hypochondriacal sorrowfulness and sadness, with desire for solitude, aversion to labor; unsympathizing insensibility from indolence; obtuseness of all the senses; unconscious wandering about, as if half asleep; aversion to company and yet averse to being alone; alternate excitement and depression; chilliness, frequent spasmodic movements, great dread of light, weak sexual power, and frequent pollutions; want of nutrition in brain; anæmia or slight venous congestion.

Cornus circ. Laziness, aversion to mental and bodily labor, con-

fused ideas, stupefaction, inability to think or to concentrate his ideas on one point, worse towards evening; vertigo, great indifference, oppression of mind, and melancholy; irritability, caused by malaria; jaundice, dysentery, hepatic and splenetic affections.

Crocus sat. **Hyperæsthesia**; excessive alternation of mirthfulness and depression; vexation, contradicted by bursts of laughter; quarrelling, with quick repentance; gayety even to insane joy; extravagance of ideas and great loquacity; excited circulation, hæmorrhages; sleepiness, great prostration, with dilated pupils, and obscuration of sight.

Cuprum. Mania, with biting and tearing things to pieces; insane foolish gestures of imitation and mimicry; full of insane spiteful tricks, illusions of imagination, does not recognize his own family; unhappy, apprehensive anxiety, and despair; absence of thought and weakness of memory; stupidity and insensible prostration in a corner; patient shrinks with fear, drawing himself away from every one who approaches him; præcordial anguish, pale miserable look, general chilliness, not relieved by heat; decrease of brain functions.

Digitalis. Profound great melancholy, worse by music, with frequent sighing and **weeping, which brings relief**; gloomy, morose, ill-humor, great fear of the future; insane obstinacy and disobedience, with desire to escape; patient dull and lethargic, pupils widely dilated and all sensibility to light and touch seems lost; chronic heart disease; pulse full, regular or but slightly intermittent and **very slow.** When rallying from his stupor, the patient moans greatly and his eyes are all afloat in tears, with relief from the lachrymation.

Graphites. **Herpetic constitution**; grief about the most trifling occurrence, even to despair; oppressive timidity; restlessness of mind, driving him from one place to another; great irresolution, every disturbance makes him angry; forgetfulness, dim recollection of recent events; hates work; ailments from grief.

Helleborus. Depression of the sensuous and obtuseness of the intellectual faculties, even to **idiocy and cretinismus**; propensity to feel himself unhappy; reserved melancholy, homesickness; sighing and moaning, and despair of life; great indifference to joy and suffering; **stubborn silence**; great weakness of memory and slowness in collecting his senses; absence of volition and want of power to action; flaccidity of muscles, so that on the attention being withdrawn from them they readily refuse to perform their action (**want of co-ordination**), pale sallow complexion.

Helonias. Profound melancholy, restlessness, wants to be continually moving about, cannot endure the least contradiction, is fault-finding from a sensation of undefined soreness and weight in the uterus, **a consciousness of a womb**; she feels better when her mind is engaged and she is doing something; dragging weakness in small of back, prolapsus uteri, or dislocation.

Hepar sulph. Hyperæsthesia, maniacal paroxysms, with quick hasty speech; extreme discontent, indisposition to everything; wrathful irritability, even to the most extreme violence, threatening to end in murder and arson; terrific visions of dead persons; **dementia**, with complete stupidity, sits silent and speechless in a corner.

Hyoscyamus. Impatience, precipitate liveliness, talkativeness, tells everything; great inclination to laugh; lascivious shamelessness, and going about naked; insulting, shouting, brawling, ungovernable

rage, with exhibition of unusual strength; all objects appear larger, a straw looks like a beam, a cup of water like a sea; senseless apathy and indolence, will not answer, makes no complaints, and has no wants; morose dejection, despair, fear of being poisoned or bitten by animals; epileptic spasms, rush of blood to head, with sparkling eyes and fixed look; spasm of pharynx, dread of drinks; unfortunate disappointed love, with jealousy and excited sexual desires.

Ignatia. Inward grief from disappointed love or mortification; senseless staring at one object, with sighing and moaning; remorse about imaginary crimes, intolerance to noise, sensitive mood, and delicate conscientiousness; great inclination to have fixed ideas.

Iodum. Despondency, gloomy mood, anguish, oppression of chest; impatient moving about; excessive nervous irritation; violent orgasm of blood, uneasiness, and nervousness, with trembling, extending from stomach to all parts of the periphery; spasmodic palpitation of heart, sleeplessness.

Kali carb. Tearful humor, with feeling of loneliness and desire for company; timid and apprehensive of the future, easily frightened, with shrieks about imaginary appearances; peevishness, with intolerance of the human voice; obstinacy, constant opposition to himself; changeable humor, deficiency of expression, and vanishing of thoughts.

Kali bichrom. Misanthropy and ill-humor, even to disgust of life; frequent vanishing of thoughts, with senseless staring at an object; great weakness of memory.

Kali brom. Loss of memory, despondency, inability to concentrate the mind on any object; constant worry, fears to see people or be spoken to; vertigo, with falling, worse from stooping; failure of mental and bodily strength; pricking sensation all over the body, palpitations; constantly busy, tying his shoes, fumbling in his pockets, picking threads, etc.

Kreasote. Stupid feeling in head, with vacant gaze, neither seeing nor hearing; sorrowful mood, inclined to weep, and longing for death; music and other emotional causes impel him to weep.

Lachesis. **Hyperthymia**; thinks herself under superhuman control; great weakness of memory and forgetfulness; incapability of thinking; **mental laziness**; amentia; delirium from watching, fatigue, loss of fluid, excessive study; loquacious, with mocking jealousy; frightful images, satirical; talks, sings, whistles, makes odd motions, jumps rapidly from one object to another; ecstasy unto crying; peevish, morose, and quarrelsome; great inclination to grief, looks at everything in the blackest color; anxious timidity, as if some great evil were impending; doubts all truth and experience; dread of recovery and of death, fears to go to bed; suicidal mood, tired of life; great malice and spiteful tricks, all his thoughts tending to the injury of others, even murder, accompanied by cardiac affections, lassitude, chilliness, emaciation, sickly pale complexion; lasciviousness and sexual desire, with weakness of the parts.

Lobelia coerulea. Constant disposition to cry, with sadness and dejection; he cannot sit alone nor talk with anybody without the feeling of getting crazy.

Lycopodium. Melancholy and hypochondria in mild characters; loss of confidence, misanthropy, flies even from his own children;

oversensitive and irritable, even to the most violent rage; obstinate, defiant, arbitrary; extreme indifference and insensibility to external impressions; **torpor of mind**; laughing and weeping in alternation; difficult digestion, intestinal and hepatic torpor; absent-minded, supposed to be in two places at the same time; uses wrong words; great weakness; early and profuse menses.

Mancinella. Melancholy, homesickness; about midnight, attacks of fear and trembling; afraid of evil spirits, of being taken hold of by the devil; sleeplessness; pressing in cardiac region, hard beats of heart, followed by faintishness, with darkening before the eyes; pulse slow and soft; tetters.

Melilotus. Hypochondriasis; full of hallucinations; is possessed by the evil spirit; bloatedness of abdomen, with a crawling sensation as of worms; horrible oppressive headache; nausea and faintishness; muscular jactitation.

Mercurius. Excessive restlessness and anguish, particularly at night, of impending misfortune; indifference to everything, even to taking his food; homesickness, with irresistible desire to travel; homesickness, with desire to escape and to run home; mania, with tearing everything to pieces, and aversion to fluids; amentia, with absurd talk and actions; tricks, foolishness, and mischievous jokes of all kinds, with senseless disgusting actions; buffoonish insanity; suspicious distrustful mood; lassitude and prostration, great heaviness of head, cutting pains in abdomen, restless sleep, full of heavy dreams.

Mezereum. Hypochondriacal sadness; great disgust for life and longing for death; sensitive peevishness, with pale, miserable, sunken look; indetermination; attacks of thoughtless staring, fixed look for hours together; apprehensiveness felt at the pit of the stomach; indifference to everybody and everything.

Moschus. Suitable to spoiled sensitive natures, and hysteric women; tearful vexation and peevishness, with violent quarrelling, even to the most extreme malice and rage; great bustling, during which everything falls out of his hand from weakness; thoughtlessness, with foolish gestures and complaints of pain; sudden loss of memory, with complete inability to collect his senses; great tendency to get frightened, trembling, palpitation of heart, and dread of death.

Natrum carb. Hypochondriasis, great weakness of the digestive organs, with very bad humor after a meal; troubles after drinking; aversion to mankind and society; phlegmatic flaccidity; dislike to talk and work, want of sympathy and disgust of life; trembling and feeling of faintness; great sadness, constant sighing; clumsy manner and awkwardness.

Natrum mur. **Melancholy**; likes to dwell on past unpleasant occurrences; weeps on being merely looked at, and rejects consolation; joyless indifference and indolent indisposition to talk; quarrelsome fretfulness, gets into a passion about trifles; attacks of great cheerfulness and merry disposition, with great inclination to laugh, dance, and sing; great distraction in all his actions, and constant wandering in his thoughts; weakness of memory and forgetfulness; sexual desire, with frequent erections and pollutions; palpitation of heart.

Nux moschata. Dementia, irresistible inclination to laugh; insane intoxication; wandering talk, with extraordinary gestures and

loud voice; foolish gestures, with absence of mind; indolent march of ideas and slow recollection, fatuity; sleepiness and fainty, weak digestion; cool dry skin.

Nux vomica. Insanity, with perverted talk and actions, frightful visions at night, murmuring delirium; disgust of life, with palpitation of heart; peevish and solicitous about his health; stubbornness and obstinate resistance; irascible and violent, with malice and spiteful tricks; dislike to mental work after mental overexertion; oversensitiveness to external impressions. Depression following overstimulation.

Opium. Fantastical insanity, with frightful visions congregating around his bed and tormenting him; talks in a confused manner; commits indecent actions; cheerfulness and feeling of great strength; contempt of death; rioting hilarity, with buffoonery and subsequent angry savageness or tearful sorrowfulness; instability and imbecility of will; indifference to joy and suffering; complete dementia, does not recognize his own relatives; excessive debility, stupor, frequent sweats and eruptions on skin; diminished secretion of urine.

Œnanthe crocata. Profound disturbance of intellectual faculties, mania, delirium tremens, most painful spasms; excessive excitement, she talked to herself, swore and blasphemed, while at the same time she was seized with convulsive laughter; extreme restlessness; confusion of intellect, even stupor and coma; convulsions of the mouth, face, and extremities, with unconsciousness, restlessness, exhaustion, and debility after the fit; cold sweats.

Palladium. Mental exhaustion, everything is too much exertion (coca); time seems long to him; great inclination to weep; wounded pride, easily put out of humor and uses then strong expressions; worse from any mental exertion or excitement.

Phosphorus. **Somnambulism**; great inclination to anxiousness and dread, followed by prostration; melancholic dulness, with apprehension about his own relations; disgust of life and repugnance to the world; great irritability of mind and tendency to be easily startled; changeable humor, spasmodic laughter and weeping; insane shamelessness, wants to go naked; delirious fancies about his own person (mania de grandeur); tuberculosis.

Picric acid. Great indifference, lack of will-power to undertake anything; disinclination for mental and physical work; desire to sit still without taking any interest in surrounding things; mental prostration after the least intellectual work.

Piper methysticum (kava kava). Hallucinations and dulness after headache; dizziness and black spots before eyes, ringing in ears; fantastic ideas and a strong desire to skip about.

Platina. Nymphomania; puerperal melancholia and mania; low-spirited, reserved, fearful; inconsolable violent weeping; præcordial anguish, with palpitation and fear of death and of imaginary forms, ghosts; nervous excitement, **pride, arrogance**, considers everybody below her; vacillation; attacks of cheerfulness, increased feeling of strength; inclination to embrace everybody; slight vexation affects the patient for a long time; anxious when in company; dulness or absence of mind; ill-humor in the morning (palladium, evening); the thought of death horrifies the patient, any serious thought is displeasing; mental symptoms associated with gastric symptoms, both originating in sexual sphere, worse afternoon and evening.

Plumbum. Deep melancholy, with timidity, restlessness, anxiety at the heart, with sighing and trembling; dislike to talk and to work; maniacal rage, with cries, brawling, and convulsions; absence of mind, stupidity; pale, miserable, cachectic appearance, somnolency, colic.

Podophyllum. Depression of spirits and disgust for life from abdominal affections.

Psorinum. Religious melancholia, full of fears and evil forebodings; irritable, peevish, passionate, noisy, easily startled, restless, and then again cheerful, takes pleasure at his work.

Pulsatilla. Religious melancholy, she prays constantly for the salvation of herself and of others; great solicitude about her affairs, is full of sorrows, folds her hands, and sits like a statue; dread of darkness; irresolution, desires for different things, without knowing what; hastiness and inability to collect her senses; chilliness, flushes of heat, with inclination to vomit, cold hands and pale face; sleep full of fantastic dreams; palpitations; great excitement in sexual organs.

Secale corn. **Paralytic mental diseases**; insanity, with inclination to drown himself; treats his relations contemptuously and sarcastically; wandering talk and hallucinations; apathy and complete disappearance of the senses.

Sepia. Propensity to suicide from despair about his miserable existence; fears to starve, is peevish, and feels mortified, easily frightened and full of evil forebodings; violent bursts of anger, with furious gestures; aversion to work; frequent alternations of gay laughter and sorrowfulness; constant contradiction of himself; stagnation in portal system. Organic lesions (lilium functional).

Silicea. Longing for his relations and home; pensiveness; confused restlessness in doing anything; obstinacy, disposition to take things ill; irascible; imagines to be in two places at the same time; monomania about pins, which she sees everywhere and dreads; great prostration and nervous weakness; aggravation of all symptoms about full moon and in change of weather, especially during a storm; restless, with heavy dreams.

Stannum. Monomania, cannot get rid of an idea once fixed in her mind; visions by day of fancied things; feels like crying, which makes her only worse; silence; vexatious sensitiveness, with inclination to stormy anger, weak memory.

Staphisagria. Hypochondriacal indifference, phlegmatic humor, intellectual languor; obtuseness of intellect and vanishing of thought; weakness of memory and forgetfulness, or very sensitive to least impression; is very indignant, wants to throw away everything he holds in his hands; quarrelsome, and nevertheless he is merry; great concern for the future; **suffering from pride, envy or chagrin.**

Stramonium. The first sight of objects, persons, etc., alarms the patient, and he stares at it with a frightened look, till he discovers there is no need of fear; whilst sleeping quietly, the head is seen to be lifted from the pillow, or the patient will start up on his elbows and gaze about the room with a frightened look; on being asked what is wanted, an evasive answer is given and the patient lies down again; the **good-natured, loquacious patient** is fully occupied with his phantoms, by which he fancies himself surrounded; mania, with absolute rage, with disposition to strike and bite, alternating with convulsions.

Excitement and great mobility; hallucinations of a terrifying character, full of strange absurd ideas, thinks herself tall, double, one half the body cut off; converses with spirits, prays fervently, preaches; talks incessantly and absurdly, laughs, claps her hands, great sexual excitement; **mania for light and company**; melancholy, fears death, weeps all the time; pangs of conscience; alternate exaltation and depression; great bodily indolence and aversion to movement; frequent ebullition of blood; chorea, epilepsy.

Sulphur. Melancholy, dwells on religious and philosophical speculations; anxiety about his soul's salvation, indifference about the lot of others; foolish happiness and pride, everything, even rags, seem beautiful; **fantastic mania**, patient is inclined to deck himself with gaudy colors or puts on old rags of bright hues and considers them most elegant decorations; destroys her clothing, as she imagines she has everything in abundance, with emaciation even to a skeleton; wandering talk night and day; peevish, irritable, obstinate.

Tarantula. Sadness, grief, melancholy, moral depression, disgust for everything; hysteria, with bitter belching and repeated yawning, relieved by lying down and by music; restlessness of hands and legs; constant movement, cannot remain in one place; great and constant heat in epigastrium; disposition to joke and laugh and to play tricks, with impulsive movements; **sudden foxlike and destructive efforts**, requiring the utmost vigilance to prevent damages; followed by laughter and apologies.

Tartarus emet. Gayety and fury; senseless frenzy, with inclination to suicide; mental lassitude; timid restlessness, walks constantly about; weakness of mind.

Thuja. **Fixed ideas**, as if a strange person was at his side, if soul and body were separated, as if made of glass, as if a living animal were in his abdomen; patient tenaciously harping on that one fixed idea; hurried, with ill-humor, talks hastily; quarrelsome, angry at trifles; disgust for life; deficiency of words and slow speech; insane women will not be touched or approached; ebullition of blood, with pulsation in all the veins, palpitation, pain in head as from a nail driven in it; dreams of dead persons, perils of death, false accusation, etc.; **music causes weeping and trembling of feet**; she does not want anybody to come near her or to touch her, talks about being under the influence of a superior power.

Valeriana. Hysteria; exaltation and rapid change of ideas; immoderate mental excitement; thinks she is some one else, moves to the edge of bed to make room; imagines animals lying near her, which she fears she may hurt; feeling of great lassitude, with extreme sensitiveness of all the senses.

Veratrum album. Constant laughter, alternately with lamentations and howling, or with heat and redness of face; extreme liveliness and extravagance of ideas; singing and clapping of hands; mania, with desire to cut and tear, especially clothes, with lewdness and lascivious talk; kisses everybody, **before menses**; **imprudent behavior in childbed**; curses all night, and complains of stupid feeling; talks much about religious things and prays; talks rapidly; **sclerosis of the hemisphere, with mania de grandeur.** Dislike to talk, to be left alone; anxious, restless, easily frightened, weeping, despair of her position in society, **with suppressed catamenia** of his salvation;

constant feeling of coldness, **paralytic weakness**, pain as if bruised in the brain, restless wild look, distorted face; **great voracity**; cough, with tenacious mucus in chest, palpitations. Patient combines the wildest vagaries of the religious enthusiast, the amorous frenzies of the nymphomaniac, and the execrative passions of the infuriated demon, each of these manifestations struggling for the ascendency, and causing him to writhe and struggle with his mental and physical agonies; after short anguish the patient passes from this frenzy into one of deepest melancholy, abject despair of salvation, imbecile taciturnity, and complete prostration of mind and body; utter collapse.

Veratrum viride. Insanity from cerebral congestion; puerperal mania, silent, suspicious, will not see her physician; fears of being poisoned, sleepless, can hardly be kept in her bedroom; depression of spirits; mental unrest, with physical relaxation.

Zincum met. Melancholy, with thoughts of death; timidity and anxiousness, **repeats all questions before answering them** (aurum, asks continually questions, without waiting for an answer); repugnance to the human voice, and to noise; aversion to all labor; changeable humor; constant variation between angry irritability and great lively excitement; weakness of memory; difficult comprehension, with inability to all exertion; **paralytic pressure on the brain**, great lassitude and depression; **fidgety feet.**

Use more particularly:

a. For mental derangement, with anxiety, **fear, frightful visions,** and thoughts: 1, bell., hyos., op., stram.; 2, ars., calc., cupr., lyc., n. vom., op., sulph., veratr.; 3, cact., tell., xant.

b. For **restlessness,** obliging one to leave the house or bed, and **wander** about: 1, bell., hyos., n. vom., op., stram., veratr.; 2, acon., ars., bry., canth., coloc., cupr.

c. For **praying,** begging, moaning, weeping: 1, ars., bell., merc., puls., stram.; 2, acon., ign., mosch., natr. m., sulph.

d. For religious **praying,** kneeling, and other religious acts: 1, bell., hyos., lach., puls., stram., sulph., veratr.; 2, ars., aur., croc., lyc., selen.

e. For disposition to **curse,** swear, quarrel, etc.; 1, anac., bell., hyos., lyc., stram., veratr.; 2, acon., ars., cupr., natr. m., n. vom.

f. For **rage,** acts of violence, biting, spitting, tearing, beating: 1, bell., canth., hyos., lyc., stram., veratr.; 2, agar., ars., camph., cann., coccul., croc., cupr., lach., merc., plumb., sec.

g. For mania as if **possessed of the devil**: anac., hyosc.

h. For **illusions of fancy, visions,** seeing of ghosts, etc.: 1, bell., stram.; 2, anac., lach., natr. m., op., puls., sil., sulph.

i. For **erroneous** fancies, **fixed ideas,** etc.: 1, bell., coccul., ign., phos. ac., sabad., stram., sulph.; 2, acon., amb., cic., hell., hyos., lyc., merc., n. vom., op., phos., plat., puls., rhus, sec., sil., val., veratr.

k. For **false** representations, such as: that one is sick, etc.: bell., veratr.

l. For **crazy mirthfulness,** singing, whistling, dancing, warbling, etc.: 1, bell., coff., croc., natr., op., stram., veratr.; 2, aur., cann., cic., hyos., phos., phos. ac., plat.

m. For **ludicrous** gestures and acts: 1, bell., hyos., merc., stram.; 2, cic., cupr., n. mosch.

n. For **gesticulating** all the time: 1, bell., hyos., mosch., stram.; 2, ars., cic., n. mosch., puls., sep., veratr.

o. For performing all sorts of crazy actions, as if one were **very busy**: 1, bell., merc., stram.; 2, camph., cupr., op., sec., sulph., veratr.

p. For **loquacity**: 1, bell., hyos., stram.; 2, acon., ars., camph., n. vom., n. mosch., lach., lachn.

q. For **lascivious** speeches and acts: 1, hyos., phos., stram., veratr.; 2, bell., n. mosch.

r. For **amorous** craziness: 1, ant., hyos., veratr.; 2, aur., ign., phos. ac.

See Emotions, Morbid, and compare Melancholy, and all those bodily ailments with which deranged persons are apt to be affected.

MERCURY, Ill effects of.

§ 1. Poisoning with **corrosive sublimate**, requires (according to Hering): 1, *albumen*, dissolved in water, as a drink; 2, *sugar water;* 3, *milk;* 4, *starch*, mixed with water, or bookbinder's paste. *Albumen* and *sugar water* are the principal remedies, which may be used in alternation.

§ 2. **Secondary affections** require the usual antidotes for the drug symptoms of mercury, the principal of which is: *hepar*, in water, a teaspoonful night and morning, especially for headache at night, **falling off of the hair, painful nodes on the head**; inflamed red eyes, with painful sensitiveness of the nose when pressing upon it; scurfs around the mouth; ptyalism and **ulcerated gums**; swelling of the tonsils and cervical glands; swelling and ulceration of the inguinal and axillary glands; diarrhœic stools, with tenesmus; inflammation of the skin, and **disposition to ulcerate**, etc.

After hep. give bell. or nitr. ac. If symptoms remain after nitr. ac. give a dose of sulphur for one or two weeks; after sulphur, calc. carb. does good service.

The ill effects of mercury and sulphur together require: bell., puls., or even mercurius.

§ 3. As regards symptoms and chronic affections, give:

For affection of the **mouth** and **gums, ptyalism**, etc.: 1, carb. v., dulc., hep., nitr. ac., staph., sulph.; or, 2, chin., iod., natr. m.

For **sore throat**: 1, bell., carb. v., hep., lach., staph., sulph.; or, 2, arg., lyc., nitr. ac., thuj.

For nervous **debility**: 1, chin., hep., lach.; or, 2, carb. v., nitr. ac.

For nervous **excitement**: carb. v., cham., hep., nitr. ac., puls.

For **excessive sensitiveness** to changes in weather, to cold, etc.: carb. v., chin.

For **rheumatic** pains: carb. v., chin., dulc., guai., hep., lach., phos. ac., puls., sarsap., sulph.; or, 2, arn., bell., calc., cham., lyc.

For affections of the **bones, exostoses, caries**, etc: 1, aur., phos. ac.; or, 2, asa., calc., dulc., lach., lyc., nitr. ac., sil., sulph.

For affections of **glands, buboes**, etc.: aur., carb. v., dulc., graph., nitr. ac., sil.

For **ulcers**: aur., bell., carb. v., graph., hep., lach., nitr. ac., sass., sil., sulph., thuj.

For **dropsical** symptoms: chin., dulc., hell., sulph.

§ 4. See Mercurial Ailments under: Headache, Ophthalmia, Toothache, Colic, Diarrhœa, etc.

METRITIS.

Principal remedies: acon., apis., arn., ars., bell., bry., calc., carb., canth., caul., cham., chin., cocc., coff., coloc., con., croc., ferr., graph., hep., ign., ipec., iod., kali carb., magn. mur., merc., n. vom., op., phos., puls., rhus, sab., sec., sep., stram., sulph., veratr. vir.

Aconite. **Violent fever,** especially when the disease was caused **by fright** during confinement, or during menstruation; hard rapid pulse; hot dry skin; intense thirst; sharp shooting pains in the whole abdomen, which is very tender to the touch; great restlessness; fear of death, and predicting even the hour of death.

Apis mel. Stinging-thrusting pains, similar to those arising from a sting of a bee; absence of thirst, urine scanty, dyspnœa.

Arsenicum. Burning, throbbing, lancinating pains; restlessness and anguish, with fear of death; thirst, but cold drinks make her worse; wants to be wrapped up.

Belladonna. When the disease occurs during confinement, with **suppression of the lochia or adhesion of the placenta**; or heaviness, drawing and pressure in the hypogastrium, as if everything would pass through the vagina, with burning stitches, pain in the small of the back, as if bruised or broken; the pains are sudden, coming on quickly and ceasing as quickly after continuing for a longer or shorter time; stitching pains in the hip-joint, not allowing the parts to be touched or moved; or clutching pains, **as if the hands were clawing with the nails**; involuntary flow of urine; furious delirium; throbbing headache, with throbbing of the carotids; drowsy dozing, with startings and inability to go to sleep.

Bryonia. The least motion aggravates her suffering; head aches as if it would split open; sitting up, as if in bed, causes nausea and fainting; lips and mouth parched; great thirst; stools hard and dry.

Cantharides. Constant painful urging and tenesmus of the bladder; in worst cases, when the patients lie unconscious, with their arms stretched out along the side of the body, interrupted by sudden starting up, screaming, throwing about the arms, and even convulsions—all signs of erosions and ulceration of internal organs.

Carbo anim. Chronic and subacute metritis; inefficient urging to urinate, with painful pressure in the groins, loins, and thighs; soreness in pit of stomach; lassitude; leucorrhœa, staining the linen yellow.

Chamomilla. After confinement, caused by a fit of chagrin or anger, with copious secretion of the lochia, and discharge of black, clotted blood; great impatience; urine abundant and light-colored.

Colocynthis. Inflammation, in consequence of violent indignation; severe colicky pains, bends double, with great restlessness; distension of bowels; feeling as if the intestines were squeezed between stones; diarrhœa; full quick pulse; great thirst; perimetritis.

Conium. Burning, sore, aching sensation in uterine region; urine intermits in its flow; vertigo on turning over while lying down; pulse unequal and irregular; bitter taste, thirst.

Crocus. Black stringy discharge; rolling and bounding in abdomen, as from a fœtus; stitches in abdomen arresting respiration.

Hyoscyamus. Emotions cause the inflammation, with spasmodic symptoms; jerks of the extremities, face, and eyelids; **typhoid me-**

tritis, with delirium, throws off the bedclothes, lasciviousness, wishes to go naked, etc.

Ignatia. Suppressed grief; cramps, with lancinations, aggravated or renewed by touching the parts; empty feeling at the pit of the stomach.

Ipecacuanha. Continual nausea; every movement causes cutting pain, running from left to right; pain about the navel extending to uterus; discharge bright red; dyspnœa, faintness; rapid pulse.

Iodum. Acute pain in mammæ, developed by the metritis; the mammæ very sore; low cachectic state of the system, with feeble pulse.

Kali carb. Cutting, darting, shooting, and **stitching** pain all over abdomen; intense thirst continually.

Lachesis. She **cannot bear any pressure**, not even of the clothes, upon the uterine region; she wishes frequently to lift them, not that the abdomen is so very tender, but that the clothes cause an uneasiness; **sensation as if the pains were ascending towards the chest**; metritis during the critical age; aggravation after sleep; amelioration of the pains by a flow of blood from the vagina; skin alternately burning hot and cool; abdomen distended; lochial discharge thin and ichorous.

Magnesia mur. Hysterical complaints and spasmodic turns; uterine spasms extending to the thighs; large difficult stools, which crumble as they pass the anus.

Mercurius. Stitching, aching, or boring pains in the uterus, with little heat, but frequent sweats and chills, moist tongue, with intense thirst; aggravation throughout the night.

Murex. Nervous temperament; lively cheerful disposition; strong determined will; strong sexual passions; menses anticipating and profuse; feeling of dryness and constriction in sexual regions; copious watery urination, urine smelling like valerian.

Nux vomica. Violent aching in the hypogastrium, aggravated by pressure and contact; violent pains in the loins; constipation or hard stools; retention of urine, dysuria, or ischuria; swelling of the os tincæ, with contusive pains and stitches in the abdomen; frequent desire to urinate, with scalding and burning pain; aggravation towards morning.

Opium. After fright, the fear of the fright still remaining; flushed face, delirium, sopor; in her lucid intervals complains of the sheets being too hot for her; sleepy, but cannot sleep; coldness of extremities; fetid discharge from uterus.

Platina. Particularly after confinement, if there be **excessive sexual excitement**; painful pressure in the region of the mons veneris and the genital organs; profuse discharge of thick black blood; constipation, the stools adhering to the anus and rectum; palpitations.

Pulsatilla. Tension and contraction in abdomen as if the menses would appear, with nausea and vomiting of mucus; semilateral headache; bad taste in mouth, no thirst; nightly diarrhœa and scanty micturition.

Rhus tox. After confinement; slow fever, dry tongue, restless; especially at night, wants to change position often; powerlessness of lower limbs, she can hardly draw them up.

Sabina. Confinement or miscarriage; metrorrhagia of clotted and

fluid blood, with pain from the sacrum or lumbar region to pubes; stitching in vagina from before backwards; frequent urging to stool, finally a liquid portion passes, followed by a hard portion.

Secale. When there is a **strong tendency to putrescence**; the inflammation seems to be caused by suppression of the lochia or menses; discharge of thin black blood, a kind of sanies, with tingling in the legs and great debility.

Sepia. Burning, shooting, or stitching pains in the neck of the uterus; a constant sense of pressing in the vagina, she feels that she must **cross her limbs to prevent a protrusion**; painful stiffness in the uterine region; sense of weight in the anus; putrid urine, depositing a claylike sediment, which is difficult to remove; icy coldness of the feet; great sense of emptiness in the pit of stomach; menses postponing and scanty; little sexual desire; melancholy.

Stramonium. Face bloated with blood; awakens with a shrinking look, as if afraid of the first object she sees; desires light and company, disposed to talk continually, imagines all sorts of absurd things; the head is often jerked from the pillow, and then falls back again.

Sulphur. Vulva excoriates easily; frequent flushes of heat; feels suffocated, wants windows and doors open; frequent weak fainty spells, with strong craving for food.

Compare Puerperal Fever and Diseases of Uterus.

METRORRHAGIA.

See Hæmorrhage from Uterus.

MIGRAINE.

Sick headache: 1, asaf., apis, bell., boletus, codein, coloc., curare, eupat., gels., glon., helon., indigo, ign., iris, moschus, nux mos., paris quad., plat., sil.; 2, anac., anantherum., aranea, arg. nitr., calc. phos., caul., cimicif., kali bichr., sang., sep., tarant., zinc.

Compare Headache.

MILIARIA.

Rash: acon., amm. c., ant. crud., ars., bell., bry., caust., hep., hyosc., jaborandi, ipec., lach., merc., mez., natr. mur., phos., puls., sulph.

MILIUM.

See Sebaceous Glands.

MISCARRIAGE. Abortion.

Miscarriage in neighborhood of second or third month: *kali carb.;* in third month: *sabina;* from fifth to seventh month: *sepia.*

Aconite. Unconscious fear seems to control the patient, that something untoward will happen.

Aletris. Habitual tendency to abortion in feeble persons of lax fibre and anæmic condition, even after hæmorrhage has set in; weight in uterine region, tendency to prolapsus uteri.

Ambra. Threatening abortion, with tendency to convulsions, in excitable women.

Apis mel. Stinging pains in one or the other ovarian regions,

more and more frequently, till labor pains are produced, sometimes flowing and finally abortus; urine scanty; no thirst; prolonged and difficult constipation; miscarriage in third and fourth month, with profuse flow.

Arnica. Abortus in consequence of a shock, injury, particularly if she commences to flow, with or without pain, or to have pains without flowing; a bruised feeling all over, so that it hurts her to move; where the period of quickening has passed the motion of fœtus hurts her.

Asarum. Threatened abortion from excessive sensibility of all the nerves; from even imagining something unpleasant might happen to her, a disagreeable sensation is felt, momentarily arresting all her thoughts and functions.

Belladonna. Violent aching and tensive pains through the whole body, with sensation of constriction or distension, pains in loins as if broken, bearing down and congestion to the sexual organs, with or without discharge of blood, **the discharge feeling very hot**; the least jar is unpleasant to her; moaning gives slight relief.

Bryonia. Discharge of dark-red blood; pain in back worse by motion; burning pains in uterus; pain all over, limbs and all; mouth dry, nausea on sitting up, desire to keep still.

Calcarea carb. Leucophlegmasia; disposition to hæmorrhages; cold and damp feet, vertigo; disposition to leucorrhœa, painful nipples, tendency of blood to head, colic, pain in loins; varices of sexual organs.

Camphora. During epidemic influenza; disposition to catarrhs; pale, loose, cold skin.

Carbo veg. Menses too pale and scanty, or too copious and premature, with varicose condition of sexual organs; frequent headache, abdominal spasms.

Caulophyllum. Severe pains in back and loins, threatening abortion, with great want of uterine tonicity; uterine contractions feeble and attended with only slight loss of blood; menstrual irregularities after miscarriage.

Chamomilla. Labor-pains, with more or less discharge of dark blood and frequent urination, the urine being profuse and pale; great restlessness and agony, irritability of temper, heaviness of the whole abdomen, frequent yawning, chills, and shuddering.

China. Sensation of distension of abdomen, as if it were packed full; discharge of flatus, upwards and downwards, without relief; hæmorrhage and its sequelæ; the membranes of an early ovum remain for weeks, keeping up a constant hæmorrhage.

Cimicifuga. Habitual abortion in women of rheumatic tendencies; cold chills and pricking sensations in the mammæ.

Cinnamom. After a false step or a strain in loins; profuse flow of bright-red blood.

Cocculus. Much bilious vomiting; paralytic pain in back, rendering lower extremities nearly useless.

Conium. Vertigo on turning over when lying down; the flow of urine intermits.

Crocus. Flooding increased by the least movement, the discharge partly bright, partly composed of black strings; as fast as the blood flows from vulva it forms clots of stringy masses.

Erigeron. Abortus with profuse hæmorrhage, diarrhœa, and dysuria.

Ferrum. Great nervous erethism, flowing, and pain, with a fiery red face; she is weak and pale.

Gelsemium. Pains run upwards and backwards, quite distressing, and of a sharp character, loss of will-power over the muscles.

Hyoscyamus. Delirious, clonic and tonic spasms, rigidity of the limbs; unconsciousness, or at least loss of sight and hearing; discharge of bright-red blood, with laborlike pains.

Ipecacuanha. Continual nausea, without a moment's relief; pain about the navel, passing off into the uterus; continued and profuse flow of bright-red blood; spasms with consciousness.

Kali carb. **Abortus during second or third month**; labor-pains commence in back and pass down the thighs, they are more like stitches; backache when walking, must lie or sit down; stitches in renal region, constipation.

Lycopodium. Abdomen in constant state of fermentation, with pains shooting from right to left across the abdomen; severe pain in back before passing water, with almost entire relief as soon as urine flows; motion of child excessive and tumultuous; feeling of dryness in vagina; weeping, sadness, fainting; leucorrhœa, itching about vulva.

Mercurius. Hæmorrhage, with swelling of the external organs of generation and inguinal glands.

Nux moschata. **Continued and obstinate flooding** in hysterical women, disposed to fainting spells; they feel chilly and catch cold easily; mouth and throat very dry, tongue sticks to the roof of the mouth.

Nux vom. Every pain produces a desire to defecate and to urinate; frequent desire to urinate, with burning and scalding when urinating; constipation, has large difficult stools or small and frequent ones, with pain in ano; irritable, dreads being moved, pains across uterus.

Opium. Abortus after fright, spasmodic labor-pains, especially in latter part of pregnancy.

Platina. Discharge of a quantity of thick black blood; tremulous sensation extending from vulva into abdomen; mons veneris and vulva feel cold and sensitive to touch.

Pulsatilla. Discharge arrested for a little while, then returns with redoubled violence; she passes black blood, with labor-pains.

Rhus tox. The patient had a strain or wrench, or she slipped and strained to save herself; pains worst latter part of night, must move often to find relief; cramp in calves; metrorrhagia.

Sabina. **Abortion during third month**; pains from the back directly through to pubes; discharge profuse, partly bright-red, partly clotted

Secale corn. Feeble and cachectic women; wan, sunken countenance, filiform pulse, fear of death, copious flow of black liquid blood, and convulsive movements.

Sepia. **Miscarriage from fifth to seventh month**; sense of weight in anus; stools mixed with slime, often ineffectual urging and straining; inclination to fainting, rush of blood to the chest, head, and womb; varices; the motions of the fœtus are hardly to be felt, painful sensation of emptiness in pit of stomach.

Silicea. **Spinal affections**; constipation.

Stramonium. Threatened abortion with increased loquacity.

Ustilago maidis. Passive hæmorrhage after miscarriage, the blood comes away in lumps; flooding for days and weeks.

Veratrum album. Nausea, vomiting, and diarrhœa at every menstrual period, with every pain cold sweat on forehead.

Viburnum op. Spasmodic pains, shooting from abdomen into the legs; frequent and very early miscarriages, so that the ovum is expelled at every menstrual period, thus causing sterility.

Zincum met. A fidgety condition, restlessness of feet and legs, attends the symptoms of abortion.

The remaining weakness of the back and limbs, with continual sweating and dry cough, are best removed by *kali carb.*; the flooding requires mostly: bell., chin., erig., ipec., plat., sab., sec., trill., ust. maid.; but at any time we must feel sure that the placenta, small as it may be, has been discharged.

MOLES.

Nævi: acet. acid, ars., bor., calc., carb. v., fluor. ac., hep., iod., lach., lyc., merc., phos., sil., sulph., thuj.

Moles of the uterus: calc., canth., puls., sec., sil., or caul., chin., ars., ferr., graph., hyos., kali carb., lyc., sab., sep., sulph.

MOLLITIES OSSIUM.

Where gastric derangements prevail: bell., bry., nux v., ipec., ver., followed by calc., hep., sil., sulph.; also, asaf., brucea antidys., pinus silv., lyc., mez., phos. ac., ruta, staph. See Scrofulosis and Rachitis.

MOLLUSCUM.

A disease of the sebaceous glands. Kali iod., lyc., sil.

MORBILLI.

See Measles.

MORBUS ADDISONII.

See Addison's Disease.

MORBUS BASEDOWII.

Graves's disease, exophthalmic goitre: aur., bar., bell., calc. carb., calc. phos., ferr. acet., ferr. iod., guaiac., hep., iod., lycopus, natr. mur., nitr. amyl., phos., sec., sil., sulph., ver. alb.

Belladonna. Vertigo, especially when stooping, with flickering before eyes and anguish; violent palpitations of the heart, reverberating to the head; flushed face, dilated pupils, throbbing arteries.

Lycopus virg. Protrusion of eyeballs, cardiac depressions and palpitations, increased by ascending, by excitement, by deep inspiration, by thinking of them; irregular and intermittent pulse, not corresponding to the beat of the heart; frontal and fronto-occipital headache, relieved by strong pressure; sense of constriction in larynx; cough, with slight pale expectoration, wheezing and hot aching beneath right scapula; oppressed respiration, with sighing; tremulous

feeling in hands; erratic rheumatoid pains, worse towards sunset and during evening.

Calcarea carb. Stiffness of eyeball, is unable to move it without an unpleasant sensation; pale face with blue rings around eyes; swelling of the glands under the lower jaw; mucous derangement all over; frequent need to breathe deeply, which again causes sticking pains in chest; shortness of breath when ascending, on walking; loss of breath when lying down, followed by whistling respiration; excessive palpitation, with irregular pulse; spasmodic contraction in cardiac region, impeding respiration, followed by severe shocks.

Natrum mur. Vision not clear, the eyes seem misty all day; cervical glands swollen and painful, chokes easily when swallowing; changed voice; eccentric dilatation of heart, with systolic bellows' sound; difficulty of breathing, even when keeping quiet, on standing, walking, with trembling of hands and feet; sensation of violent constriction in the heart, with intermitting pulse and feeling of oppression in lower part of chest; fluttering of heart; intermitting pulse.

Phosphorus. Sensation as if the eye were swelled and pushed out of the orbito; affections of the right heart, with consequent venous stagnation; dyspnœa, with inability to exert himself, palpitation; frequent fainting, sudden syncope, lying as if dead; hands and feet numb, clumsy.

Iodum. Protrusion of the balls; face pale, distressed; violent palpitation, worse from the least exertion, sensation as if the heart were squeezed together; constant heavy oppressive pain in region of heart; pulse accelerated by very slight exertion; goitre, swelling and hardness of the cervical glands; coldness of hands and feet; rapid failing of strength, emaciation.

Spongia. Eyes protruding, staring; thyroid gland swollen, even with the chin, suffocating attacks; violent palpitations with faintness.

Nitrite of amyl. (olfaction). Eyes protruding, staring; fundus as well as conjunctivæ injected; frequent flushes of heat in face, oppressed respiration, cardiac oppression, and tumultuous heart's action.

MORBUS BRIGHTII.

Nephritis albuminosa.

Principal remedies: apis, ars., bry., berber., calc. arsen. and carb., canth., chin., colch., coloc., con., caul., chimaph., dig., eupat. purp., evonym. atropurp., ferr., geran., helon., hell., hep., kali carb., kali iod., kalm., kreas., lyc., merc. cor., mez., nitr. ac., phos., phyt., rhus, sec., sulph., tereb.

Ammonium benz. Eyelids swollen, face bloated, head heavy and stupid; soreness in region of right kidney when pressing back against something; pain across sacrum with urgency to a stool; urine scanty, smoky.

Apis mel. Sudden swelling at any point, generally first on the eyelids; anasarca, with shining white skin; ascites, with great sensitiveness or soreness of the abdominal walls; cerebral œdema; œdema of lungs, with great dyspnœa and suffocative constriction about the throat; pain in renal region, soreness on pressure, and when stooping; frequent sudden attacks of pain along the ureters; urine suppressed or scanty, high-colored, fetid, containing albumen,

blood-corpuscles, uriniferous tubes and epithelium. Especially after scarlatina (also hep., kali carb., and lycopodium).

Argentum nitr. Gastro-intestinal irritation; violent headaches, confusion of thought, vertigo, hæmaturia, transitory paralysis, coma, convulsions from fatty degeneration of the liver and kidneys.

Arsenicum. Affects primarily the arterial heart and large blood-vessels, and after having caused hypertrophy the kidneys become diseased, and then the alimentary canal. It produces a hyperinotic crasis, with tendency to hydræmia; anguish at night, driving him out of bed; stitches in the renal region when breathing or sneezing; vomiting of brown matter, with severe colic; vomiting after every meal; burning-pressing pain in the stomach; tongue dry, brown, or black; incessant thirst; extraordinary restlessness, especially at night; pale waxy skin; asthmatic attacks, anasarca; ascites and swelling of sexual organs; severe periodical headaches, with heaviness, forcing him to lie down; œdema cerebri; pulse intermittent, quick, weak, slow, tense; anæmia; progressive emaciation and debility. *Calc. arsenicosa* helps sometimes where ars., though indicated, fails.

Aurum. Mercurial or syphilitic cachexia, palpitations, caries, swelling of the liver; bloated shining face; vertigo, as if he would fall to the left side; bruised pain in head, and confusion in thinking, dyspnœa, palpitation. It affects the left heart, and with it the secreting tissues of the kidneys, causes a decided albuminous crasis, passing over in hydræmia, and suits cases arising from gout, renal calculi, tedious suppurations, or hepatic degeneration. **Interstitial nephritis.**

Brachyglottis repens. (Puka-puka.) Albuminuria depending on nervous disturbance, as from overwork, gradually causing renal disorganization.

Berberis vulgaris. Gouty or rheumatic diathesis; burning in back; urine of dark bloody appearance and largely supplied with albumen; tough mucus in mouth and throat; constant nausea and loss of sleep; frequent palpitation, slow, weak pulse; painful pressure and tension in the lumbar and renal region, with sensation of numbness, puffiness, warmth, stiffness, and lameness, extending at times into the lower limbs.

Cantharis. Early stage, especially when occurring from blows on the loins, or sudden changes of temperature; scanty secretion of high-colored urine, with scalding irritation in bladder and urethra; aching pains across the loins, or in the testicles; strangury, hæmaturia, erotism, serous exudations, burning pains, paraplegia; dysentery, with shreddy scrapings from the intestines; **pleurisy.** Urine contains an excessive quantity of swollen epithelial cells, and coagulates rapidly under heat or nitric acid. Post-scarlatinal nephritis, threatening uræmia.

Chelidonium. **Intercurrent pneumonia** (cannabis, pericarditis); short and quick breathing, with oppression and anxiety, as if he would choke; urine red and turbid, dark yellow; constant pain under inferior angle of right scapula, extending into chest and stomach, causing nausea and vomiting; severe palpitations; weariness and lassitude.

Coccus cacti. Sudden pulmonary congestions, with profuse mucous secretion and spasmodic suffocative cough.

Cuprum. Produces in the urine albumen and renal elements,

without altering beforehand the circulatory organs; it attacks the left heart slower than arsen., more directly through the motor nerves of the heart than by hypertrophy, which never reaches here a high degree on account of the depressed energy of the heart. It acts well in **uræmic convulsions**, vomiting, dyspnœa, suffocating cough; slow wasting away of the muscles; syphilitic hepatitis and cirrhosis of liver; ascites,

Digitalis. Has a specific venous relation to the kidneys, and to the irregular and irritable heart; **hydropericardium**; scanty urination; urine thick, turbid, blackish,

Evonymus atropurp. Dyspepsia, chronic catarrhal and rheumatic ailments, migraine; the severer the headache the more albumen in urine; melancholy and bodily weakness. Liver complaint.

Helonias. Great languor; feeling of weakness and weight in the region of the kidneys; albuminuria following scarlatina, or during and after pregnancy; profound melancholy, better while doing something; burning pains in abdomen and kidneys; palpitations; aching pain in sacrum down into buttocks; dropsy, general debility, uterine atony.

Hepar. Dropsy after scarlatina; sensation as if bruised in small of back and thighs; palpitation of heart, with fine stitches through heart and chest; urine dark red, hot, bloody, burning, or pale, with flocculent muddy-looking sediment.

Kalmia. Dropsy from cold, with rheumatic complaints; persistent pains in lower extremities; scanty urine, albuminous, with fibrinous casts and epithelial cells; oppression of chest, dyspnœa, vertigo, dulness of head; periosteal pains prevent sleep.

Mercur. cor. Early stages, especially when caused by the abuse of alcoholic fluids, by cold, or by obstructed portal circulation; effusion of fibrin or fat-globules in the urine, or profuse secretion of pale albuminous urine; colic, tenesmus, bluish paleness of face; yellowish tint of the body; puffiness of the face and feet; offensive secretions; tendency to ulcerations and glandular swellings (iodide of mercury).

Nitric acid. Contracted kidney; nausea, excessive slimy secretion from mouth and throat; yellow coating all over tongue, with bitter or acid taste; bilious diarrhœa or constipation, piles, anorexia; hæmaturia, urging after and shuddering along the spine during urination; skin dry, dark, and dirty.

Phosphoric acid. Great torpor, melanotic dyscrasia, similar to scurvy and stupid typhoids; the heart relaxed, dilated, with thin walls; atheroma of the arteries, petechiæ; insidious appearance of the renal degeneration, carelessness and apathy, perfect prostration, with low delirium, neither hunger nor thirst, nausea and vomiting, bleeding gums; urine contains much phosphates, fibrinous casts and epithelial cells, fatty corpuscles, rarely carbonate of ammonia, and never much albumen; costiveness or light-yellow diarrhœa, no fever nor heat; cool wrinkled skin, cool breath, cool sweat.

Phosphorus. Affects primarily the right heart, producing venous stasis; kidneys present great structural changes, granular and fatty degenerations, destruction of epithelium, and finally atrophy; urine highly albuminous; the blood profusely affected, the red corpuscles greatly diminished, and the white corpuscles increased. Nervous exhaustion, atrophy or softening of the brain, sensation of weakness or emptiness in the stomach; painless watery diarrhœa; congestion of

the right heart, and hence venous congestion of kidneys; dimness of sight, amaurosis; hæmorrhages; hoarseness; pneumonia; jaundice; fatty degeneration and atrophy of liver; tuberculosis; caries.

Plumbum. Granular kidney. Loss of appetite, frontal headache worse from mental application; difficulty of breathing, especially at night when lying down; œdema of ankles; dry skin, no perspiration even after exercise; colicky pains proceeding from the spine, with obstinate constipation and retracted abdomen; amaurosis from atrophy of the optic nerve (phos. from retinal hæmorrhage); epileptiform conditions, paralysis; cutaneous anæsthesia, with albuminuria; exceedingly pale skin; chlorosis; rapid emaciation and progressive debility.

Sarsaparilla. Syphilitic taint, mercurial poisoning, scrofula, cachectic states from hepatic diseases or rheumatism; cloudiness of head; dim sight, as if looking through a mist; aphthæ frequent, and copious micturition of pale urine, depositing a sediment; frequent desire, but scanty urination; fetid breath; dyspnœa; tearing in almost all the joints and limbs; great weakness; languid feeling; emaciation.

Secale. M. B. after scarlatina; retention of urine; urine pale or bloody, urinary deposits looking like cheese; discharge of thick black blood from kidneys; obscuration of sight.

Tartar emet. Humid asthma; dyspnœa from mucous accumulation and impending paralysis of the pneumogastric nerve; vanishing of sight, sees only through a thick veil; pale puffed face, with coma; pale sunken face; nausea and vomiting; stools of cadaverous smell; albuminous urine; palpitation, pulse rapid, weak, and trembling; great weakness and lassitude, fainting.

Terebinthina. Adapted to the early stages, when blood and albumen abound more than casts and epithelium; renal dropsy, attacking rapidly, with pain in lumbar region, urine much diminished in quantity, loaded with albumen, casts of tubes with blood-discs; **urine highly charged with blood**, especially if it is bright and passing in very small quantity; dyspnœa, especially at night, scarcely able to breathe; copious mucous sputa; organic disease of heart and large bloodvessels; irritability and weakness of the alimentary canal; anorexia; smooth and glossy tongue; œdema of legs, which are of enormous size; tendency to a typhoid state; rigors, followed by feverish heat through whole body, headache and fever, red face.

Uranium nitr. The patient is compelled to rise often at night to urinate, which disturbs his sleep; disordered stomach, cardiac complications, pregnancy.

Other remedies to be thought of: asparagus, amm. carb., calc. phosph., kali citr., kali hydroiod., lyc., lithium carb., tab., sulph.

MORBUS COXARIUS.

See Coxalgia.

MUMPS.

See Parotitis.

MUSHROOMS, Noxious, Ill effects of.

1, powdered charcoal mixed in water, and smelling of spiritus nitri dulcis; 2, for secondary diseases: acon., coff., nux v., puls.

MYCOSIS.

See Pruritus Vaginæ.

MYELITIS ACUTA.

Inflammation of spinal cord.

From **trauma**: arn., amm., cic., con., hyper., phosph., ruta, rhus, sil., sulph.

From **concussion**: arn., bry., cic., con., puls., rhus, sulph. ac., or bell., calc., euphor., hep., iod., lach., sulph.

From **exposure to cold**: calc., dulc., puls., sulph., or ars., bell., bry., carb., caust., colch., hep., lyc., nux mosch., phosph., rhus, sars., sep.

From **bathing**: ant., calc., carb. v., sulph.

By **working in cold water**: ant., bell., calc., carb. veg., dulc., merc., nitr. ac., puls., rhus, sars., sep., sil., sulph.

From **lassitude after overexertion**: arn., ars., bry., calc., chin., cocc., coff., merc., rhus, sil., ver. alb.

From **mental alterations**; **anger**: acon., bry., calc., cham, ign., nux v., phosph.; **fear and fright**: acon., bell., caust., coff., hyosc., ign., lach., nux v., op., puls., ver. alb.

From **dissipation**: calc., carb. v., chin., cin., cocc., con., natr. mur., nux v., phosph., ph. ac., sulph.

From **syphilis**: kali iod., merc., phyt., stilling., sang.; cundur., cupr., natr. sulph., nitr. ac., thuj.

From **suppressed footsweats**: cham., cupr., merc., natr., nitr. ac., puls., rhus, sep., sil.

ACCORDING TO LOCATION:

Myelitis bulbaris: baryt., bell., cocc., cupr., caust., merc., plumb., stram.

Myelitis dorsalis: acon., gels., caust., cocc., nux m., nux v., rhus, phosph., plumb., sulph., zinc.

Myelitis diffusa ascendens: con., led.; **descendens**: bell., gels., merc., nux v., phosph., rhus, sulph.

Myelitis without softening: acon., gels., bell., caust., chin., cocc., con., cupr., merc., rhus.

Abscess of the spinal cord: bell., hep., kali mur., magn., phosph., merc.

Perimyelitis acuta, myelomeningitis acuta: acon., bell., bry., caust., cic., con, rhus.

Particular indications:

Aconite. **Anæsthesia dolorosa**; vertigo, reeling as if drunk; numbness of mouth and tongue; numbness of small of back extending into lower limbs; spasms from spinal inflammatory affections; formication in arms; icy coldness and insensibility of hands and feet.

Angustura vera. Twitching and jerking along back like electric shocks; tension of facial muscles; lockjaw.

Apis mel. Lower posterior dorsal or lumbar region feels as if bruised; could not sit on account of most violent pains in sacrum; feels perfectly powerless, could not take hold of anything, must be fed and nursed; contractions of flexors; joints cannot be stretched; paralysis and emaciation of upper and lower limbs; several glands on neck swollen to the size of walnuts and of stony hardness.

Arsenicum. Greatly oppressed breathing and anxiety; constriction and tightness of chest as if bound with a hoop; twitching, trembling, violent starting, weariness in all limbs; tetanic spasms.

Belladonna. Tonic and clonic convulsions, complete or incomplete paralysis, with or without incontinence of urine; pains in spinal cord, with weariness; palsy of the muscles of the eye and iris.

Bismuth. Rotary vertigo; spasmodic contractive tearing in muscles of right arm; **gastralgia.**

Cuprum. Twitching and jerking of muscles; respiration short and oppressed; stiff lame feeling in back and lumbar region; spasms of extremities; weakness, prostration, and debility.

Fluoric acid. Occipital headache; numbness in head and hands; rigidity of nape of neck; weakness and numbness in extremities.

Gelsemium. **Early stage of myelitis of the anterior horns**; spinal weakness from exhaustion; confusion of head, spreading from occiput to forehead; dim sight; expression of face heavy, dull, drowsy; paresis of tongue and glottis; incontinence of urine; muscles feel bruised and will not obey the will; loss of voluntary motion.

Graphites. Tremulous sensation through whole body; weakness and prostration; weakness in back and loins when walking; heaviness in legs; left hand becomes numb with formication, extending up the arms, which feel asleep; frequently feels faint, with partial loss of senses.

Kalmia. Constant pain in spine, sometimes worse in the loins, with great heat and burning; sensation as if the spine would break from within outward; aching across the loins; feeling of paralysis in sacrum; pains evening in bed, with heaviness of head; weakness and paralytic condition of limbs.

Mercur. Paralysis of lower extremities, of the bladder and rectum, with occasional jerks in the paralyzed parts; violent pains in spine, worse from motion; great restlessness and sleeplessness, worse at night in bed; insensibility of skin.

Nux vomica. Vertigo, heavy tongue; bad effects from sexual excesses; paresis of arms, with shocks as if the blood would start from the vessels; numbness and deadness of legs; brain and spinal cord secondarily affected, the primary source of irritation occurring in the alimentary canal.

Opium. General insensibility of nervous system; trembling of limbs; convulsive, spasmodic, with jerking of the muscles, shocks through the body, and general coldness; relaxation of muscles, shuffling and trembling gait.

Oxalic acid. Paralysis from inflammation of cord; limbs stiff; dyspnœa; muscular twitchings; extremities heavy, powerless, numb, weak; pains of oxalic acid occupy small places.

Physostigma. Congestive state of paralysis of the spinal cord; congestion of spinal cord, with tetanic spasms; stiffness of neck, with a feeling of drawing and tension; back very weak, unable to stand erect; stiffness and pain going all down the spine, with inclination to bend forward, as if hard to sit up straight; limbs weary, as after great fatigue.

Rhus tox. Myelitis from trauma, concussion, or dampness; contractive sensation as if the sinews were shortened; numbness, with tingling and loss of sensibility; tremors.

Secale corn. Myelomeningitis; muscular twitchings beginning in face and spreading over body; spasm of tongue, constriction in epigastrium, palpitations, tingling in back extending to fingers and toes; irregular movements of the whole body.

Stramonium. Trembling contractions; tonic epileptoid convulsions, but with consciousness undisturbed; sudden jerks through the body, spots in back pain when touched; constant pain in cervical and upper dorsal vertebræ; muscles will not obey the will; alternate exaltation and melancholy; **vertigo when walking in the dark,** day or night; diplopia, cloudiness of vision; strabismus; stammering speech or aphonia; spasms of muscles of face, or twitching of single parts; trembling or paralysis of limbs.

Zincum. Spinal irritation, with pains only when sitting; violent, long-lasting aching pains in last lumbar vertebræ, worse sitting, better standing; burning pains along whole spine.

MYELITIS CHRONICA.

See Paralysis and Sclerosis.

MYOPIA.

Principal remedies are: 1, amm., anac., carb. veg., con., nitr. ac., petr., phos., phos. ac., puls., sulph.

For myopia in consequence of **ophthalmia**: puls. and sulph.

For myopia from **abuse of mercury**: 1, carb. veg., nitr. ac., sulph.; or 2, puls.

Myopia in consequence of **typhus** or debilitating loss of animal fluids, requires: phos. ac.

NÆVUS.

See Moles.

NAILS, Diseases of.

Panaritium (inflammation of the skin, tendons and their sheaths, or of the periosteum): alum., ammon. mur., anthracin, apis, asaf., bufo, calc, curare, diosc., hep., kal., lach., merc., natr. sulph., nitr. ac., petr., puls., rhus, sep., sil., sulph.; **superficial, subcutaneous** (run-around): cepa, merc., rhus, apis, graph., sulph., caust.; **lymphatic vessels inflamed**: cepa, lach., hep., sinapis, rhus; **deeperseated and diffuse**: bry., hep., lyc., rhus; **affecting tendons or aponeurotic tissues** (whitlow): graph., lach., merc., sulph., rhus, hep., led., natr. sulph., ran. bulb., sil.; **periosteum and bones** (felon): fluor. ac., sil., calc., phos., mez., sulph.; **old maltreated cases**: hep., sil., sulph., phos., stram.

Cause. From a hurt, *led.* From hard work, *rhus, sep.* From a prick with a needle under the nail, *cepa, bovist., sulph.* From a prick near the nail, *iod.* From splinters, *bar., iod., sil., hep., lach., nitr. ac., petr., sulph.* From hangnails, *lyc., natr. mur., sulph.* From splits of the skin adhering to the nails, *cepa, natr. mur.*

Location. Beginning at the root of nails, *caust., graph.* Before suppuration, *hep., lach.* After, *sil., sulph.* Margin of nails, *lithium.* Under the nails, *alum., caust., coccus cact., sulph.* All around the nails, alum., bufo, caust., crot., hep., lach., merc., paris, plumb., puls., ran. bulb., ruta, sang., ferr. magn.

Preventive. If apis is insufficient, give *sulph.* high. If arsenic, *anthracin.* If merc., *hepar.* If hep., *lach.* If sil., fluor. ac. Felons may be checked in the beginning, before suppuration, by *nitric ac.* in water, applied locally; *calc. carb.* pevents returns.

Special indications:

Alumina. Panaritium, with brittle nails, lancinating pains, and tendency to ulceration of the finger tips; gnawing beneath the finger nails, with crawling along the arm as far as the clavicle; nails brittle or thick, spots on nails.

Anthracin. Violent burning pain in panaritium; absorption of pus into the blood; gangrenous destruction; cerebral symptoms.

Apis mel. Burning, stinging, throbbing panaritium, very sensitive to touch; the whole finger much swollen, red as fire, swelling extending up forearm.

Asafœtida. Whitlow, with violent nightly pains, and threatening necrosis of the phalanx.

Bryonia. Inflammation light, pale red, diffused, not hard nor burning at first, but at its height tearing, shooting; if suppurating, the redness spreads more and more; at first cold applications pleasant, later moist hot poultices agreeable; dry mouth, without thirst or great thirst, bitter taste, dry stool, dry skin; fast, frequent, strong pulse.

Graphites. Ingrowing toe nail; sides and roots of the finger and toe nails become sore, ulcerate, and swell, they are exceedingly painful, violently burning and throbbing, then suppuration and proud flesh. Given at the beginning it aborts the ailment in a few hours.

Hepar. Superficial erysipelatous onychia around the root of the nail; **before suppuration** *hepar*, **after it** *lachesis;* thumb livid, violent throbbing, cutting, burning pain, lymphatics inflamed, lump in axilla; patient sensitive to touch and cold; subject to it every winter.

Ledum. Consequence of injuries, but only in first stages.

Lycop. Inflammation extending over whole hand; dark-red swelling; belching, bloated abdomen, emptiness in stomach, with yawning.

Mercur. Inflammation in the cellular tissue beneath the cutis, in the sinews, their fasciæ, and their phalangeal joints; pains not violent, more throbbing than shooting; patient extremely sensitive to heat and cold.

Natrum sulph. Living in damp dwellings or workshops, pale appearance, lassitude and dull headache in the morning, chilly and feverish in the evening. A blister on the ungualar phalanx, followed by deep-red swelling; festering at root of nail; great pains, more bearable outdoors than in the room.

Rhus tox. Slow local development, frequent remission, dark red, erysipelatous, with little blisters, or œdema, pain running up the armpit.

Silicea. Affection of periosteum; moderate redness or heat, deep-seated inflammation, violent shooting pain deep in the finger, worse in the warm bed, sleepless at night, pain being unbearable, with great restlessness, irritablity even unto convulsive jerks; opening with a surrounding wall of proud flesh, pus malignant, discolored, it promotes expulsion of necrotic bones; ingrowing toenail.

Fluoric acid. Panaritium. Sharp sticking pain at root of thumb nail; sleep restless and unrefreshing; promotes expulsion of necrotic bones.

For violent nightly pains, threatening necrosis, asaf. or lachesis.

For **onychia**, a panaritium under the nail, *hep.* is almost specific,

after which *lach.* acts well, and if ulceration should have set in, fluor. ac., sil. or sulph.

For **ingrowing toe nails**; colch., graph., kali carb., *magn. aust.*, marum ver., natr. mur., phosph. sil.; for **nails with white spots**: nitr. ac., sil.; **bluish**: chin., dig., nux v., aur., chel., lyc., natr. mur., sil.; **easily breaking**: graph., sil., squill., sulph., alum., merc., sep.; **discolored**: ant., ars., graph., sulph., mur. ac., nitr. ac., sep.; **deformed**: graph., sabad., alum., sil., sulph.; **painful**: caust., graph., mgs. aust., sil., ant., hep., mar., merc., nitr. ac., nux v., squill., sulph.; **thickened**: graph., sabad.; with sensation **as if a splinter went in**: nitric ac., sil., sulph., hep., petr.; **exfoliating**: graph., sil., sulph., alum., merc., sab.; **excoriating pains**: graph., sep., hep., mgs. aust., merc., nux v., sulph.; **yellow**: con., sep., merc., nitr. ac., nux v., sulph.; ambr., aur., bell., bry., canth., carb. veg., cham., chin., ferr., ign., lyc., op., plumb., spig.; **growing very slowly**: ant. crud.; **pressing squeezing**: magnet; **sensitive**: mgs. aust., nux v., sil., natr. mur., squill., sulph.; **lancinating**: graph., puls., calc., caust., mgs. aust., natr. mur., nux v., rhus, sil.; **with ulcerative pain**: graph., puls., ammon. mur., natr. mur., rhus, sep., sil., caust., chin., hep., kali merc., nux v., sulph., thuj.; **falling off easily**: ant., ars., hel., merc., squill., sec., sep., thuj.; **hangnails**: natr. mur., rhus, sulph.; calc., lyc., merc., sab., stann.

NARCOTISM.

Ill effects of narcotic substances.

Poisoning with large doses requires: 1, large quantities of *black coffee;* 2, vinegar mixed with water.

The remaining ailments yield to: 1, bell., carb. veg., cham., coff., lach., merc., n. vom., op., puls.; 2, amm., ars., caust., graph., hyosc., ipec., lyc., natr. m., rhus, sep., sulph., kal.

NASAL CATARRH.

Green discharge: kali bichr., merc., natr. carb., phos., puls., rhus, *sep.*, thuj.

Yellow: alum., cinnab., graph., hydr., mur. ac., natr. carb., nitr. ac., phos., lyc.

Thick whitish: hydr., kali bichr., lyc., merc., nux v.

Fetid: aurum, asaf., graph., merc., nitr. ac., petr., rhus.

Purulent: asaf., aur., con., lyc., petr., puls., rhus.

Fluent coryza: anacard., ars., arum, bovist., brom., calc., chin., euphr., cep., fluor. ac., gels., hep., ipec., kali bichr., lach., merc., nitr. ac., nux v., thuj.

Dryness of nose: calc., caust., ant. crud., carb. an., dulc., graph., lyc., sil., spig., sulph.

Ulceration: alumina, aur., calc., graph., kali carb., lyc., puls., sep., sil., staph., sulph., zinc.

Accumulation of mucus in posterior nares: alum., anac., ant. crud., cep., coral., euphr., hydr., kali bichr., merc., natr. carb., plumb., rumex, selen., spong., sulph., zinc.

Dropping of mucus from posterior nares: coral., hydr., kali bichr., nitr. ac., plumb., sep., spig., sulph., thuj.

Scurfs in the nose: alum., aur., bov., calc., cic., kali bichr., lach., natr. mur., nitr. ac., nux v., phos., sil., staph., sulph., thuj.

Syphilitic ozæna: aur., con., hep., lach., lyc., merc., nitr. ac., sulph.

Scrofulous ozæna: merc., nitr. ac., phos., psor., sil., sulph.

Dry and fluent coryza alternating: kali carb., natr. mur., nux v., phos., sil.

Stoppage of nose: elaps., ipec., kal., laur., magn. c., magn. mur., mang., nitr. ac., sil., sulph.

Magn. carb.: waking at night; *amm. carb.* and *magn. mur.*: at night; *cin.*: at evening; *marum*: during day; *phyt.*: when riding; *niccol.*: right side at night; *lyc.*: nightly closing of the nostril; *sil.*: long-continued stoppage from hardened mucus; *sang.*: alternating with fluency; *elaps.*: from least current of air; *ammon. carb.* and *arum*: can only breathe with open mouth.

Violent sneezing: acon., ars., coccus, rhus, sabina.

Ineffectual effort to sneeze: carb. veg., galv., mez., plat., raph., zinc.

With asthmatic sufferings: calc., bov., kal., lach.

With roughness or soreness of throat: caust., nitr. ac., phos., phos. ac.

NECROSIS.

See Bones.

NEPHRITIS ALBUMINOSA.

Desquamativa. See Morbus Brightii.

NEPHRITIS.

Inflammation of the kidneys.

Acon., alum., arg. nitr., bell., berb., cann., canth., caust., chim., coccus cact., colch., collins., eriger., eupat. purp., eryng., gels., geran., hep., lyc., nux v., puls., phyt., samb., sars., senecio, trill.

Aconite. Synochal fever; secretion of urine diminished; micturition difficult and painful; urine saturated or mixed with blood; consequence of exposure to cold.

Argentum nitr. Catarrhal renal affections, acute pains extending from kidneys to bladder, or dull aching pains extending across the loins or over the region of the bladder, with or without painful urination, with red sand in urine and abundance of uric acid.

Belladonna. Stitching pains in kidneys, extending along the ureter as far as the bladder, with periodical anguish; urine first clear, becomes turbid on standing; blood-red; when heating the urine, it deposits nearly always a cloud of phosphates; great anguish and colicky pains; restless, starts in sleep.

Berberis. Burning and soreness in renal region; sharp pain in right kidney near the spine, from there downwards into the bladder; stitching-cutting pains from the kidneys to bladder and urethra; urine blood-red, speedily becoming turbid, depositing thick mucus and bright-red mealy sediment.

Cannabis. Sensation of soreness and inflammation in kidneys and bladder; drawing pain from the renal region to the inguinal

glands. with anxious nauseous sensation in pit of stomach ; urine red and turbid.

Cantharis. Paroxysmal cutting and burning pain in renal region, which is very sensitive to the slightest touch, alternating with pain in tip of penis ; urging to urinate ; painful micturition ; only a few drops at a time, bloody urine or pure blood ; before, during, and after urinating, cutting pains in urethra ; high fever, pulse frequent and hard ; drawing-tearing pains in loins and testes, worse from motion, sometimes stopping breathing ; constipation ; uræmic cerebral symptoms, like stupor. numbness ; after exposure to cold or mechanical injuries ; urine turbid or scanty ; cloudy during the night, like mealy water, with white sediment ; albuminous ; containing cylindrical casts.

Chimaphila. Scanty urine, containing large quantities of muco-purulent sediment ; chronic catarrh of the bladder ; urine thick, ropy, of brick color, and copious bloody sediment, with hectic fever and nightsweats, from chronic renal disease.

Coccus cacti. Attacks of **nephritic colic**, with very copious urine and dull pain in the urethra ; sudden, acute, prolonged lancinations, extending from left renal region along the ureters into the bladder, bruised pain in the sacro-lumbar region and in groins ; spasmodic pains in kidneys, accompanied by vesical tenesmus and frequent emissions of deep-colored urine ; hæmaturia ; lateritious sediment of color of brickdust, which adheres to the vessel ; the urine contains mucus in the form of filaments, clouds, flocks, and sediments, and the sediment is entangled with much mucus.

Erigeron. Sharp stinging pains in region of left kidney ; complete suppression of urine, and pain in renal region, followed by urging to urinate, with emission of only a few burning drops.

Hepar sulph. Bruised sensation in small of back and thighs ; pale urine, with flocculent, muddy white sediment, blood being discharged only with the last drops ; croupous nephritis passing into suppurative stage, with fever, chills alternating with burning heat.

Kali carb. Tensive pain in left kidney ; swelling of inguinal glands ; œdema of left foot, extending gradually to the right foot, and upwards over the whole body ; blackish urine, which, on shaking, foams, and on standing leaves a thick, reddish, slimy sediment ; frequent soft pale stools ; after a blow on left side, and remaining for hours in wet clothes.

Kali iod. Scanty dark urine ; painful micturition ; sediment dirty, yellowish, great thirst, heat in the head, deliria ; granulated kidney from gout or mercurio-syphilis.

Mercurius. Diminished secretion of urine, with great desire to pass it ; urine saturated, dark brown, mixed with blood, with dirty white sediment.

Millefolium. Pain in region of left kidney, then bloody urine, forming a cake in the vessel.

Natrum mur. Tension and heat in the renal region ; urinal sediment like brickdust ; urine dark like coffee ; hæmaturia.

Nux vomica. **Renal colic**, especially in right kidney, extending to genitals and right leg ; worse lying on that side, better on back ; painful ineffectual urging to urinate, urine passes in drops, with burning and tearing ; spasmodic strangury.

Ocimum canum. Renal colic, right side, with violent vomiting

every fifteen minutes, twists about and groans; red and bloody urine, with brickdust sediment after the attack; thick, purulent urine with an intolerable smell of musk.

Phosphorus. The skin is pale and anæmic; frequent watery diarrhœa; in complication with pneumonia, bronchial catarrh, ulceration of bones, amaurosis; albumen and exudation cells in the urine.

Phytolacca. Weakness, dull pain, and soreness in the region of the kidneys, most on right side, and connected with heat; uneasiness down the ureters; chalklike sediment in the urine; albuminous urine.

Rhus tox. Tearing pain in renal region; œdematous swelling all over; urine diminished, though he drinks much; after exposure to wet.

Senecio. Slight pains in renal region, nausea, attendant on renal derangement and renal colic; chronic inflammation of the kidneys; urine scanty, high-colored, tinged with blood.

Terebinthina. Scanty secretion of dark (occasionally) bloody urine, coagulating on addition of nitric acid and heat; œdema all over; intestinal catarrh and diarrhœa; bronchial catarrh, with expectoration of much mucus; affections of kidneys, worse from living in damp dwellings; burning and drawing from right kidney to hip; pressure in kidneys when sitting, better from motion; bloody urine, the blood thoroughly mixed with the urine, or urine depositing a slimy, thick, muddy sediment.

Thuja. Kidneys inflamed, feet swollen; dark cloudy sediment in urine.

NEPHRITIC RETINITIS.

See Morbus Brightii.

Apis. Œdematous swelling of the lids, and general dropsical condition; patient very drowsy, little thirst and scanty urine.

Arsenicum. Restlessness, especially at night after midnight; urine scanty and albuminous.

Gelsemium. Retinitis albuminuria during pregnancy; white patches and extravasation of blood in retina; dimness of vision appears suddenly; serous infiltration into the vitreous, making it hazy. No thirst, albumen in urine.

Kalmia lat. Nephritic retinitis accompanied by much pain in back, as if it would break.

Merc. cor. Nephritic retinitis during pregnancy; lids œdematous, edges swollen, burning, smarting; albumen in urine.

Phosphoric acid. Eyes look glassy, lustreless, also with staring; pressing in eyes, as if eyeballs were too large; milky urine mixed with jellylike bloody pieces; drowsiness and apathy.

Plumbum, Colch., Hepar, in fact any remedy indicated for Bright's disease may also remove the dangerous state of the eyes.

NETTLERASH, URTICARIA.

Acon., anacard., ant., *apis*, *ars.*, astacus fluv., bell., benz. ac., bry., *calc.*, caust., *chloral*, clem., con., cop., dulc., hep., ign., kreas., lyc., *mez.*, nux v., petr., puls., *rhus*, *salicyl. acid*, sep., sulph., urtic. ur., ustil., ver. alb.

Acute nettlerash: acon., anacard. (emotional), apis, arn., bry., dulc., rhus, salic. ac., urtic.

Chronic: ars., calc., carb. v., caust., lyc., mez., petr., rhus, sulph., ver., chloral.

Aconite. Great heat, thirst, frequent pulse, malaise, sleeplessness; fear or fright.

Antim. tart. White lumps with red areolæ, which itch; eruption comes and goes, makes him irritable, very hot, and thirsty; worse after meat.

Arnica. Itching wheals, relieved by scratching.

Apis. Stinging burning over the whole body, passing off after sleeping soundly; sudden stinging sensation over whole body, with white and red spots in palm of hands, or arms and feet, on head and nape of neck; uterine catarrh.

Bryonia. Atmospheric influences, with simultaneous rheumatic articular pains, nightly exacerbations, and sleeplessness, worse from motion.

Calcarea carb. Nettlerash, which always disappears in the fresh air; elevated red stripes on tibia, with severe itching and burning after rubbing.

Causticum. Chronic nettlerash, coming out more fully in fresh air, with decided aggravation and itching from the heat of the bed.

Chloral. Eruption on arms and legs, exactly like nettlerash, in large raised wheals, with intense irritating, itching, œdematous swelling of face, cheeks, eyelids, and ears, coming on suddenly from a chill, not from heat.

Cimicifuga. Urticaria from menstrual or rheumatic disorders.

Copaiva. Violent chills, headache, and general malaise; red, hot skin, nettlerash all over body, delirium, drowsiness, scanty urine, which is dark with brickdust sediment.

Rhus tox. Vesicular urticaria from getting wet, during the rheumatism, with chills and fever, worse in cold air; itching all over, worse on hairy parts, burning after scratching.

Urtica urens. Itching and burning of the skin, as if scorched; raised red blotches; fine stinging points; pale rash requiring constant rubbing; consequences of suppressed nettlerash; eruption and itching disappear as soon as she lays down and reappear immediately after rising.

Ustilago maidis. Terrible itching at night; menstrual irregularities from ovarian irritation.

When caused by uterine diseases: apis, bell., kali carb., puls., sep., may be indicated; when gastric catarrh prevails: n. vom., puls., ant. crud., or tart.; *dulc.* gives us itching of skin, with burning after scratching, griping pains in bowels, nausea, and diarrhœa, the stools being watery, after taking cold.

NEURALGIA.

1. **Neuralgia frontalis, suborbitalis, and maxillaris.** See Prosopalgia.

Neuralgia cervico-occipitalis: acon., bell., calc., caust., ign , kalm., lach., n. vom., puls., spig., sulph.

Neuralgia cervico-trachealis: acon., arn., ars., ferr., graph., ign., lyc., phos., rhus, sep., staph., sulph., ver.

Neuralgia intercostalis: arn., ars., bov., bry., calc., carb. v., caust., chin., merc., ranunc. bulb., rhus, sep., spig., sulph.

Neuralgia lumbo-abdominal: arg., bell., chin., nux, puls., rhus, spig., staph., sulph.

Neuralgia of mammæ, mastodynia: arg., calad., calc., canth., cimicif., con., kali c., murex, nitr. ac., rhus, tab.

Neuralgia ischiatica. See Ischias.

Neuralgia cruralis, ischias antica. See Ischias.

Neuralgia anomalous. See Headache, Toothache, Gastralgia, etc.

2. From **abuse of coffee**: 1, cham., coff., ign., n. vom.; 2, bell., canth., caust., cocc., hep., merc., puls., sulph.

From **catching cold**: 1, acon., coff., cham., chin., hep., merc., puls., rhus; 2, ars., bell., bry., carbo, lyc., n. vom., phos., samb., sep., spig., sulph., ver.

In plethoric persons: 1, acon., arn., bell., ferr., hyos., merc., natr. mur., n. vom., puls.; 2, aur., bry., calc., chin., lyc., nitr. ac., phos., sep., sulph.

In **nervous persons**: 1, acon., ars., bry., cham., chin., coff., hep., ign., val., ver.; 2, asar., aur., canth., cocc., ferr., melilotus, phos., polyanthes, puls., rhus, sil., sulph., tarant.

From **abuse of mercury**: 1, arn., carb. v., cham., chin., hep., puls.; 2, arg., bell., dulc., guai., lach., lyc., mez., nitr. ac., phos. ac., sars., sulph.

3. Particular indications:

Aconite. Unbearable pains, especially at night, lancinating, pulsating; febrile heat, groaning and moaning, anguish and fear of death; thirst, redness of cheeks, pulse small and quick; hyperæsthesia of all the nerves, especially of sight and hearing; sleeplessness and restlessness.

Arnica. Stinging and pricking in the affected parts, with restlessness so that he has to stir about constantly, worse by noise or from the slightest exertion.

Arsenicum. Burning-tearing pains, especially at night, and even during sleep, nearly driving the patient crazy; great anguish, excessive weakness, has to lie down; pains come on in paroxysms; the affected parts feel cold; worse during rest after prolonged exercise, at night in bed, or after rest; relief from outside heat.

Belladonna. Lancinating-burning pains, aggravated by motion, noise, and light, shock, or contact; daily paroxysms from noon till midnight; relief by sitting up; worse when lying down, and from heat of head, from fresh air, or a draft.

Bryonia. Pressing, tearing, shooting pains, or as if from subcutaneous ulceration; worse from motion, feels better when lying on affected side; rheumatic disposition; great irascibility.

Chamomilla. Shooting, tearing, pulsating pains, with sensation of torpor in affected parts; excessive impressionability, so that the least pain becomes unbearable, and faints easily away; face puffy, one cheek red, the other pale; hot perspiration of the head and hair, with crying, weeping, crossness, and irascibility.

China. Excessive sensitiveness of the skin, painful to the least touch; torpor and paralytic weakness of the affected parts, pressive pains, with hot flashes over the face; nightly restlessness.

Cedron. **Well-marked periodicity**; **neuralgic pains post coitum**;

pains worse during menstruation; flying heat in face, alternated with chills; chronic intermittent neuralgia, recurring in regular paroxysms of indefinite duration, and lasting from two to four hours.

Cepa. **Neuralgia in the stump after amputation.**

Cimicifuga. Pleurodynia, abdominal myalgia, neuralgic toothache, cardiac myalgia, great anxiety, livid or purple color of the face, cold perspiration on hands, numbness of the whole body, especially of the arms.

Cocculus. Hyperæsthesia of all the senses, the least noise or jar or motion is painful; great lassitude of the whole body, it is an exertion to stand firmly; hysterics with sadness.

Coffea. Pains unbearable, feels perfectly discouraged, cries and throws himself about; fear of fresh air, and of the least noise; excessive weeping and lamentations over trifles; fainting.

Gelsemium. Cardiac neurosis, with deficient power and action; hysterical palpitation in plethoric women; acute sudden darting pains along single nerve branches in almost any part of the body; myalgia from overexertion.

Hepar. Bruised sensation, or as of subcutaneons ulceration, worse by contact; fainting towards evening from the least aggravation; relief by heat.

Ignatia. Tearing pains, or pressing from inside outwards, with paleness of face, watery urine, slight relief from changing position, worse after meals, after lying down at night, or in the morning after getting up; changeable humor, with disposition to start, or taciturn and mournful; sweet sensitive nature.

Magnesia phos. **Every night** neuralgia, now in lower limbs, in tibia, or in thighs, now in the left, now in the right side, mostly with spasmodic muscular contractions; **during the day perfectly well.**

Mercurius. Rheumatic patients with nightsweats, tearing-lancinating pains, sensation of cold in the affected parts, aggravation at night, great weakness, hot flashes from the least exertion, pale face or evanescent redness on cheeks.

Nux vomica. Stitches through the body in jerks, feels sore all over, worse mornings; great weakness, with hyperæsthesia of all the senses; tendency to faint; worse morning, after eating, in fresh and cold air, from mental exertion.

Paris quad. Feeling of great weight on the nape of the neck and shoulders; violent pains on both sides of neck, extending down to fingers; especially on left side, worse by mental exertion.

Piper methysticum. Burning neuralgic pains, relieved by diversion of the mind by some new topic, by any excitement or change of position.

Pulsatilla. Tearing, lancinating, pulsating pains, only on **one side of the body**, worse when lying down at night, during rest, better in fresh air.

Rhus tox. Tingling-burning pains, or ulcerative pain, worse in fresh air, and when resting, better by motion and heat; constant restlessness, must change position.

Staphisagria. Neuralgia of shoulder-joint and arms; crural neuralgia; sharp pains during motion, aching of the whole limbs with great heaviness during rest; sweat at night; great general prostra-

tion; sinking feeling in stomach and abdomen; better during rest at night.

Tarantula. Excessive hyperæsthesia, a slight touch along the spine provokes spasmodic pains in chest, and distress in cardiac region; intense headache, body burns all over.

Terebinthina. Neuralgia brachialis and subscapularis, supraorbitalis; mostly evenings and during the night in bed till morning; neuralgia vaga; sudden twitchings of the limbs as from electric shocks; intense pain along the larger nerves, numbness of limbs; neuralgic headache; motion difficult, as it starts or increases the pain; sometimes caused by sudden check of perspiration.

Veratrum album. Pains of such severity as to cause delirium and unconsciousness, fainting, with cold sweat; whole body cold, with thirst; worse by the heat of bed at night towards morning; amelioration by moving about.

Zincum met. Neuralgic pains between skin and muscle, in subcutaneous cellular tissue; great weakness of all the limbs; deficiency of vital power.

NICTITATIO.

Clonic spasms of the eyelids: agar., hyos., ign., puls.

NIGHTMARE.

Incubus: acon., aloes, alum., amm., bry., con., cinnab., guai., hep., natr., n. vom., op, phos., puls., sil., sulph., valer.

Aconite. For children and women, with feverish heat, thirst, palpitation, anguish, restlessness.

Guaiacum. Nightmare when lying on back, waking with screams, feels unrefreshed when waking up, everything seems too tight; feels exhausted, as after great exertion, especially in thighs and arms; great accumulation of wind in abdomen, with pinching from incarcerated flatulence.

Mezereum. Awakens after midnight from vivid dreams, and with nightmare, worse on awaking; burning and uneasiness in stomach, **relieved by eating.**

Nitric acid. Nightmare shortly after falling asleep; shocks on dropping to sleep; on awaking feels as if he had not slept enough; excessive physical irritability, with weakness and trembling, especially in the morning.

Nux vom. Nightmare after taking a heavy supper or taking alcoholic beverages; during sleep blowing-snoring respiration; dreams full of bustle and hurry; springs up delirious, has frightful visions, awakens in fright from the least noise.

Opium. Severe paroxysms, with suppressed breathing, half-opened eyes, open mouth, stertorous breathing, rattling, anxious features, cold sweat, twitchings and convulsive motions of extremities; stupid sleeplessness, with frightful visions; before midnight.

Pulsatilla. Stertorous inspirations; anxious sad dreams, with weeping; lying on one's back, with the arms stretched above the head, or with the arms laid crosswise on the abdomen, and the feet drawn up; dreams of black beasts; talking, whining, and screaming during sleep; unrefreshing sleep, sleepy and drowsy by day.

Sulphur. Light, unrefreshing sleep, with aching or beating pains in the head, dreams about fire, the arms stretched above the head, the eyes sometimes half open; talks loudly while asleep; jerks and twitches during sleep; awakens with a start or scream.

Terebinthina. Nightmare shortly after falling asleep; frequent waking and tossing about at night; great languor and loss of strength; worms, with foul breath, choking sensation in throat; dry hacking cough; vertigo.

NIPPLES OF WOMEN.

See Mammæ and Mastitis.

Arnica. When the nipples feel sore, as if bruised.

Calcarea carb. An ulcer appears on nipples, discharging pus.

Croton tigl. Nipple very sore to touch; excruciating pain running from nipple through to scapula of same side, when child nurses.

Graphites. Soreness of nipples, with small corrosive blisters, or an ulcer oozing a thick glutinous fluid, which forms a crust that is removed by nursing, when the same process repeats itself over and over.

Hamamelis. Sore nipples, applied internally and externally, when arnica fails.

Lycopodium. Nipples sore, fissured, or covered with scurf; the child draws so much blood from the nipple that when it vomits it seems to be vomiting blood.

Mercurius. Nipple feels very sore and raw.

Phytolacca. Nipples raw and fissured, with intense suffering on putting the child to the breast; pain seems to start from the nipple and radiate over the whole body.

Sepia. Nipples crack across the crown in various places; cracks deep and sore.

Silicea. Nipples ulcerate easily, are tender and sore.

Sulphur. After nursing, nipples smart, burn, and bleed; it chaps badly about the base.

NITRATE OF SILVER, Poisoning with.

First swallow large quantities of salt water, then mucilaginous drinks.

NOMA.

Red livid patches, without heat, pain, or swelling, which after a few days become gangrenous: ars., carb. v., elater., *guarea*, and constitutional remedies, as alum., sulph., calc., sil.

NOSE, SWELLING OF, and Inflammation of the External Nose.

Principal remedies: arn., ars., asa., aur., bell., bry., calc., hep., merc., natr. m., phos., puls., sep., sulph., zinc.

If caused by a **blow, contusion, fall, etc.**, arn. is the best remedy.

If by **abuse of mercury**, give: asa., aur., bell., hep., lach., sulph.

If by **hard drinking**: 1, ars., calc., puls., sulph.; or, 2, bell., hep., lach., merc.

To **scrofulous** patients give: 1, asa., aur., calc., hep., merc, puls., sulph.; or, 2, bry., lach., phos.

For **red** and **painful** swelling of the nose, give: 1, bell., hep., merc.; or, 2, alum., bry., calc., phos., rhus, sulph.

If the **tip** be red, give: carb. an., nitr. ac., rhus.

Red spots require: phos. ac., sil.

Copper redness: 1, ars., carb. an., veratr.; 2, calc., cann., carb. v., kreas., mez., rhus, ruta.

When the swelling is accompanied by **black pores**: 1, graph., natr., selen., sulph.; 2, bry., calc., natr. m., sabin.

When by **scurf** on the tip: 1, carb. v., natr. m., sep., sil.; 2, carb. an., nitr. ac.

When by **old warts**: caust.

NOSTALGIA.

See Emotions.

NURSING. Lactation.

§ 1. Principal remedies for the ailments incident to nursing: 1, bell., calc., cham., merc., puls., sep., sil.; 2, acon., bry., carb. v., chin., con., dulc., kal., n. vom., phos., phos. ac., rhab., rhus, staph., zinc.; 3, ars., borax, carb. an., cin., graph., ign., ipec., lach., lyc., natr. m., samb., stann.

§ 2. For **deficiency of milk**: 1, agn., calc., caust., dulc., puls., rhus, zinc.; 2, acon., bell., bry., cham., chin., cocc., iod., merc., n. mosch., sep., sulph.

If the deficiency be caused by **want of vital action** (in the breasts, of the organism generally), give: agnus, calc., caust., puls., rhus.

If the secretion of milk should be prevented by an **excess of vital action** in the breasts, with tension, redness, and throbbing in these parts, and if considerable milk fever should be present, give: 1, acon., bry., cham.; or, 2, bell., merc.

Lumps or **nodes** in the breasts, require: 1, dulc.; or, 2, agn., bell., cham., rhus.

If the deficiency of milk depend upon some unknown cause, and no particular remedy be indicated, try: 1, dulc.; 2, agn., calc., zinc.

§ 3. **Milk fever**, if medical interference should be at all necessary, requires: acon. or coff., alone or alternately.

If these remedies be insufficient, try: bell., bry, or, rhus.

Arn. is sometimes useful, especially when, in consequence of hard labor, the sexual parts have been injured.

§ 4. For **retrocession of the milk**, give: 1, bell., bry., dulc., puls.; 2, acon., calc., cham., coff., merc., rhus, sulph.

If this retrocession should be caused by **violent emotions**, give: 1, bry., cham., coff.; 2, acon., bell.

If by a **cold**: 1, bell., cham., dulc., puls.; or, 2, acon., merc., sulph.

A **metastasis** to the abdominal organs, requires: bell., bry., puls., rhus.

The **chronic** consequences of the retrocession of the milk, require: rhus t.; or, calc., dulc., lach, merc., puls., sulph.

§ 5. **Bad, thin** milk, or if the infant refuses to take it, give the

mother: 1, cham., cin., merc., sil.; 2, borax, carb. an., lach., n. vom., puls., rhab., samb.

Borax. The milk coagulates readily. If borax be insufficient, give lach.

Silicea. The child throws up after nursing, and refuses the breast.

§ 6. Puls. is the best remedy to arrest the secretion of milk after weaning the child, or to prevent the secondary ailments of weaning. Bell., bry., calc. are likewise useful.

Galactorrhœa requires calc., especially when the breasts are turgid with milk. Try moreover: bell., borax, bry., rhus; or, chin., con., phos., puls., stram.

§ 7. Particular indications:

Aconite. Mammæ congested, burning, hot, hard, and distended, with little or no milk; anxiety, restlessness.

Æthusa cyn. Child takes breast with avidity, nurses well, and then vomits copiously, and is exhausted, but soon rallies and cries for a fresh supply; the child's bowels either costive or loose, it cries much and does not thrive; mother not well, lochia thin and watery, she is nervous, has a bitter taste, milk disagrees with her; abdomen swollen and hard.

Agnus castus. Despairing sadness of mother, hence scantiness of milk.

Borax. Milk is too thick and tastes badly; often curdles soon after it has been drawn.

Calcarea carb. Want of vital activity to bring the milk forward, the breasts are distended, but the supply of milk scanty.

Carbo anim. Painful nodosities in the mammæ; nursing causes stitching pain in mammæ, which are sore to the touch; milk thin and of a salty taste.

Croton tigl. Pain extends from nipple through to the shoulder-blade every time the child begins to nurse.

Dulcamara. Suppression of milk from exposure to cold and damp air.

Kali bichr. The milk, as it flows from the breast, has the appearance of being composed of stringy masses and water.

Lachesis. Milk, thin and blue, is rejected by the child; mental depression of mother (agnus).

Mercurius. Secretion of mammary gland, instinctively as it were, repulsive to the infant; milk scanty, scorbutic appearance of gums, glandular swelling, syphilitic taint.

Phellandrium aquat. Pains come on or exist chiefly during the interval between nursing.

Phosph. acid. Scanty milk from debility and great apathy.

Phytolacca. Violent pain in breasts, whenever the milk comes into them; severe stinging pains, somewhat relieved by pressure with both hands; babe worries continually day and night.

Pulsatilla. Milk thin and watery, containing hardly any milk-globules; breasts swollen, rheumatic pains over chest and arms; craves cool fresh air.

Rheum. Almost immediately after nursing the child has a loose stool, which is sour-smelling, accompanied by colic.

Secale corn. The breasts do not properly fill with milk, there is

much stinging in them; in women much exhausted from (venous) hæmorrhage.

Silicea. The infant refuses the breast or vomits immediately after nursing, it does not grow as it should; mother is not well, constipated, etc.

§ 8. Compare Mammæ.

NYMPHOMANIA.

See Sexual Instinct.

NYCTALOPIA.

Principal remedies for sudden paroxysms of blindness in the daytime: 1, acon., merc., sil., sulph.; 2, con., nitr., n. vom., phos., stram.

Compare Amblyopia.

NYSTAGMUS.

Tremulous and oscillatory movement of the eyeballs: agar., hyosc., ign., kali brom., nux v., physost., puls., sant.

OBESITY.

Excessive accumulation of fat: 1, ammon. brom., ammon. mur., aur., thuj.; 2, calc., caps., ferr.; 3, ant. crud. (obesity of young people), cupr., lyc., puls., sulph.; 4, agar., angust., asaf., bell., cham., clem., con., croc., graph., guai., hyosc., lach., merc., sabad., seneg., sil., viola, odor., fucus vesiculosus.

ODONTALGIA.

See Toothache.

ŒDEMA.

Œdema glottidis: *apis*, ars., arum, *chin.*, ign., lach., staph., *stram.*

Œdema pulmonum: ant. tart., kali. phos.

Ammon. carb. Somnolence, poisoning of the blood by carbon; difficult breathing, causing short cough; relief from fresh air, and when sitting quiet.

Apis mel. Œdema glottidis, difficulty of swallowing not caused by the swelling of the throat, but by the irritation of the epiglottis, every drop of liquid put upon the tongue nearly suffocates him.

Arsenicum. Great anxiety, restlessness, always worse towards midnight or soon after; must incline the chest forward to breathe; loss of breath immediately on lying down, expectorates frothy saliva.

Carbo veg. Collapsed state; hoarse mucous râles all over chest; rattling of large bubbles, face pale, skin cold; slow intermittent pulse, wants to be fanned.

Ipecacuanha. Spasmodic cough, sickness of stomach; fine rattling noises in chest; dyspnœa, with threatening suffocation; the chest seems loaded, and still very little expectoration; face rather pale.

Kali hydroiod. Œdema pulmonum, with sputa like green soapsuds.

Kali phos. Œdema pulmonum acutum, dyspnœa, spasmodic cough, with expectoration of frothy serous masses; lassitude and prostration.

Lachesis. Suffocation fits, worse after sleep; dark, almost black, urine; offensive stools, expectoration scanty, difficult, watery, saltish, must be swallowed again.

Phosphorus. Dyspnœa, worse before midnight, with tightness of chest; noisy panting breathing; chest feels full and heavy, with tension; expectorates cold mucus, tasting sour, salt, or sweet.

Tartarus emet. Large bubbling rattling; chest appears full of phlegm, without capability of relieving itself; relief from copious frothy expectoration.

ŒDEMA OF THE FEET.

Where no organic disease is present: ars., chin., ferr., kal., lyc., merc., phos., puls., rhus, sulph. If caused by **loss of blood**: china, ars., ferr. If from abuse of china: ars., ferr., puls., sulph.

ŒSOPHAGUS, Affections of.

Arn., ars., asa., bell., canth., carb. v., cocc., euphorb., laur., merc., mez., naja, rhus, sabad., sec., ver.

1. **Aconite.** Violent pain in middle of chest through into the back, worse from motion; when swallowing it feels as though the food stayed lodged in the region of the heart; lying on back is impossible.

Arsenicum. **Cramp in œsophagus**; deglutition painful, impossible, burning when swallowing; food goes down only in region of larynx, when it is ejected again; dryness, thirst, anguish.

Asafœtida. Sensation in œsophagus as if the peristaltic motion were from below upwards; darting stitches from the chest upward towards the œsophagus; dryness and burning in œsophagus.

Belladonna. Pressing pain, like contraction, and a feeling as though a foreign body had lodged fast in the œsophagus; during deglutition, feeling in throat as if it were too narrow or drawn together, as if nothing would pass properly.

Cantharis. Difficult deglutition, with nocturnal regurgitation; burning sensation in throat, which feels as if on fire; thirst, with aversion to all fluids.

Cocculus. Burning pains in œsophagus, extending into fauces, with taste of sulphur in mouth; dryness in pharynx; thirst, with aversion to drink, or for sour things.

Kali bichr. Burning in the entire œsophagus; solid food is painful and difficult to swallow, leaving a sensation as if something remained there.

Lachesis. An attempt to swallow solids causes a feeling as though something had gone the wrong way, bringing on violent gagging.

Mezereum. Violent burning and soreness in the upper half of the œsophagus; deglutition painful and difficult, especially after the abuse of mercury.

Natrum mur. Only fluids can be swallowed, solid food reaches only a certain place, when it is ejected with fearful gagging and suffocation; hawking up of phlegm in the morning; obstinate constipation.

Plumbum. Fluids can be swallowed without difficulty, solids come back into the mouth again; some hours after eating burning in stomach and œsophagus; constipation, prostration, emaciation.

2. **Baptisia.** Œsophagus feels as if constricted from above down to the stomach; can only swallow water.

Cicuta. After swallowing a sharp piece of bone, the œsophagus closes, and there is danger of suffocation; spasmodic stricture.

Hepar. Sensation as if a fishbone or splinter were sticking in the throat; sensation of a plug in throat.

Hydrophobinum. Periodical spasms of the œsophagus, with constant painful urging to swallow, but impossibility of doing it; abhorrence of fluids, especially of water; burning stinging in throat; cough, gagging, difficult and incorrect speech.

Hyoscyamus. Spasmodic contraction after a previous injury of the œsophagus; solid and warm food can be swallowed best; fluids cause spasms in throat, stop respiration, talking; hiccough, nausea, spasmodic cough, and stiffness of the muscles of the neck.

Naja trip. Œsophagismus or spasmodic stricture of œsophagus (cic., ign.).

Phosphor. Stricture of œsophagus, regurgitation of all food; weak and empty feeling across abdomen, with occasional shooting pain in same region; great nervous irritability; food reaches the cardia and is at once ejected.

Veratrum album. Spasmodic affection of œsophagus, resulting in paralysis of tube; nearly all the food and drink taken is thrown up, attended by a suffocating sensation, with redness and heat of face; often the result of excitement and emotional causes.

3. For **paralysis of throat** compare: ars., bar. carb., caust., con., calc. carb., hep., iod., mur. ac., ver. alb.

ONYX.

Abscess of cornea: calc., hep., merc., sil., etc.

ONYCHIA.

Simplex: *fluor. ac.*, arn., caust., lach., rana bufo, sil., sulph.

ONYCHOGRYPHOSIS.

Thickening of the nails: alum., calc., *graph.*, merc., sabad., sep., sil., sulph.

ONYCHOMYCOSIS.

Onychia parasitica: graph., natr. sulph., hep., sil. Compare Nails, Disease of.

OPHTHALMIA,

And other affections of the eyes.

For **acute catarrhal conjunctivitis:** *acon.* and *bell.* in first stage, *merc.* in second stage, and *sulph.* for tardy convalescence. Also: 1, apis, cham., dulc., euphr., ign., nux v., puls.; 2, ant., arn., bor., cact., canth., lach., nitr. ac., spig., sulph. ac., ver.

Chronic conjunctivitis (granular lids) require: alum., ant., ars., bar.,

bor., calc., caust., chin., col., dig., dulc., euphr., graph., hep., hyosc., lach., lyc., nitr. ac., petr., phos., rhus, sep., sil., spig., sulph., thuj., ver.

As regards its pathological character give for **catarrhal** ophthalmia: acon., ars., bell., bry., cham., euphr., hep., ign., merc., nux v., puls., rhus, spig., sulph.

Scrofulous: 1, ars., bell., calc., dulc., hep, ign., merc., n. vom., puls., rhus, sulph.; 2, caust., chin., ferr., graph., petr., sep., sil.; 3, apis, aur., bar., cann., cham., con., dig., euphr., iod., lyc., magn. c., merc., nitr., natr. m.

Syphilitic: 1, aur., merc., nitr. ac, thuj.; 2, lyc., phos., phyt.

Gonorrhœal: 1, acon., puls.; 2, nitr. ac., merc., thuj., sulph.

Purulent ophthalmia of new-born infants: 1, acon., bell., cham., euphr., merc., sulph.; 2, calc., dulc., puls., rhus; 3, bor., bry., n. vom.

Purulent ophthalmia: apis, arg. nitr., hep., merc., nitr. ac., puls., rhus, sulph.

Scorbutic: 1, amm., amm. m., caust., carb. v., merc., nitr. ac., staph., sulph.; 2, canth., cist., hep., natr. m., nitr. ac., n. vom.

Granulations of lids: ars., calc., caust., cinnab., hep., natr. sulph., puls., rhus, sep., sulph., thuj.

§ 3. As regards **external causes**, give for ophthalmia caused by a **cold**: acon., ars., bell., calc., cham., dulc., hep., n. vom., puls., sulph.

By **external injuries**: 1, acon., arn., calc., sil., sulph.; 2, euphr., nitr., ac., petr., puls., rut., sulph. ac.

By **straining** the eyes in doing fine work, asthenopic symptoms: arg. nitr., bell, carb v., gels., natr. mur., ruta, spig.

After **exanthems** (measles, scarlatina, variola): bell., bry., cham., hep., hyos., merc, nitr. ac., puls., rhus, sulph.

After **suppression of eruptions**: alum., ars., carb. v., caust., graph., lach., natr. mur., sel., sep., sulph., zinc.

4. Symptomatic indications:

Aconite. First stage of inflammation, **prior to exudation**, of conjunctiva, cornea and iris, or after surgical operations; lachrymation slight; excessive painfulness of eye, which feels dry and burning, great sensitiveness to air; photophobia; eyeball sensitive to motion, feeling as if it would be forced out of orbit, making the lids tense.

Agaricus. Spasmodic affection of the lids and muscles of the eyes, especially the internal recti; muscular asthenopia; pressure and heaviness in eyes, especially painful on moving them, or exerting them by lamplight, with left-sided headache and involuntary twitching of the facial muscles and eyelids; clonic spasms of eyes; little blisters on cornea, ulcers on cornea; eyes inflamed, with flow of tears, from coughing or from odors.

Æsculus hip. Burning in the internal canthi; burning and stinging deep in the orbit; weight and heat in the eyes; lachrymation; flickering before eyes; complication with long-standing constipation and piles.

Allium cepa. Acute catarrhal conjunctivitis, associated with a similar condition of the air-passages; lachrymation excessive, but not excoriating, though the nasal discharge is (euphrasia reverse); worse in the evening, and in warm room; burning especially in margin of lids.

Allium sat. Catarrhal inflammation at night; smarting, burning

lachrymation ; eyelids agglutinated ; worse every night when he tries to read.

Alumina. Chronic blepharitis ; dryness and smarting of the lids without much ulceration, and without great thickening of the lids ; loss of power in the upper lids ; loss of power of the internal recti ; paralytic squint ; **absence of lachrymation** ; coldness of the eyes.

Ammonium carb. Muscular asthenopia from overstraining the eyes by prolonged sewing, etc. ; **yellow spots on looking on white objects.**

Antimonium crud. Blepharitis in children ; eyes red and inflamed, with itching and agglutination nights and photophobia mornings ; lids red, with fine stitches in the ball, itching in the canthi.

Apis mel. Ophthalmia following eruptive diseases ; acute catarrhal conjunctivitis, with bright redness and chemosis of the conjunctiva, with stinging pains ; erysipelatous inflammation of the lids ; blepharitis, with thickening and swelling, great puffiness, and stinging pains ; **cold water gives great relief** ; violent cases of ophthalmia Egyptiaca and neonatorum, with great swelling of the lids and adjacent cellular tissue ; keratitis, with dreadful pains shooting through the eye, swollen lids and conjunctiva, hot lachrymation gushing out on opening eyes ; photophobia ; sensation as of a small foreign body in eye; ulceration of cornea; aggravation evening and forepart of night.

Argentum nitr. **Ophthalmia purulenta** ; lids swollen from being distended by collection of pus in the eye, or swelling of the subconjunctival tissue of the lids; ulcers on cornea, with darts through the eye mornings, better evenings ; coldness of the eye with boring pain in head, and sensation as if the scalp were drawn tightly, trembling of the whole body ; carunculæ swollen and inflamed ; clusters of blood-vessels extending from inner canthus to corneal border ; profuse purulent or mucous discharge ; great hyperæmia of conjunctiva ; vision obstructed by mucus adhering to cornea and by profuse lachrymation ; infraorbital neuralgia ; boring pain over left eye ; pannus and opacities of cornea, superficial itching of canthi ; alleviation by wiping the eye (vision), and from cold air and water ; worse by warmth.

Arnica. Traumatic ophthalmia ; rheumatic iritis, with much lachrymation, photophobia and redness, shooting and tearing pains in and around the eye, worse at night, relieved by warmth ; retinal and subconjunctival hæmorrhages.

Arsenicum. Chronic granulated lids, painful, burning, dry, and rub against the ball, so that they can scarcely be opened ; scrofulous ophthalmia, lids swollen externally and spasmodically closed, acrid tears gush from the eyes ; excessive photophobia ; opens the eyes well in cool open air, but cannot even in a dark room in the house ; throbbing pulsating pains in eyeballs and around orbit, with general restlessness and prostration ; parenchymatous keratitis and keratoiritis, with the characteristic pains of the metal ; retinitis albuminosa ; non-inflammatory œdema of lids, burning and dryness in the eyes ; feeling of sand in eyes (evening) ; corrosive watery discharge ; spasm of orbicularis ; lachrymation ; predominance of nervous element ; periodicity of the pains, commencing every fall, and often alternating from one eye to the other ; great relief from warmth.

Asafœtida. **Severe boring pain above the brows**, especially at night ; beating, boring, throbbing pains in the eye, over and around

it, extending from within outwards; **ameliorated by rest and pressure**; ciliary neuralgia; iritis, kerato-iritis, irido-choroiditis, and retinitis, especially if of syphilitic origin and after abuse of mercury.

Aurum. **Hemiopia**; the upper half of the field of vision seems covered by a black body; diplopia; one object seems mixed up with the other, with violent tension in the eyes; trachoma (granulated conjunctivitis), with or without pannus; the burning pains are worse mornings, and relieved by cold water; scrofulous ophthalmia, with ulcerations and vascularity of cornea, with photophobia, profuse scalding lachrymation; eyes sensitive to touch, swollen cervical glands, pains from within outwards, worse on touch (reverse of asaf.); interstitial keratitis, iritis, choroiditis, especially if of syphilitic origin; paralysis of the muscles due to syphilitic periostitis.

Baryta carb. Scrofulous phlyctenulæ and ulcers of cornea, associated with glandular swellings; the pains in eyes are worse from looking at one point or upward and sideways, and better from looking downward; sensation as of a gauze before eyes in the morning and after a meal; amblyopia of old age.

Belladonna. **Neuritis optica**; hyperæsthesia and hyperæmia of the optic nerve and retina, apoplexy of retina, with suppressed menses; disseminate choroiditis; blepharitis and conjunctivitis, with dryness of eyes, thickened red lids, and burning pains in eyes; rheumatic iritis; convulsive movements of the eyeball in the light, with terrible pressive pains extending through the whole head, better in a dark room; blindness, following severe congestive headaches; triplopia, sees a second dim representation of the object on each side of it; photophobia scrofulosa, with discharge of excessively acrid tears.

Bryonia. **Rheumatic iritis**, with a steady aching pain in the back part of the eye, extending through to the occiput, worse at night and on motion; serous choroiditis; ciliary neuralgia, the pains sharp and severe, passing through the eye into the head, or from the eye downward into malar region, and thence backward to the occiput; the seat of pain becomes as sore as a boil, and the least exertion, talking, moving, or using the eyes, aggravates; pressure ameliorates; violent pains in eyes, with vomiting, after surgical operations.

Calcarea carb. **Superficial inflammation of eyes**, of the margins of lids, causing losses of eyelashes, with thick, purulent, excoriating discharge, and burning-sticking pains; blepharitis, with great itching of lids; indurations after styes and tarsal tumors; lachrymal fistulæ; ophthalmia neonatorum purulenta, with profuse discharge; trachoma, with pannus, redness, and lachrymation, caused from working in the wet; **scrofulous ophthalmia of cornea and conjunctiva**, with profuse lachrymation, excessive photophobia and sticking pains; lids closed, red, swollen, and painfully itching; morning agglutination; head scurfy, cervical glands swollen, acrid discharge from nose, bloated hard abdomen, skin pale and flabby; cold, clammy feet; sweat about neck.

Calcarea iodata. Ophthalmia scrofulosa, in well-nourished, plump, but pale children, suffering also from swelled tonsils; inflammation limited to one eye; severe photophobia; a stream of acrid tears flows over the cheeks at every attempt to open the eye; severe spasm of lids; ulcers on cornea; fluent coryza often aggravates the case, worse also from the least cold.

Calendula. Traumatic conjunctivitis, keratitis, and iritis; wounds of lids and brows.

Causticum. Blepharitis, ameliorated in fresh air; tumors and warts on lids and brows; scrofulous ophthalmia, with corrosive lachrymation and shooting pains extending up into the head, worse evenings and at night, with a green halo around light; cornea covered with red vessels and tendency to bulge; trachoma, with pannus; **cataract**; **paralysis of the muscles**, particularly from exposure to cold.

Cedron. Neuralgic affections of the eye, especially of the supra-orbital nerve, pain across the eyes from temple to temple, severe shooting pain over left eye, worse evenings and when lying down.

Chamomilla. Ophthalmia neonatorum; the tissue so much congested that blood oozes out from between the swollen lids, especially upon any attempt to open them; scrofulous ophthalmia during dentition, with great intolerance of light, considerable redness, and lachrymation; pustules and ulcers on cornea; ciliary neuralgia in scrofulous irritable patients.

Chelidonium. Conjunctiva swollen, dark red, as far as the cornea; lids swollen, red, could open them but little; great sensitiveness to light, tears constantly flowing over the cheeks; eyes hot and burning; pain from left to right eye; aching in eyeballs, worse moving the eyes; pressing pain over left eye, which seems to press upon the upper lid; neuralgia of eyebrows and temples.

China. Eye affections of malarial or intermittent character, or where there is impairment of tone from loss of vital fluids; intermittent ciliary neuralgia, amblyopia, and amaurosis.

Cicuta vir. Spasmodic affections of the eyes; strabismus occurring after a fall or blow; eyes sensitive to light; letters go up and down or disappear, or colors of rainbow around them; objects appear double or black; pupils dilated in concussion of the brain, or contracted in spasmodic affections.

Cimicifuga. Ciliary neuralgia; neuralgia in the back part of the eye, near the foramen, with photophobia, pain in temples, soreness in back part of eyeballs, movement aggravates, as though the globes would be torn from the orbits; accommodative, retinal, and muscular asthenopia, with photophobia; hyperæmia of conjunctiva, iris, choroid, and retina, due to prolonged exertion of myopic or hypermetropic eyes; soreness of the eyeballs to touch, and on moving them.

Cina. Strabismus dependent upon helminthiasis; chronic weakness of eyes, with aching in them and photophobia, from onanism; asthenopia, from some refractive anomaly.

Cinnabaris. Pain from the inner canthus of left eye across the eyebrows; sharp, stinging, stitching or dull aching, extending into the eye and head; lachrymation, photophobia; syphilitic iritis or kerato-iritis; condylomata on iris or lids; ciliary neuralgia; soreness along the course of the supraorbital nerve and corresponding side of head, worse at night; old tedious cases of granular lids.

Clematis. Iritis and kerato-iritis, with much dryness and burning heat in the eyes, as if fire were streaming from them; **great sensitiveness to cold air**, to light, or bathing; pustular conjunctivitis, complicated with tinea capitis.

Cocculus. Rheumatic glaucoma, with venous hyperæmia, dilated

pupils, insensibility to light, haziness of lens, and vitreous humor, severe pain in and around the eyes; iritis, with corneal and scleral complications, pupils irregular and contracted, blue border around cornea, photophobia, no lachrymation, tearing pains in brow and left side of head.

Colocynthis. Iritis and glaucoma, with severe burning, cutting, and sticking pain, extending into the head and around eye, aching pain going back into the head, worse on rest, at night, or on stooping, when it feels as if the eye would fall out, better by firm pressure and walking in a warm room; lachrymation profuse and acrid.

Comocladia. Ciliary neuralgia from asthenopia or chronic iritis; the eyes feel heavy, larger than usual, painful, and pressing out of the head, moving them downward and outward, worse on moving the eye or near the warm stove.

Conium. **Neurotic element prevailing**; great dread of light, with very little visible inflammation, conjunctiva unnaturally bloodless, and the globe of the eye has a pearly aspect, palpebral conjunctiva alone congested, striated, or studded with granulations; aversion to light, without inflammation of the eyes; weakness and dazzling of eyes, with giddiness and debility, especially of arms and legs; on walking, staggering as if drunken; induration of the lids, ptosis, blennorrhœa of lachrymal sac; ulcers and pustules of cornea; **photophobia**, with profuse flow of tears when eyes are forcibly opened, very slight or no redness, pains worse at night and in any light, relieved in a dark room and by pressure; **hyperæsthesia** of retina, paralysis of the muscles; asthenopia; vision good for fixed objects, but when it is put in motion before eyes there is a haze and dull vision, producing vertigo; cataract from contusion; complication with glandular affections, especially around neck.

Crocus. Obstinate, painful spasm of eyelids, most violent at night; **hot and lancinating pains in eyes after surgical operations**; feeling in eyes like after much weeping; must wink and wipe the eyes, as though a film of mucus were over them; presses the lids tightly together from time to time.

Crotalus. Hæmorrhage into the retina, spontaneously or from albuminuria; ciliary neuralgia; it clears up the vision after an attack of keratitis or kerato-iritis.

Croton tigl. Superficial ophthalmia of the pustular form, with pustular eruption on face.

Cuprum aluminatum. Ophthalmia neonatorum, trachoma.

Cyclamen. Convergent strabismus, hemiopia.

Digitalis. Blepharo-adenitis, catarrhal ophthalmia; conjunctiva red, lids swollen, great photophobia, constant lachrymation, burning in eyes, feeling of sand in them, stitches and darting pain, with stoppage and dryness of nose, waving before eyes, everything appears green or yellow, etc., worse by light and cold.

Dulcamara. Ophthalmia neonatorum, with chemosis and constipation.

Eryngium aquat. Scleritis; smarting-burning sensation, with heavy aching pains, produced by strong light; squinting on exposure to a strong light; tearing-burning pains in eyes; watery or purulent discharge.

Eupatorium perf. Soreness of eyeballs, intolerance to light,

redness of margins of lids, with glutinous secretion from meibomian glands; lachrymation.

Euphorbium. **Cataract**; lens milk white.

Euphrasia. Blepharitis, lids red, swollen, and covered with thick, yellow, acrid discharge, often mixed with the profuse, acrid, burning tears, which excoriates lids and cheeks, with fluent coryza; firm agglutination of lids in the morning; conjunctivitis and keratitis catarrhalis and scrofulosa; papillary trachoma; blurring of the eyes, relieved by winking, due to the secretions getting upon the cornea, and thus interfering with vision; ophthalmia neonatorum; rheumatic iritis.

Fluoric acid. Sensation as if a strong wind were blowing in the eyes, must tie them up and keep them warm; **lachrymal fistula.**

Formica. Pain in left supraorbital and left temporal region, the seat of the pain being tender when touched; pain and aching over left eye; objects appear as if seen through a mist; blackness before the eyes, so that he has to sit down for a few moments.

Gelsemium. Diplopia from functional disturbance of accommodation; ptosis from partial paralysis; chronic spasms of the orbicularis, nictitation; hyperæsthesia retinæ, with photophobia; constant inclination to squint; **dim vision during pregnancy**; blindness, with dilated pupils from retinitis albuminurica; diseases of the fundus and paralysis of the nerves, stolid indifference to external irritants (conium, great reflex irritability).

Graphites. Inflammatory condition of the lids, conjunctiva, and cornea in scrofulous subjects, with moist eczematous eruptions, chiefly on head and behind ears; blepharitis angularis, especially outer canthus, with great tendency to crack and to bleed; dry scurfs on the ciliæ; burning and dryness of lids, or biting and itching, with desire to rub them; cystic tarsal tumors; scrofulous or catarrhal ophthalmia, with intense photophobia, deep ulcers of cornea as well as superficial ulceration; chronic recurrent forms; lachrymation profuse, discharges from the eyes and nose thin and excoriating.

Glonoin. Venous hyperæmia or congestion of retina and optic nerve; dim sight, with vertigo, fainting, black spots before eyes; sees everything half light, half dark; drawing, pressing, aching, bursting pain; quivering and twitching,

Hamamelis. Inflammation and ulceration of conjunctiva and cornea, if caused from a **blow** or **burn**; traumatic iritis, with great pain at night, and hæmorrhage into interior of eye.

Hepar sulph. **Suppurative ophthalmia**; iritis, with hypopion (pus in anterior chamber); keratitis parenchymatosa and punctata; deep sloughing ulceration of cornea, with intense photophobia, profuse lachrymation, chemosis; throbbing, aching, shooting pains, relieved by warmth; lids swollen, spasmodically closed, sensitive to touch, and bleed easily upon opening.

Hydrastis. Mucous membrane of eyelids much congested; discharge of large quantities of thick white mucus; profuse lachrymation; eyelids glued together; smarting and burning of eyes and lids.

Hyoscyamus. Excessive photophobia of scrofulous ophthalmia; hemeralopia; convergent squint; twitching in the eye; dim vision, as if a veil before the eyes; **objects appear red and too large**; farsightedness, with very clear vision and dilated pupils.

Ignatia. The eyes are more painful than congested, with sensation as if sand in eyes; copious lachrymation, especially from the light of the sun; mistiness of sight, especially evenings, as if there were tears, but the eyes are dry; morbid nictitation, with spasmodic action of various muscles of face; asthenopia and amblyopia in females, due to onanism; ciliary neuralgia, with severe pains extending from the eye to the top of head, producing nausea, with globus hystericus; pains begin slightly, increase gradually till they become very severe, and only cease from exhaustion.

Kali bichrom. Chronic indolent forms of inflammation, particularly of ulcers and pustules on cornea, very little photophobia or redness, very little pain or lachrymation; eyes sensitive to touch, and the secretions of a stringy character.

Kali carb. Œdema of lids, accompanied by stitches; fog before the eyes; small round ulcers of cornea, without photophobia; corners of eyes ulcerate; lids red, swollen, tarsi worse; swelling like a bag between upper eyelids and eyebrows; sensation of coldness in eyes; eyes weak, pain deep in orbits; blue or green sparks before eyes.

Kali hydroiod. Iritis or irido-choroiditis syphilitica; chemosis, pustules on cornea; no photophobia, pain, or redness; burning in eyes, with discharge of purulent mucus.

Kali mur. Conjunctivitis and keratitis with formation of small superficial blisters; small ulcers on cornea following a blister, feeling of sand in the eye; white mucous secretion or yellowish green pus from eyes.

Kalmia lat. Asthenopia, with stiff drawing sensation in the muscles upon moving eyes; everything is black before the eye when he looks downward, with nausea and eructations of wind; dull weak eyes; retinitis albuminurica.

Kreasotum. Acute aggravations of chronic keratitis, with excessive, hot, smarting lachrymation; worse in bright light, on rubbing eyes, and early in the morning; itching, biting, and smarting in eyes; blennorrhœa conjunctivæ, with moderately profuse discharge, but much smarting.

Lachesis. Retinitis apoplectica; amblyopia, with lung and heart affections; feels when the throat was pressed, as if the eyes would be forced out; oversensitive to light; severe pains in and above the eyes; scrofulous keratitis, with ulcers, with eruption on face, considerable photophobia, and pains in eyes and head.

Lachnanthes. After exerting eyes, or moving head quickly, vision becomes dark; looking intensely, sees gray rings fixed to the spot, pupils very large; eyebrows and lids drawn upward so that he looks with fixed eyes; when closing eyes, upper lids twitch; eyes brilliant, face red.

Lactic acid. Hyperæsthesia of retina, with steady aching in and behind the eyeball.

Laurocerasus. Objects appear larger (hyosc.); eyes staring, wide open, distorted; pupils dilated, immovable.

Ledum pal. Ecchymosis of conjunctiva; rheumatic ophthalmia, with excessive photophobia, severe pain upon attempting to open lids, sensation as if head and eyes were pressed asunder, great lachrymation and nocturnal aggravation; burning on border of lids, and feeling of sand in eyes; worse in damp weather, in persons who take cold easily in the head.

Lycopodium. Disorders of nutrition and function of the deep-seated structures of the eyes; **hemeralopia** coming on in the early eve; black spots before eyes accompany the night-blindness; ophthalmia neonatorum during the suppurative stage; catarrhal ophthalmia, secretion thick, yellowish, green; arthritic catarrh of the conjunctiva, with accumulation of white matter in the corners; scrofulous conjunctivitis, with yellowish discharge; ciliary blepharitis and hordeola; polypus of external canthus.

Mercurius. Blepharitis, chronic, or otherwise; affections of meibomian cysts; purulent ophthalmia, with copious discharge; keratitis diffusa; superficial or deepseated ulcerations of cornea, pustular ophthalmia; syphilitic diseases of any or all the structures of the eye; episcleritis; scrofulous ophthalmia, with photophobia (after bell.); pain in eyeball at night; lachrymation profuse, burning, excoriating; discharges muco-purulent, thin, acrid; burning, tearing, sticking pains in and around the eyes, pimples on cheeks; much worse from the heat and glare of fire; lids spasmodically closed, thick, red, swollen, erysipelatous, sensitive to cold, heat, and touch; raw, excoriating, burning, as from fiery points.

Mercurius ruber. Scrofulous ophthalmia, with bright-red swelling of conjunctiva, granulations; cornea ulcerated and covered with red vessels; discharges copious and purulent, forming crusts upon the lids, which are firmly agglutinated in the morning; great photophobia; old chronic cases of trachoma, with pannus.

Merc. protoiod. Ulceration commencing at margin of cornea, involving only the superficial layers, and extending over the whole or part of cornea, particularly the upper part; excessive photophobia and redness; throbbing-aching pains, worse at night, the pain extending up into the head, which is sore to touch; thick yellow coating at base of tongue, and glandular swellings.

Merc. corros. Blepharitis scrofulosa (after graph.), lids œdematous or erysipelatous, edges swollen, burning, covered with thick crusts or pustules, and spasmodically closed; hypopion in abscess of cornea or iritis; phlyctenulæ, deep ulcers on cornea; discharges ichorous, acrid, pimples around the eyes, like small boils; ophthalmia neonatorum, with acrid discharges, caused by syphilitic leucorrhœa.

Mezereum. Ciliary neuralgia, especially after operations of the eye; eczematous affections of lids, face, and head, with thick hard scabs, from under which pus exudes on pressure.

Natrum arsenicatum. Chronic conjunctivitis, membrane injected with blood, with small rugæ running over it, the whole eye is dry and painful, all symptoms worse in the morning; granular lids from chronic inflammation of the edges of the lids, with agglutination.

Natrum mur. Muscular asthenopia, drawing stiff sensation in the muscles of the eye when moving them; aching in eyes when looking intently; fiery zigzag appearance around all objects; ciliary neuralgia, pain above eye coming on and going off with the sun; blepharitis, ulcers on cornea, with acrid, excoriating discharge, photophobia, and spasmodic closure of lids; stricture of lachrymal duct, fistula, and blennorrhœa of lachrymal sac; **affections of eyes maltreated with lunar caustic.**

Natrum sulph. Granular conjunctivitis, with burning lachrymation, the granulations appear like small blisters; maculæ corneæ.

Nitric acid. Syphilitic affections of eyes, continually relapsing iritis; eyelids swollen, hard, livid; chemosis, with passing-out pain in the eye, copious secretion of yellow pus, which flows down the cheek; flow of irritating tears after injury of the eyes; paralysis of upper lids; on lying down or even inclining the head, feeling as if hot water were flowing over and from both eyes, relief by cold water.

Nox vomica. Asthenopia; photophobia from retinal hyperæsthesia; dilatation of pupil from spinal irritation; diplopia from muscular asthenopia, from paralytic strabismus; paralysis of the rectus externus; weakened power of accommodation from overexertion of eyes; severe pains in the eyes during night, with conjunctival injection, brought on by overuse, especially by artificial light; vision impaired by dissipation; atrophy of optic nerve; blepharospasmus, lids burn and itch, especially their margins; ecchymosis and softening of the sclera; ophthalmia neonatorum, lids swollen, bleed easily, and the child is troubled with vomiting, constipation, and flatulent colic; blurring of sight from overheating; the child buries its head in the pillow in the morning and forenoon, while in the afternoon it uses its eyes freely.

Paris quad. Pain in eyes, **as if pulled into the head**; diplopia; headache worse evenings, with confusion of whole forehead, and sensation as if skin of forehead was drawn together, and the bones scraped sore, with inflamed lids, red margins, and sensation as if threads draw from the eye into the middle of head, sight weak.

Petroleum. Ciliary blepharitis from conjunctivitis granulosa or from small-pox, with sticking and smarting in the inner canthus; pannus in scrofulous patients; pains at the root of nose, lids swollen, purulent discharge from eyes and nose; recent lachrymal fistula; syphilitic iritis, with dull pulsating pains in occiput.

Phosphorus. Diseases of fundus, especially in disturbance of function of the optic nerve; amblyopia from loss of fluids, and in Bright's disease; nyctalopia, with sensation as if everything were covered with a gray veil; letters look **red** when reading; paralysis of the muscles, especially when accompanied by spermatorrhœa, sexual abuse, hæmorrhoids; asthenopia muscularis, with pain and stiffness of eyeballs on moving them, and a feeling of heat in eyes as after looking at a fire; retinitis, especially with nyctalopia, balls sore on motion, no photophobia, pains extending from eyes to top of head; photopsies and chromopsies, mistiness, with attacks of vanishing of sight; balls seem large and difficult to get lids over them.

Physostigma. Twitching of lids, with spasm of ciliary muscles; **myopia**, with pain after using eyes, muscæ volitantes, flashes of light.

Phytolacca. Malignant ulcers of lids; circumorbital pains in syphilitic ophthalmia; burning, smarting, tingling pain in eyes, worse by gaslight; abundant flow of tears; dim vision.

Psorinum. Ciliary blepharitis, right to left, worse morning and during day; blepharitis, with photophobia, child cannot open lids and lies on his face; pressure as from a foreign body when lids are closed; pterygium; confusedness before eyes, with anxiety; aversion to light.

Pulsatilla. Blepharo-adenitis, with tendency to formation of styes and abscesses on the margin of lids, accompanied by acne on face; granular lids, dry or with excessive **bland** secretion; pustular con-

junctivitis, discharge thick, yellow, bland, profuse, better in open air, but not in wind; gonorrhœal ophthalmia, when the gonorrhœa became suddenly suppressed; ophthalmia neonatorum, with profuse yellow purulent discharge, gluing the lids; amblyopia from suppression of any bloody discharge, from gastric derangement, from metastasis of gout or rheumatism; fistula lachrymalis, discharging pus when pressed; frequent rubbing of eyes for relief.

Ranunculus bulb. Nightblindness, with heat, biting and pressure in eyes, lids and conjunctiva slightly red, with lachrymation; smarting and sore feeling in eye and canthi; pus in canthi; herpes zoster supraorbitalis.

Rhododendron. Muscular asthenopia; insufficiency of the internal recti; darting pains through the eye from the head, worse before a storm; hot lachrymation upon staring or writing; shooting pain outward, worse before a storm, better when the storm broke out.

Rhus tox. Ptosis or paralysis of any muscle of the eye, from getting wet; arthritic ophthalmia, with tearing pains in eyes, especially at night, increased by any movement of eye, and extending into the brain; borders of lids pain as if ulcerated, and are sensitive to touch; constant lachrymation, painful stiffness of neck. Suppurative irido-choroiditis, especially of traumatic origin, lids swollen and œdematous, especially the upper, and spasmodically closed, with profuse gushes of hot tears on opening them; saclike swelling of conjunctiva, and yellow, purulent, mucous discharge, pain in and around eyes; swelling of cheeks and surrounding parts, with red pimples. Idiopathic or rheumatic iritis, and kerato-iritis; ulcers and pustules on cornea; ophthalmia neonatorum, with œdema of the red lids, which are spasmodically closed, with thick, yellow, purulent discharge. Erysipelas or eczema of the lids. Chronic blepharitis, with puffiness of lids and face, enlargement of meibomian glands, falling out of the ciliæ, itching and biting in lids, sensation of dryness in eyes, and burning in the internal canthus, with acrid lachrymation mornings and in open air.

Ruta grav. Asthenopia from overstraining eyes, with heat and aching in and over the eyes; eyes feel like a ball of fire at night; blurring of vision, letters seem to run together, lachrymation; green halo around the light in the evening.

Sanguinaria. Blepharo-adenitis, with a feeling of dryness under the upper lid, and accumulation of mucus in the eye in the morning; catarrhal ophthalmia, with granular lids; retinal congestion, with flushed face and congestive headache; superficial injection of eyeball, with feeling of soreness; neuralgia in and over the eye; dimness of eyes, with sensation as if hairs were in them.

Senega. Hypopion in scrofulous subjects; paralysis of muscles of eye, the upper lid weak, falling half over the eye, difficult convergence; weak back, deficient muscular power. It promotes the absorption of lens fragments.

Sepia. Ophthalmic disorders, dependent upon uterine troubles; aggravation morning and evening, better during day; acute and chronic blepharitis, lids raw and sore, eyes full of matter, eversion of the puncta, numb pain in inner canthus; acute catarrhal conjunctivitis, with drawing sensation in external canthus and smarting in eyes, ameliorated by bathing in cold water; keratitis phlyctenularis, drawing, aching, sticking pains, worse by rubbing and pressure; the light

of day dazzles and causes head to ache, with lachrymation, especially in open air; obscuration of vision dependent upon hepatic derangement; painful heaviness of upper lids on awaking.

Silicea. Granular conjunctivitis; chronic catarrhal ophthalmia, with, if possible, more intolerance to light than in the acute stage. Diseases of **lachrymal apparatus**; sloughing ulcers of cornea, with or without hypopion, which have a tendency to perforate, also non-vascular ulcers centrally located; discharge profuse or moderate; photophobia, pain, and lachrymation not particurlarly marked; iridochoroiditis; ciliary neuralgia, with darting pains through eye and head upon exposure to any draught of air or just before a storm; amblyopia from suppressed habitual footsweat; it checks the progress of cataract.

Spigelia. Dull and flat aspect of the eye; severe supraorbital pains; redness and inflammation of sclerotica with ptosis; pain in eye and brow; eye painful when moved, and feels tense, as if too large for orbit; sticking pain in eye; violent digging pain in middle of eye with ptosis; pressure in eye from without inward; intolerable pressive pain in eyeball, worse from moving eye; in order to look round rather than move the eye in the orbit, one moves the whole head; heat and burning pains in eyes with perverted vision; sometimes spasmodic, involuntary motions of the eye; moderate acrid lachrymation, photophobia, vision impaired. Severe neuralgic pains, sharp, stabbing, sticking through the ball back into the head, starting from one point and radiating in different directions, worse by motion and at night, especially 2 A.M.; severe photophobia from ciliary nervous irritation; conjunctivitis and iritis in children of a scrofulous diathesis, accompanied by sharp pains; eyeballs feel too large; accommodative asthenopia, with anæmia of optic nerve from excessive tea drinking; sensation as if feathers were on the lashes, worse wiping them.

Spongia. Maculæ corneæ; morbus Basedowii; double vision, better lying down; coldness of eyes; pressing heaviness of eyelids.

Staphisagria. Margins of lids dry, with hard lumps on their borders and destruction of the hair-follicles; tarsal tumors, glands of lids enlarged, with redness, tensive tearing pains, especially in the evening; constantly recurring styes; steatoma on conjunctiva palpebrarum; syphilitic iritis, with bursting pain in eyeball, temple, and side of face, worse by using eyes and preventing reading or working by artificial light; arthritic ophthalmia.

Stramonium. Diplopia, strabismus from brain affections, if aggravated by mental exertion, terror, or fear; vision much affected, colors are not correctly distinguished, black objects appear gray, everything seems to be tipping over, objects appear double; fog before eyes, it looks as if one looked through a glass of turbid water; pupils enormously dilated, involuntary discharge of tears.

Strontiana. Removes the photopsia remaining after an operation, particularly when the objects appear covered with blood.

Sulphur. Chronic blepharitis in strumous children, who are irritable and cross by day, and feverish and restless at night; itching, biting, burning, or sensation as if sand were in the eye; lids swollen, red, and agglutinated in the morning; cannot bear to have the eyes washed; eczematous affections of lids; blennorrhœa of lachrymal sac, fistula lachrymalis; acute or chronic catarrhal conjunctivitis, with

sharp darting pains like pins sticking into the eye, or pressing, tensive, cutting, and burning pains; ophthalmia neonatorum, with profuse, thick, yellow discharge, swelling of lids; **pustular** inflammation of cornea and conjunctiva, with sharp sticking pains, as if a splinter was sticking in the eye; photophobia and profuse lachrymation, considerable redness, especially at angles; discharges acrid, corrosive, or tenacious, lids swollen, burn and smart; chronic scleritis; hypopion, cataract, choroiditis, and choroi-retinitis, if accompanied by darting pains, and where the disease is based upon abdominal venosity, stagnation in portal circulation, habitual constipation, cerebral congestion, or upon metastasis of chronic or suppressed skin diseases.

Tellurium. Conjunctivitis impetiginosa, with offensive otorrhœa, smelling like fishbrine.

Terebinthina. Iritis rheumatica, from suppression of habitual footsweat, or when urinary symptoms are present.

Thuja. Malignant ophthalmo-blennorrhœa; frequently repeating scrofulous ophthalmia; potbelliedness of children; bulimy alternating with inappetency; excessive flatulence; obstinate constipation, or obstinate diarrhœa; iritis, with condylomata on iris, much heat above and around the eye; amblyopia, blurred sight, better from rubbing; aching back into the head; conjunctivitis trachomatosa, granulations like warts or blisters, with burning; photophobia and suffusion of eyes in tears; tinea ciliaris, eyelashes irregular and imperfectly grown, fine scales covering the skin, eyes weak and watery; tarsal tumors and styes; better by warmly covering eyes.

Viola tricolor. Scrofulous ophthalmia, with crusta lactea; lids much swollen, and soft parts around so much inflamed that the lids cannot be opened; face covered with a raw-looking excoriating eruption.

Zincum. **Pterygium**; conjunctivitis, more in the inner canthus, pains worse at night, granular lids after ophthalmia neonatorum; syphilitic iritis, worse at night, with hot scalding tears, amblyopia, green halo around the evening light, with rush of blood to head; luminous bodies after operations.

§ 5. Use more particularly:

a. For **evening exacerbation**: amm., amm. m., asar., bell., calc., carb. a., caust., euphr., hyos., lach., lyc., merc., natr. m., nitr. ac., phos., puls., sep., sulph. ac. **Night exacerbation**: acon., ars., cham., chin., croc., euphr., hep., hyos., ign., kal., lyc., merc., natr. m., nitr. ac., n. vom., sep., staph., sulph. **Morning exacerbation**: acon., amm. m., calc., carb. v., euphr, graph., ign., natr. m., nitr., nitr. ac., n. vom., petr., phos., phos. ac., sep., sil., sulph., sulph. ac. Exacerbation **after eating**: bry., calc., caust., lyc., natr. m., n. vom., phos., puls., sep., sil., sulph.

b. For **congestion of the vessels**: acon., ars., bell., ign., lach., merc., phos. ac., spig., sulph. **Interstitial distension of the sclerotica**: bell., sen., sulph. **Eruption around the eyes** accompanying the inflammation: bell., euphr., merc., nitr. ac., sen., sep., spong., staph., sulph., thuj. **Bloody spots** and sweat: arn., bell., calc., carb. v., cham., crotal., n. vom., plumb., rut., sen. **Suppuration**: bell., bry., caust., euphr., graph., hep., kreas., merc., nitr. ac., puls., sulph. **Twitching** of the lids: bell., calc., carb. v., caust., croc., kreas., lyc., n. vom., sulph. **Worse in the open air**: acon., amm. m., bell., bry., calc., caust., lyc., merc., natr. m., nitr. ac., n. vom., phos., puls., rut., sen., sep., sil.,

staph., sulph. ac., thuj. **Yellow color** of the sclerotica: acon., ant., ars., bell., cham., chin., dig., ign., merc., n. vom., phos., puls., sulph. **Styes**: con., ferr., graph., puls., rhus, sen., sep., staph., sulph. **Swelling** of the affected parts: acon., bell., bry., calc., cham., dig., euphr., guai., ign., merc., n. vom., puls., rhus, sen., sep., sulph., thuj. Ophthalmia, with **ulcers on the cornea**: ars., calc., euphr., hep., lach., merc., sil., sulph. **Heat and burning** of the eyes: acon., ars., bell., bry., calc., carb. v., croc., euphr., lach., lyc., merc., n. vom., phos., sep., sulph. **Itching** of the eyes: alum., bar., bell., bry., calc., caust., ign., merc., natr. m., n. vom., puls., sil., sulph. **Spasm** of the eyes: bell., cham., croc., hep., hyos., merc., natr. m., rut., sil., staph. **Photophobia**: acon., amm., amm. m., ars., bar., bell., bry., calc., cham., croc., euphr., graph., hep., hyos., ign., lyc., merc., n. vom., phos., rhus, sil., spig., sulph. **Blepharoplegia**: bell., nitr. ac., sep., spig., veratr. **Ectropium**: bell., merc. **Closing** of the lids: ars., bell., cham., croc., hep., hyos., merc., natr. m., nitr. ac., phos., rhus, sep., staph., sulph. **Redness** of the parts: acon., ant., arn., ars., bell., bry., calc., cham., chin., euphr., graph., ign., lach., merc., nitr. ac., n. vom., phos., puls., sep., sil., spig., spong., sulph. Sensation as of **sand in the eyes**: bell., bry., calc., carb. v., chin., ferr., graph., hyos., ign., merc., nitr. ac., phos., puls., sulph., sulph. ac. **Halo around the light**: alum., bell., calc., dig., phos., puls., rut., sep., staph., sulph. **Blennorrhœa**: bell., dig., euphr., graph., merc., puls., sen., sulph. **Lachrymation**: acon., alum., arn., ars., bell., bry., calc., dig., euphr., graph., hep., ign., lach., lyc., natr. m., nitr. ac., n. vom., petr., phos., puls., rhus, rut., sil., spig., staph., sulph., thuj. **Dryness**: acon., ars., bar., bry., lyc., n. vom., puls., staph., sulph., veratr. **Varicose swellings**: carb. v., puls. **Contraction of the lids**: agar., ant., arn., canth., croc. **Indurations**: bry., spig., staph., thuj. **Nightly agglutination**: ars., alum., bar., bell., bry., calc., carb. v., caust., cham., croc., dig., euphr., graph., hep., ign., lyc., merc., natr. m., n. vom., phos., puls., rhus, ruta, sep., sil., spig., staph., sulph., thuj.

c. The **whole** eye being affected: acon., arn., bell., calc., caust., cham., croc., dig., euphr., hep., ign., lyc., merc., natr. m., n. vom., phos., puls., rhus, sep., spig., sulph. The **conjunctiva**: acon., ars., bell., dig., euphr., merc., puls., sulph. For **pains in the orbits**: bell., calc., chin., hyos., plat., spig. The **cornea** being particularly diseased: ars., bell., calc., chin., euphr., hep., lach., merc., nitr. ac., rut., sen., sep., sil., spig., sulph. The **lids**: acon., ant., arn., ars., bell., bry., calc., caust., cham., croc., dig., graph., hep., lyc., merc., nitr. ac., n. vom., puls., rhus, sep., spig., sulph. **The canthi being principally affected**: alum., aur., bell., bry., calc., carb. v., caust., euphr., natr. m., n. vom., phos., puls., sep., sil., staph., sulph., thuj. **The external canthus**: bar., bry., calc., hep., ign., natr. m., n. vom., sep., sulph. **Inner canthus**: alum., aur., bell., bry., calc., carb. v., caust., euphr., n. vom., petr., phos., puls., rut., sil., staph., sulph.

§ 6. Compare Hæmorrhage from the Eyes, Running of the Eyes, Blepharoplegia, Blepharospasmus, Blepharophthalmitis, Pains in the Eyes, Amblyopia, Diseases of the Cornea, etc.

OPIUM AND LAUDANUM, Ill effects of.

The best remedy for poisoning with large doses is: 1, black coffee; or, 2, vinegar. If consciousness should have returned, a few doses of ipec. will be found very useful. If any ailments should remain

after ipec., give n. vom., merc., or bell. The last-mentioned remedies are excellent antidotes against the drug-symptoms occasioned by the medicinal abuse of opium.

For ill effects of habitual opium-eating, or habitual hypodermic injections of morphine: macrotin, one grain, every two hours, musk to prevent relapse, and finally coffea in a higher dilution.

ORCHITIS, and other affections of the testicles.

Principal remedies: 1, arn., aur., clem., nitr. ac., puls.; 2, ars., con., hamam., lyc., merc., natr., n. vom., phyt., rhod., spong., staph., verat. vir., zinc.

Orchitis caused by **contusion, shock, blow,** requires: 1, arn., hamam., puls.; 2, con., zinc.

By suppression of **gonorrhœa**: 1, merc., puls.; 2, agn., aur., brom., clem., nitr. ac., phyt., rhod., hamam.

By metastasis of **parotitis**: merc., n. vom., puls.

Erysipelatous orchitis, as affects chimney-sweeps, requires: ars., or merc.

Chronic induration of the testes (sarcocele), frequently yields to: agn., arg., *aur.*, baryt. m., *clem.*, con., *graph.*, lyc., merc. biniod., puls., rhod., *sulph.*, spong.

Varicocele: puls., ham., etc.

Neuralgia testis: aur., col., ham.

Hydrocele: ars., aur., clem., graph., puls., sil., rhod., spong., sulph., sulph. ac. Scrofulous persons require sil.

Oscheocele, or hernia scrotalis, has been treated most successfully with magn. m. and n. vom.

OSTEITIS.

See Diseases of Bones.

OTALGIA,

Otitis and Otorrhœa.

Aconite. External ear hot, swollen, red, painfully sensitive; roaring in ears, music unbearable, tearing in left ear.

Agaricus. Redness, burning itching in ears, as if they had been frozen.

Apis. Otitis after scarlatina, desquamation completely ceased.

Arnica. Hard of hearing from concussions, bruised pain in ears, stitches in and behind ears, great sensitiveness to loud sounds, ears very dry, discharge of blood from ear.

Arsenicum. Profuse, ichorous, foul discharges from ears, accompanied by burning itching in the canal and crawling sensations in the ears; red burning pustules, which become painful ulcers, in the canal and upon the auricle; stitching tearing from the left meatus outwards, worse in the evening; intolerable pains, roaring in ears with each paroxysm of pain, general debility, relief by warm applications.

Asaf. Hardness of hearing, with thin purulent discharge of offensive odor.

Asarum. Sensation as if a skin were stretched over the right ear, with tensive pressure within, worse in the cold; diminished hearing in left, singing in right ear, right auricle hot to the touch.

Aurum. Caries of mastoid process; exceedingly offensive dis-

charge from the ear, with drawing pains, worse at night, relieved by warm and worse by cold applications; peevish and melancholy; extremely offensive nasal catarrh; boring pain behind ear, annoying dryness in ears and nose, with difficult hearing.

Baryta carb. Otitis externa scrofulosa; thick crust on and behind ears, small flat tubercles behind ears, eruption on lobes of ears, tearing, boring, drawing in bones in front of right ear, itching in ears.

Belladonna. Stitches in and behind ears; digging and boring pains in internal and external ear in a downward direction; shooting in internal ear, with hardness of hearing on same side; extreme sensitiveness to noise, deafness as if a skin were drawn over the ears, red and hot face.

Berberis. Pimples and nodosities on auricle, painful to touch; tumor behind the ear; tearing and stitching in ears through the membrana tympani, as if a nail were thrust through, or like from the sting of an insect; beating and fluttering noise in the ear.

Bovista. Thick oozing scurfs on the ears; discharge of fetid pus from the ears, itching in ears, relieved by boring with the fingers in it; indistinct hearing.

Bryonia. Swelling, redness, painful sensitiveness, and heat of the external ear, piercing stitches deep into the ear, with swelling and painfulness of parotid; chirping, roaring, humming in ears.

Cactus grand. Hardness of hearing from congestion, pulsations in ears, noise like running water or buzzing, after otitis from checked sweat.

Calcarea carb. Profuse bland otorrhœa, or purulent and offensive discharge; polypus of the ear, inflammation and swelling of outer and inner ear, with pulsations in them.

Calcarea iod. Discharge more excoriating but less copious, neighboring glands implicated.

Calcarea phosph. Complication with phthisis pulm.; cold feeling or coldness of the ears; inner and outward ear swollen, red, sore, itching, hot; excoriating discharge from ears; aching, pressing, tearing, or rending in and around the ears, most behind and below.

Capsicum. Pain deep in the ear, of a drawing-tearing character, worse at night; periostitis mastoidea, with tearing pain in it; tympanum perforated, and cavity filled with thick yellow pus; pressive, later itching pain, deep in ear; dull hearing after previous burning and stinging,

Carbo. Offensive otorrhœa; deficient or badly-smelling cerumen; ears stopped, though hearing not diminished; buzzing and ringing in ears.

Causticum. Pressing-out pain in the middle ear; tearing pain, with a closed sensation; sudden stitches in the ear and in the mastoid; offensive, at times bloody, discharge; meatus swollen and excoriated; roaring in ears, when speaking the voice resounds in the affected ear; herpes on earlobe; she speaks very low, as her own voice appears to be very loud.

Chamomilla. Lancinations, or tensive and drawing pains extending to lobe of ears; dry ears as if stopped up; great sensitiveness to noise, especially to music; excessive sensitiveness to pain; suspicious, ill-humored, and easily angered; stitches in ear, especially when stooping.

Chelidonium. Long-continued stitches in right ear, going off gradually; whizzing as if little jets of wind suddenly escaped from the ear; obstructed hearing, worse in open air, better in warm room.

China. Hæmorrhage from ear; offensive, bloody, purulent discharge; tearing pains in ears, worse from the least touch, ears red; stitches, with ringing; debility in women and children.

Cicuta. Burning suppurating eruption on and around the ears; ears very hot, at other times very cold; hardness of hearing in old people; **hæmorrhage from the ear.**

Cistus can. Watery bad-smelling pus discharged from ears; inner swelling of ears; tetters on and around the ears, extending into the external meatus; swelling beginning at the ear, and extending half way up the cheek.

Conium. Mixture of pus and cerumen in the canal; hard dark cerumen, which forms in the canal so as to prevent the escape of pus; tendency to too rapid secretion of wax; parotid and other glands stony hard and very tender; tumors and boils behind the ears; ears feel as if stopped up, when blowing nose.

Curare. Lancinating nervous pains, starting from the ears, and reaching down the legs, so that he is obliged to lie down; different noises in ears, as of whistling, crying of animals; unbearable earache, so that he loses consciousness; internal otitis, driving one crazy; purulent discharge.

Dulcamara. Earache, worse at night, during rest, with nausea; dull pain, humming in ears, obtuse hearing.

Elaps. cor. Greenish yellow or watery discharge; much itching in ears; nostrils plugged up with lumps of dry mucus, so that patient sleeps with mouth open.

Gelsemium. Catarrhal deafness, with pain from the throat into the middle ear; sudden transient loss of hearing, rushing, and roaring in ears; digging in the right ear; stitches behind ear.

Glonoin. Throbbing-piercing pain from within outward, throbbing above ears, from occiput to ears; sensation of fulness in and around ear; deafness followed by blurred vision.

Graphites. **Eczema** of the outer and inner ear; exudations of corrosive serum, with cracking of skin wherever the escaping pus touches it, pain worse afternoon aad night, hearing diminished, sensation of air passing up the Eustachian tube, with fluttering sounds, noises of bells, etc.; reverberation in ear, even his own words and every step; acute pressure in inner ear from otalgia; both tympana covered with a white coating, but not perforated; swelling of both ears, with moist eruption behind ears, spreading over the cheeks and neck.

Guaiacum. Violent otalgia, spasmodic earache, painful dragging and tearing in left ear.

Hepar sulph. **Extreme sensitiveness to contact**; dread of contact, out of proportion to the actual pain; canal filled with white, cheesy, bloody pus, and surrounding skin scurfy and irritated; little pustules in the meatus and auricle, wherever the pus touched; hæmorrhage from the slightest touch; relief from hot applications, cannot bear anything cold; cracking in ears when blowing nose.

Hydrastis. Otorrhœa, with thick, mucous discharge; dropping

down of mucus from the posterior nares into the throat; roaring in ears, like from machinery.

Iodum. Adhesions in the middle ear; painful glandular enlargement in front of the tragus, with indolent ulcers of the membrana tympani and a pinched, dried-up look of face.

Kali bichrom. Discharge of thick, yellow, fetid pus; itching deep in ear, with stinging pains; sharp stitching pains dart from the ear to throat; ulcers upon tympanum, which are dry but not painful, excepting the sharp stitches; naso-pharyngeal catarrh; ulceration of anterior nares, with a discharge of tough ropy mucus; indolent ulcers; glands swollen, neck painful to touch.

Kali carb. Stitches in ears from within outwards; redness, heat, and itching of ears; discharge of liquid cerumen or pus; headache and noises in ear after a cold drink.

Kali hydroiod. Irritating offensive discharge, accompanied by boring-tearing pains in the temporal bone; during day a dull, tense, numb feeling in affected side of head, which during night becomes intolerable; sudden shocks of pain.

Kali mur. Hardness of hearing from swelling and catarrh of the Eustachian tube and middle ear.

Kali sulph. Deafness caused by catarrh and swelling of the Eustachian tube and middle ear; polypoid excrescences close the meatus near the opening; brown offensive discharge from ears.

Kreasotum. Heat, burning, swelling, and redness of left outer ear, from a pimple in the concha, with stiffness and pain in left side of neck, shoulder, and arms; humid tetter on ears, with swelling of cervical glands and livid gray complexion. Hereditary syphilis.

Lachnanthes. Singing before left ear; tearing and tingling in both ears; cracking in right ear, followed by a motion as if it would discharge something; crawling in ear, relieved by boring but immediately returning, it feels as if something had closed the ear; sensation of coldness in external ear.

Ledum. **Rheumatic otitis**; roaring in ears, as if from wind ringing and whizzing in ears; hard of hearing, as if the ears were obstructed by cotton; confusion and giddiness of head on affected side; sensation of torpor of the integuments, especially after suppressed discharge from ears, eyes, and nose.

Lycopodium. Eczema of ears, with thick crusts and fissures in the skin; purulent ichorous otorrhœa, with impaired hearing; polypus of ears; sensation as if hot blood rushed into the ears; oversensitiveness of hearing.

Magnesia mur. Itching of old herpes behind the ears (tinea ciliaris, pimples on face), hardness of hearing, as if something were lying before the ear.

Marum verum. Otalgia, with lancinating pains; dry herpes, with white scales, on and behind the ears; fine ringing in right ear, when blowing nose, squeaking, as if air was forced through mucus; nasal polypus.

Mephitis. Erysipelas of ear, with itching, heat, redness, and blisters; fetid discharge from ears.

Merc. dulcis and sol. Otitis secondary to exanthemata, and in scrofulous and syphilitic patients; pains in ear, extending to face and teeth, worse by the heat of bed; excoriation and ulceration of meatus;

sensitive to cold; abundant secretion of cerumen or flow of pus and blood; sweating, without relief, occurring from cold, when there are hypertrophied tonsils or diseased parotids: pulsative roaring in the affected part; ulceration of the membrana tympani, which bleeds from the slightest touch; constant cold sensation in the ears; ulceration of concha; fungous growth in meatus; swelling of parotid; deafness relieved by blowing the nose.

Mezereum. Chronic diffuse otitis; ears feel as if too open, and as if air were pouring in them, or as if the tympanum were exposed to the cold air, with desire of boring with finger in it; itching behind ears, after scratching the spots feel sore.

Muriatic acid. Otalgia, with pressing pain; tingling, creeping, cold pain running from ears up to top of head, sharp boring in temporal regions; hardness of hearing, dryness, no cerumen; want of feeling in internal meatus.

Natrum carb. Otalgia, with sharp piercing stitches in ears; ears feel as if closed up.

Natrum sulph. Piercing pain in right ear inward, worse going from cold air into warm room; earache, as if something were forcing its way out; heat in ears, nose stopped up.

Nitric acid. Caries of mastoid process; terribly offensive, purulent otorrhœa (syphilitic); Eustachian tube obstructed; hardness of hearing from induration and swelling of tonsils; cracking in ears when masticating; beating humming in ears; one's speech echoes in ears.

Nux vom. Itching and tickling in the course of the Eustachian tube, inducing a desire to swallow; stitches, pressure, and shocks in the ear, often violent; hissing and whistling in ear, a whirring and noise like that of a mill.

Opium. **Hæmatorrhœa,** congestion of ears; acuteness of hearing, clocks striking and cocks crowing at a great distance keep her awake.

Petroleum. Eczema of ears, serous or purulent discharge of fetid odor, abundant desquamation, swollen maxillary glands, feebleness and headache; polypus, wax increased, thick or thin; Eustachian tubes affected, causing whizzing roaring, with hardness of hearing; dryness or disagreeable sensation of dryness in ears.

Phosph. acid. Otalgia, stitches in ears, and drawing pain in cheeks and teeth, worse only from music; every sound re-echoes loudly in ears; shrill sound in ears on blowing nose.

Phytolacca. Otalgia, shooting pain in ears, worse on right side; irritation of Eustachian tubes; rushing sound in left ear, with sensation as if it were obstructed, while at the same time it is sensitive to the most minute sound; increased sense of hearing, with pains in forehead; shooting pains when swallowing.

Picric acid. Otitis externa circumscripta, furuncle in the ear; burning sensation in external ear; pain behind the right ear, running down right side of neck.

Plantago. Neuralgic earache, associated with toothache; darting, twinging, sharp, stabbing pains in the inferior maxillary branch of trifacial nerve.

Platina. Otalgia, with cramp, pain, and rumbling in ears; sensation of coldness in ears, with sensation of numbness extending to cheeks and lips.

Psorinum. Peevish, unhealthy-looking children, who have a disagreeable odor about them aside from that which comes from the ear; watery stinking diarrhœa; offensive purulent otorrhœa, pustules on and behind concha; herpes from temples over ears to cheeks, throwing off innumerable scales, or causing painful rhagades, with yellow fetid discharge, forming crusts and itching intolerably.

Pulsatilla. Otitis externa; heat, redness, lancinating pains, and sensation as if something was crawling out of the ear; remissions followed by exacerbations of intense pain, noises, and buzzing in ears; sensation of a plug in ear and defective hearing; otorrhœa, with redness and pain, pressure through ear, with free formation of crusts in meatus; otalgia, with darting-tearing pains and pulsating at night, with bland, nearly inoffensive, discharge of mucus and pus; better outdoors and during day; scabs on tragus.

Rhododendron. Otalgia, more right ear, with violent twitching pain; sensation in ear as from a worm; buzzing in ears; aggravated when swallowing.

Rhus tox. Red herpetic eruption wherever it comes in contact with skin; bloody pus from ears; otalgia, with pulsation in ear at night.

Sanguinaria. Burning of ears, with redness of the cheeks; earache, with headache; singing in ears, with headache; painful sensitiveness to sudden sounds.

Silicea. Caries of mastoid process; offensive, watery, curdy otorrhœa, with soreness of inner nose and crusts on upper lip; itching in Eustachian tube and in ears; the child bores into its ears when asleep, causing a discharge of blood and pus; sudden stopped feeling in ears, passing off when yawning or swallowing; ulceration of the tympanum, with itching and sharp stinging pains; the child seems to enjoy having the ear cleansed with the cotton probe; sounds in ears like the ringing of bells; otalgia from within outwards; slow painless swelling and suppuration of parotid.

Spigelia. Neuralgia of ear, sudden stitch extending to the eye, zygoma, jaw, teeth, throat; pinching, drawing, itching pain in external ear, pressure as from a plug deep in meatus, extending to zygoma and molars; loud noises painful, when speaking the sound of one's voice resounds like a bell through the brain.

Stramonium. Otalgia, left side, violent pains, remitting somewhat at night, better when covering head warmly; sensation of wind rushing out of ear.

Sulphur. Much itching in ears, changing to pain when attempting to scratch them; dirty, offensive, sometimes sour-smelling pus flowing from ears; children averse to have them washed; wabbling, as if water was in the ears.

Tellurium. Discharge thin, watery, very excoriating, and of intensely disagreeable odor; wherever it comes in contact skin is scalded, and little vesicles appear on excoriated surface; vesicular eruption on tympanum, followed by suppuration and permanent injury to hearing; hæmorrhage from the ear.

Terebinthina. Otitis, combined with enlarged tonsils; granular condition of the naso-pharyngeal cavity; during dentition signs of cerebral and abdominal irritation; otalgia of children old enough to express their sufferings; eczema in front of the ear (graph. behind the ear), tending to affect the eyelids.

Theridion. Worse from least noise, every sound penetrates her whole body, especially teeth, with vertigo; rushing in both ears, like a waterfall; itching behind ears, she would like to scratch them off.

Thuja. Watery purulent otorrhœa, smelling like putrid meat; inner ear feels swollen, with increased hardness of hearing; noise in ear as from boiling water.

Zincum. Otorrhœa of fetid pus; frequent acute stitches in right ear, near tympanum; earache of children, especially boys.

2. **Discharge of blood**: bell., bry., bufo, calc., cic., con., crotal., cubeb., elaps., graph., lach., lyc., merc., mosch., nitr. ac., petr., phos., puls., rhus, sep., sil., sulph., tellur., zinc.

Brownish discharge: anac., carb. v., tarant.

Excoriating: ars., calc., phos., carb. an., lyc., spig., tell.

Fetid: ars., aur., bov., carb. v., caust., cistus, graph., hep., kali bich., kali carb., merc. sol., merc. cor., sulph., zinc Like fish-pickle: tell. Like putrid meat: thuja.

Discharge mucus: alum., bell., bor., calc., carb., graph., lyc., magn., merc., phos., puls., sulph., tarant.

Purulent: alumen, alumina, am. c., asaf., aur., bell., bor., bov., bufo, calc., caps., carb., caust., cep., cist., con., cubeb., graph., hep., kali b., kali c., lach., lyc., merc., natr., nitr. ac., petr., puls., rhus, sep., sil., sulph., zinc.

Watery: asaf., carb., caust., cist., colch., elaps., kreas., magn., merc., natr., nitr. ac., phos., spig., tell.

3. **Inflammatory otalgia**: bell., bor., bry., calc., magn., merc., n. vom., puls. **Rheumatic**: arn., bell., chin., curare, hep., merc., n. vom., puls., tarant.

Otitis externa: bell., bor., cact., calc., magn., *merc.*, *puls.*, rhus, sil., sulph.

Otitis media: acon., ars., aur., bell., calc. c., calc. iod., caps., caust., cham., chin., con., elaps., graph., hep., iod., kali b., kali c., kali iod., merc., psor., rhus, sil., sulph., ther.

Caries of ossicula: asa., aur., hep., nitr. ac., sil., thuj.

Stoppage of Eustachian tube: calc., con., gels., graph., iod., lach., nitr. ac., puls., sil., sulph.

Polypus auris: calc., marum, merc., thuja.

OVARIES, Diseases of.

Principal remedies: 1, apis, canth., con., staph., thuj.; 2, asaf., aur., bry., carb. an., chin., cimicif., hamam., lach., lyc., plat., pallad., ran. bulb., sec., sep., zinc.; 3, acon., ambr., ammon. mur., ant. crud., ars., bell., carb. veg., chel., coloc., graph., hep., ign., merc., mez., nitr. ac., n. vom., pod., sulph., ustil., zinc. val.

Æscul. hip. Pain starts in right ovary and runs through the hip to the back.

Ambra. Stitches in ovarian region when drawing in abdomen, or pressing upon it; discharge of **bluish-white** mucus from the vagina; burning, smarting, itching, and titillation of the vulva and urethra during urination.

Antimon. crud. Tenderness, worse from touch, after menses have been checked by a bath.

Apis mel. **Soft encysted ovarian tumor,** perceptible as a slight protuberance at first, and then movable; **stinging pain,** sometimes lancinating; thirstlessness and scanty urine; dropsy, local or in connection with abundant anasarca; skin white and transparent; bowels costive, with large, difficult, hard stool. **Ovaritis,** with stinging pains; aggravation after coitus; enlargement of the right ovary, and pain in the left pectoral region, with cough from mutual sympathy between ovaries and lungs; especially for right ovary.

Argent. met. Pain in left ovary and loins, with prolapsus uteri (during menses).

Argent. nitr. Cutting pains in right ovarian region and back, radiating to thighs, with metrorrhagia.

Arnica. Pain as from a sprain in ovarian and uterine region, obliging her to walk bent (ammon. mur.); affections from mechanical injuries.

Arsenicum. Induration; tensive pain with great restlessness, with some relief from constantly moving the feet; drawing, stitching pains from the ovary into the thighs, which feel numb or lame, worse from motion, bending or sitting bent; pressive pain in right ovary; scirrhus; violent burning pain in the ovarian region (canth., plat., thuj., ustil.), with extensive anasarca and pale waxy skin.

Belladonna. Enlargement of right ovary, with pressure downwards, as if everything would be forced out of vulva; pains circumscribed and stabbing, or darting and lancinating, the pains come and go suddenly; cerebral disturbances and spasms.

Bromide of ammonium. **Ovarian neuralgia;** dull constant pain and hard swelling in left ovary; uterine hæmorrhage from ovarian irritation or inflammation.

Bromium. Chronic ovaritis in young women who have had no children; constant dull boring pain in left ovary; swelling and hardness of left ovary; swelling of ovaries before and during menses (apis); dropsy.

Bryonia. Soreness of right ovary, like a sore spot, causing irritation and dragging pains which extend down into the thighs while at rest, worse from touch; stinging pain or stitches in the ovary on taking a deep inspiration, cannot bear to have the parts touched; shooting pains extending towards the hip; ovaritis with rheumatic affections.

Bufo. Hydatids. Swelling and great sensitiveness of ovarian region; burning heat and stitches in ovaries; violent cramps in the ovarian region extending into the groins.

Cactus grand. Pulsating pains in uterus and ovarian region, like an internal tumor suppurating; pain extends to thighs and becomes unbearable, **occurs again at the same time on next day,** and so on for many successive days.

Cantharides. Cysto-ovarium; much tenderness and burning in ovarian region; dysuria, cutting burning in passing only a drop or two, which is often bloody, or strangury complete; stitches in ovarian region, arresting breathing, or violent pinching pain, with bearing down towards genitals.

China. Inflammation from profuse hæmorrhages or too frequent coitus; cannot bear the least touch upon the parts; pressing in the groin and anus.

Cimicifuga. **Ovaritis**, with irritable uterus; hysterical symptoms and rheumatism; suppressed, painful, or profuse menstruation; distress and dulness of head, trembling sinking of the stomach, frequent calls to urinate.

Cimex lect. Violent shooting pains along from vagina up toward left ovary.

Coccus cacti. Thrusting, drawing pain in the ovarian, vesical, and pubic regions, preceding leucorrhœa.

Colocynth. **Ovaritis supervening on abortion**; **ovarian dropsy**; stitches in ovaries, diarrhœa, colic, pressure in abdomen, suppression of lochia, tenesmus, or intense boring-tensive pain in ovary, causing her to draw up double, with great restlessness.

Conium. Induration and enlargement with lancinating pains; induration, suppuration, with nausea, vomiting, eructation of wind and expectoration of phlegm; burning, sore, aching pains; affections of ovaries with amenorrhœa; atrophy with sterility.

Copaiva. Throbbing in right ovarian region when standing; affections connected with gonorrhœa.

Cubebæ. Inflammation and swelling of ovaries, with pulsating and lancinating pains, extending into the loins and groins; drawing pains in ovaries, as if something was pulling them down; lancinations and pulsations in ovaries and uterus with heat and dryness in throat and twitchings in the breast.

Gelsemium. Irritation of ovaries, with pain in forehead, vertex, enlarged feeling of the head, blurred vision.

Graphites. The left indurated ovary swells up and becomes very hard; violent pains on touch, on inspiration, or hawking, when the most violent stitches shoot in it, with profuse general sweat and continued loss of sleep; tumor in right and left iliac fossa, hard, round, slightly movable, of the size of an orange, not painful to pressure; swelling and hardness of ovaries after menses; inflammation worse from cold or from getting feet wet; tearing, grinding, twisting pains in the right ovary, as if it would burst, followed by discharge of bloody pus, before or during menses; morning sickness during menses; constipation; blotches on skin.

Hamamelis. Affections from mechanical injuries; **ovaritis after a blow**; soreness of ovaries extending all over abdomen; ovarian affections with swelling and tenderness, worse at time of menses; retention of urine; pain commences in right ovary and passes down the broad ligament to uterus.

Iodum. Chronic congestion, usually with leucorrhœa; dropsy, with great bearing-down pain, induration and enlargement (lachesis); induration and swelling, with tendency to cancerous degeneration; pain commencing in right ovary, passing down the broad ligaments to uterus (ham.); pressing, dull, wedgelike pain from right ovary to uterus and through sexual organs (with or without menses); pain in ovaries and back during menses; great sensitiveness of right ovarian region during or after menses; atrophy with sterility (con.).

Kali brom. Neuralgia of ovaries; pain, swelling, tenderness of left ovary; diminution of sexual desire.

Kali carbonicum. Both groins are painful and bloated. Stitching pain about the uterus and ovarian region.

Kali iodatum. Severe burning, tearing, and twitching pains in the

ovarian region, especially right side. Sensation of congestion and swelling of the ovaries, with pain as from a corrosive tumor there. Affections connected with syphilis.

Lachesis. Induration and enlargement (iodum), worse from moral emotions or great exertions (right). Pains, boring or burning, increasing more and more, until relieved by a discharge of blood from the vagina (right). Shooting pains extending from the left to the right ovarian region (lilium). Neuralgic pains (left). Stitching, pressing, tensive pain with swelling of the left ovary. Suppuration, after pus has been formed, it will promote its discharge. Pain in the right ovary extending towards the uterus. Pain in the right ovarian region of long standing, extending to the genital organs, or upwards to the liver and chest.

Lac caninum. Heat in the ovarian and uterine region (with menses). Inflammatory and congestive condition of the ovaries before menses, especially of the right ovary, with extreme soreness and sensitiveness, which makes every motion and position, even breath, painful.

Lilium. Stinging, darting, cutting, sometimes grasping pains in left ovary, with sensation of swelling and tenderness to firm pressure, slightly relieved by moderate pressure and gentle rubbing, worse evenings and at night; burning from groin to groin with morning stool; cutting, stinging pain in left mammæ, or a feeling of constriction and heaviness in breast, extending to base of scapula, worse by lying on left side; bearing down in uterine region, worse walking, better holding up the abdomen with hands; tenderness over ovary; stinging burning from ovary up to abdomen; shooting across the pubes from left ovary, with voluptuous itching in vagina, feeling of fulness in the parts, smarting of urine.

Lycopodium. Burning, stitching pains in ovaries; relieved by urinating; sharp, shooting pains, extending from right to left ovarian region (lach. and lil. the opposite); borborygmi, particularly in left hypochondrium; pain in back before urinating, with relief when urine flows; dropsy.

Naja trip. Obscure ovarian pains; violent cramping pains in region of left ovary.

Palladium. Induration and swelling of the right ovary, with soreness and shooting pains from the navel to the pelvis. Heaviness and weight in the pelvis, worse from exertion or while standing, better when lying on the left side. Drawing down and forward in the right ovary, relieved by rubbing. Swelling and tenderness to touch of the right ovary with bearing-down pain; pain in the right ovary, aggravated from mental agitation, from being in society, from music, conversation, or motion; great urgency to urinate, with scanty emission; sallow complexion, blue half circles under eyes; eructations which do not relieve; acid eructations, with spasmodic pains in chest, back, and abdomen; derangement of stomach; heavy weight in pelvis, relieved by lying on left side.

Platina. Sexual passion altogether too strong (murex); pinching, pressing down in the ovarian region or groins, or in the pudenda, or alternating between the two; paroxysmal burning pains in ovary, attended with stitches in forehead and excessive sexual excitement;

suppuration after pus has been discharged under the influence of lachesis.

Plumbum. Patient wants to stretch upper and lower limbs during ovarian pains; feeling as if there was not room enough in the pelvis: atrophy and sterility.

Podophyllum. Ovarian tumor, pain in ovarian region, especially with heat, down thighs, better from pressure; cannot keep the feet still, and pains extending upwards to the shoulder; prolapsus uteri or ani, from overlifting; leucorrhœa of thick transparent mucus.

Psorinum. Left ovary indurated after a violent knock, followed by itching eruption on body and face; knotty lump above right groin, even a bandage hurts; lumpy leucorrhœa of unbearable odor.

Ranunculus bulb. Chronic neuralgic cases, always excited by every atmospheric change (rhus, rhod., worse by rough, windy weather).

Rhus tox. Ovaritis with rheumatic affection; irritation and sensitiveness of right ovary, before and during menses; worse by changes of weather.

Sabadilla. Cutting lancinating pains in ovarian region, as if knives were stabbing; nymphomania from ascarides; menses flow by fits and starts, irregularly.

Sabina. Ovaritis, stitches in vagina deep from before backward.

Sepia. Congestion, stinging in ovary, pain in ovarian region running outward and backward.

Staphisagria. Sharp shooting pain in ovary, which is very sensitive to pressure; painful sensitiveness of sexual organs, especially when the mind has been dwelling too much on sexual subjects; pains extending down into the crural region and thighs.

Sulphur. Pains alternating between the eye and ovary; pains from ovarian region to the back.

Thuja. Inflammation, with pain, in the left ovary, extending through the left iliac region into the groin and sometimes into the left leg, frequently worse from walking or riding, so that she has to lie down (during menses); burning pain in the ovary; ovarian affections and pains are worse during menses; affections connected with gonorrhœa or syphilis. Cysto-ovarium.

Ustilago. Burning pain; pain in the ovaries shooting down the legs, intermittent, with swelling, worse in the left; severe ovarian and uterine irritation, with severe pain in the back; ovarian irritation with amenorrhœa; pain in the right ovary with metrorrhagia; neuralgic pains.

Viburnum opulus. Irritability of the ovaries; spasmodic contraction of cervix uteri.

Xanthoxylum. Pain during menses, which are scanty and retarded.

Zincum. Inflammation and boring pain in the left ovary, relieved from pressure and during menses, when all her complaints generally disappear, but return at its expiration.

Zinci valerianas. Neuralgic pains, with great nervousness, even sleeplessness; hysterical symptoms; frequently, at the same time, severe neuralgic headache.

Zizea aurea. Intermittent neuralgia of left ovary.

§ 2. For **acute ovaritis**: acon., ambr., ant., ars., bell., canth., chin., con., dulc., lach., merc., plat., sabin., staph.

For **chronic ovaritis**: plat., lach., staph., sabin., bry., rhus, ars., col., ign., chin., n. vom., phos. ac.

For **blennorrhagic ovaritis**: aur., merc., nitr. ac., puls., thuj.

For **ovarialgia**: ammon. brom., ammon. mur., atrop., naja, plat., staph., ustil., zinc. val.

For **ovarian cysts**: apis, canth., kali brom., thuj.

For **ovarian dropsy**: apis, arn., ars., bell., chin., con., graph., iod., kali brom., lach., lyc., zinc.

For **hydatids**: canth., merc.

For **fibrous bodies**: calc., plat., staph., thuj.

For **ovarian cancer**: ars., graph., kreas.

For **ovarian hernia**: cocc., con., magn. mur., nux v., sil., sulph., sulph. ac.

Complaints of **right ovarian region**: apis, ferr., glon., lach.

Complaints of **left ovarian region**: lach., lyc., stram.

OZÆNA.

See Nasal Catarrh.

Ozæna catarrhalis: alumina, aur., calc. carb., kali bichr., phosph., puls.

Ozæna scrofulosa: calc. carb., hep., graph., natr. mur., phos., puls., sil., sulph.

Ozæna syphilitica: cinnab., merc. prec. rubr., merc. cor., merc. sol., merc. iod., kali iod.; *aur. mur.*, acid. fluor., kali bichr.

Ozæna scorbutica: ammon. carb., acid. mur., ac. phos., acid. nitr., acid. sulph., staph., sulph.

Ozæna carcinomatosa: ars., aur. mur., bell., carb. an., con., phos., sil., sulph.

Ozæna, caries of nasal bones and cartilages: asaf., aur. mur., acid. nitr., ac. phos., calc. carb., merc., sulph.

Special indications:

Acidum nitricum. Mercurio-syphilitic basis; fetid, yellow, corroding, nasal discharge; ozæna with ulcers; stitches in nose as from a splinter; dirty, bloody mucus from posterior nares.

Alumen. Lupus or cancer of nose; polypus of nose; sanious discharges, especially where ulceration is present.

Arsenicum. Ichorous, sanious, and fetid discharges from the nose, with marked prostration and great general debility; discharge of burning mucus from right nostril.

Arum triph. Acrid, ichorous discharge, excoriating inside, alæ, and upper lip.

Aurum mur. Ozæna, excessively fetid discharge, severe frontal headache; caries of nasal bones; right nasal bone and adjoining parts of upper jaw painful to touch; putrid smell when blowing nose; ulcerated, agglutinated, painful nostrils, cannot breathe through nose.

Baptisia. Ozæna scrofulosa; thick fetid discharges, accompanied with pain, soreness, and ulceration; dull pain at the root of the nose.

Graphites. Purulent fetid secretion from nose; mucus often forms

hard masses or crusts, with sore, cracked, and ulcerated nostrils. Oozing moisture behind ears.

Iodum. Chronic fetid discharge from nose, which is painful and swollen; carious ulceration.

Kali bichr. Ulceration of Schneiderian membrane, attended with loss of smell and the formation of elastic plugs in the nose; ropy, tough discharge, often also from the posterior nares, offensive or not.

Merc. biniod. Whitish-yellow or bloody discharge; affection of posterior nares, with raw sensation; nasal bones diseased; turbinated bones swollen.

Merc. cor. Ozæna, discharge from the nose like glue, drying up in the posterior nares; perspiration of the septum; nose stopped up and at the same time runs; rawness, smarting in the nostrils.

Sanguinaria. Ulcerated ozæna, with epistaxis.

Theridion. Chronic catarrh, discharge offensive-smelling, thick, yellow, or yellowish-green.

PACHYMENINGITIS.

See Meningitis.

PANARITIUM.

See Nails, Diseases of.

PANCREAS, Diseases of.

Catarrh of pancreatic duct: bell., calc. carb., merc., puls.

Inflammation of pancreas: bell., iris, con., hep., merc. Buchner makes the following distinctions: *calc. acet.* for erythematous persons or skin affections; *calc. ars.* in collapse, in cardiac and renal diseases; *calc. carb.* for lymphatic and chlorotic; *calc. iod.* for scrofulous; *calc. phos.* for tuberculous; *calc. oxal.* for melanotic. Where the catarrh extends to the biliary ducts, with more or less icterus: bell., merc., and, in severe cases, digit., followed by aur. The malignant or epidemic form requires rhus, calc. ars.; softening or gangrene of the parts, kreas. or sec.; suppuration hints to calc., hep., sil.

Hypertrophy of pancreas yields to calcareous preparations; **pancreatic stones**: bell., or the salts of calcium, kalium, and sodium; **cancer**: phos., sil., calc. ars.

PANNUS.

See Ophthalmia.

PAPILLARY TUMORS OF SKIN.

See Warts.

PARALYSIS.

§ 1. 1. **Sclerosis of the fasciculi of the posterior roots, with their intracranial continuations.** See Ataxia Locomotrice. Aluminum, arg. nitr., angust. spur., ars., bell., cham., con., gels., hell., n. vom., stram., tarant., zinc.

2. **Sclerose en plaques, multiple spinal sclerosis**: caust., oxal. ac., physost., plumb., rhus, sil.; perhaps, also: bell., gels., ign., n. vom.

3. **Sclerosis of the convolutions, especially the frontal ones of the brain, paralysis of the insane.** See Mental Derangements.

4. **Labia-glosso pharyngeal paralysis** (hypoglossus, spinal accessory and facial): baryt., bell., plumb.; perhaps, also: can., cocc., gels., hydroc., stram.

5. **Progressive muscular atrophy, infantile palsy**, sclerosis of the ganglia of the sympathetic, especially the centres of this nerve in the spinal cord (the gray substance of the anterior horn): phosph., plumb; 2, acon., arn., bell., caust., gels., hyosc., merc., nux v., rhus, sulph.

6. **Paraplegia vera, sclerosis of the antero-lateral cords**: bell., phos., plumb.

7. **Softening of the spinal cord**: phos., picric acid.

8. **Paralysis agitans**, tremor of the extremities: barium, ergotin, hyos., merc., plumb., phos., physost., rhus, tarant.

§ 2. *a.* For HEMIPLEGIA: 1, *caust.*, *cocc.*, lach., n. vom.; 2, arg. n., bell., graph., plumb.; 3, alum., anac., *arn.*, chin., hyos., kal., phos. ac., *rhus*, stann., staph., sulph. ac.

For LEFT-SIDED hemiplegia: *arn.*, ars., bell., *caust.*, rhus.

For hemiplegia of THE RIGHT SIDE: *arn.*, bell., *caust.*, *rhus.*

b. In consequence of CONVULSIONS: 1, ars., caust., cupr., *sec.*, sulph.; 2, bell., cocc., laur., n. vom.; 3, cic., hyos., plumb., rhus, sil., stann., stram.

c. If caused by RHEUMATISM: 1, *arn.*, baryt., caul., caust., chin., ferr., gels., ruta, tart.; 2, bry, cocc., lyc., sulph.

d. In consequence of EMOTIONS: arn., natr. mur., stann.

e. After BODILY EXERTIONS: arn., *rhus.*

f. In DRUNKARDS: n. vom.

g. In consequence of DEBILITATING INFLUENCES, sexual excesses, onanism: 1, chin., *ferr.*, *natr. m.*, sulph.; 2, cocc., n. vom., phos., rhus.

h. In consequence of APOPLEXY: 1, *arn.*, anac., baryt., *caust.*, cupr., *n. vom.*, plumb., *sec.*; 2, lach., stann., stram., zinc.; 3, anacard., bell., cocc., op.

i. In consequence of CATCHING COLD: arn., caust., colch., *dulc.*, merc., *rhus.* Of **damp cold**: caust., rhus. Of **severe cold**: caust. Of **suppression of perspiration**: colch.

k. After INTERMITTENT FEVERS: arn., ars., natr. m., n. vom., rhus.

l. After TYPHOID FEVERS: cocc., cupr., *rhus*, sulph.

m. If caused by SUPPRESSION OR RETROCESSION of an eruption: *caust.*, dulc., hep., *sulph.*

n. In consequence of SPINAL AFFECTIONS: *aluminum*, arn., ars., phos.

o. Caused by POISONING BY ARSENICUM: chin., ferr., graph., hep., n. vom.

p. By POISONING BY LEAD: cupr., op., plat.

q. By MERCURY: hep., nitr. ac., staph., stram., sulph.

§ 3. *a.* PARALYSIS OF THE EYELIDS requires: 1, sep., spig., verat.; 2, bell., nitr. ac., stram., zinc.; 3, cocc., op., plumb., rhus.

b. Paralysis of the FACIAL MUSCLES: *bell.*, *caust.*, cocc., graph., n. vom., op.; 2, bar., cadm., kal. chlor., stram.

c. Of the PHARYNX, ORGANS OF DEGLUTITION: 1, caust., cocc., cupr., gels., lach., sil.; 2, ars.? bell.? ipec.? kal.? laur.? n. mosch.? plumb.? puls.? stram.?

d. Of the TONGUE AND ORGANS OF SPEECH: 1, arn., ars., *baryt*, *bell.*, caust., *cocc.*, *dulc.*, hep., hyos., lach.; 2, acon., *gels.*, hydroc., op., stram.; 3, cupr., ac. muriat., plumb.

e. Of the EXTREMITIES of the body, **upper and lower**: 1, æsc., arn., ars., colch., dulc., merc., n. vom., *rhus*; 2, gels., sang.

f. Of the UPPER EXTREMITIES: 1, æsc. hip., arn., calc., caust., chin., cocc., *colch.*, dulc., merc., *n. vom.*, *rhus*, sep., tart.; 2, acon., bell., bry., gels., lyc., nitr., verat. RIGHT SIDE: arn., n. vom., rhus. LEFT: n. vom., rhus. Of EXTENSORS: gels., nux v., plumb., rhod.

Of the HANDS: 1, ars., *caust.*, ferr., *rhus*, ruta, *sil.*; 2, amb., cupr., natr. m.

Of the FINGERS: 1, calc., sec., sil.; 2, amb., cupr., natr. m.

g. Of the LOWER EXTREMITIES: æsc. gl., alum., arn., bell., bry., caul., chin., *cocc.*, *colch.*, dulc., *gels.*, kal., merc., natr. m., *n. vom.*, *phos.*, plumb., *rhus*, sec., sulph., verat. alb. and vir. RIGHT: plumb., rhus. LEFT: arn.

h. Of the FEET: arn., chin., oleand., plumb.

i. Of the BLADDER: ars., bell., canth., dulc., hyos., lach., lyc., natr. m., op.; cact., gels.

k. Of the RECTUM AND SPHINCTER ANI: caust., coloc., hyos., lyc., op., rut., zinc., sulph.

§ 4. Particular indications:

Aconite. Paralysis, the result of compression of the cord, caused by congestion; arms hang down as if paralyzed with heavy blows; crampy, contractive pain in hands and fingers; jactitation of arms; trembling of lower extremities; painful sensitiveness of the body to contact; congestion of blood to single parts, causing great sensitiveness and finally paralysis.

Æsculus hip. Lameness and paralytic feeling from neck down; right arm feels paralyzed, cannot raise; back and legs weak, can hardly walk, must lie down.

Agaricus. Paralysis of lower limbs, with slight spasms of arms; paralysis of upper and lower extremities from incipient softening of spinal cord; paraplegia from congestion of lumbar part of the cord; violent pains in paralyzed parts; pain in lumbar region and sacrum, especially during exertion in daytime and while sitting; pain in limbs, with lameness and numbness; formication in upper and lower limbs, as if gone to sleep; limbs cold, blue.

Ailanthus. Subacute congestion of the cord, leading to paralysis; heaviness of limbs, which feel as though they were asleep.

Alumina. Paralysis from spinal disease; rheumatic and traumatic paralysis in gouty patients; arms feel heavy, as if paralyzed, go to sleep; great heaviness in lower limbs, can scarcely drag them; when walking, he staggers and must sit down; numbness of heel when stepping; pain in the sole of foot when stepping, as though it were too soft and swollen; feeling of weakness in bladder and genitals; inactivity of intestines; mistakes in speaking; consciousness of his own identity confused; great exhaustion of strength, especially after walking in open air, accompanied by yawning, stretching, drowsiness, and inclination to lie down; lying, however, increased the lassitude.

Ambra. Paralytic complaints; weakness of whole body, of the knees, as if they would give way; of feet, with loss of sensation; in the stomach, so that she must lie down; worse after sleep, feels weak and weary, eyes feel as if the lids had been closed too tightly; great lassitude, especially mornings in bed; coldness of hands and feet, emaciation.

Anacardium. Paralysis of single parts; sensation of weakness in arms, with trembling, numbness of fingers; wavelike twitches, here and there, in the legs; knees feel paralyzed, with stiffness and great lassitude; repeated tearings in paroxysms through upper and lower limbs at the same time; sensation as of a hoop or band around the parts; want of moral feeling; paralysis, with imbecility; loss of will, cannot control the voluntary muscles; cannot speak, only utters unintelligible words; drinks run out of the mouth; pulse slow and moderately full, body cool.

Angustura. Paralysis; weakness of the whole body, as if the marrow of the bone were stiff; affections of spinal cord and extensor muscles; twitching and jerking along the back like electric shocks; tetanic spasms, caused by contact, noise, or the drinking of lukewarm water; worse from touching the affected parts; rheumatism, with paralytic conditions.

Apis mel. Spinal affection, perfectly powerless; cannot take hold of anything, has to be fed and nursed; shortening of tendons; limbs, especially lower, emaciated, and cold to touch; œdema of feet and legs: effusion in joints; twitching on one side of the body, while the other is paralyzed; twitching of eyeballs; whole nervous system under the paralyzing influence, with general feeling of lassitude and depression.

Arnica. Convulsions and tetanic spasms consequent upon mechanical injuries; paralysis of body (right side); jactitation of single muscles; twitching in all the limbs; oversensitiveness of the whole body, **everything feels too hard**; weary, bruised, sore, great weakness; knee-joints suddenly bend when standing, feet numb and insensible; arms weary as if bruised; painful paralysis from concussion of spine (helps to absorb the clot in the brain of the intemperate); hopeless, downcast, peevish; state of mind pitiable (natr. mur. relief by lying on something hard, though spine is sensitive to touch).

Arsenicum. Paralysis, especially of the lower limbs; trembling of limbs (in drunkards); sensation of weakness, as if bruised, in the small of the back; stiffness in spinal column, beginning in region of os coccygis.

Baryta carb. Paralysis from apoplexy of old people, who are childish, sensorium not clear, loss of speech, trembling of hands and limbs; weariness, constant inclination to lie down; great mental and bodily weakness, failure of memory; glosso-paraplegia, especially in young scrofulous persons; facial paralysis.

Belladonna. Congestive state; **loss of co-ordination** of the muscles of both upper and lower limbs, very like the heaviness and helplessness of movement observed in first stage of myelitis chronica and paralysis of the insane; paralytic weakness of all the muscles, especially of feet; great restlessness, with sudden startings; paralysis of right side of face.

Bryonia. Paralysis of limbs; rheumatic and gouty pains in limbs,

worse from motion and contact; legs so weak they will scarcely hold him, knees totter and knock together when walking.

Calcarea carb. Paralytic weakness; great weariness, not able to walk; great exhaustion in the morning; trembling of the body, especially in leucophlegmatic patients during puberty; worse from sexual excesses, which caused weakness of back, and threaten paralysis or progressive locomotor ataxy.

Carbo veg. Paralytic weakness of fingers when seizing anything (natr. mur.); trembling hands when writing; limbs go to sleep easily; numbness of the parts on which one lies; oversensitiveness of nerves from loss of fluids; paroxysms of pain caused by the slightest contact, and gradually increasing to a great height.

Causticum. Paralytic, trembling weakness of the limbs; one-sided paralysis; tension and shortening of the muscles, contracting the joints and bending the limbs, they become paralyzed; dull drawing, or bruised pain in the coccygeal region. **Paralysis of single nerves**; one-sided paralysis, especially of flexor muscles; falling of upper eyelid (paralysis of oculo-motor nerves); semilateral paralysis of face, sensation of tightness and pain in the jaws, rendering it very difficult to open the mouth, or to eat (seventh pair and inferior maxillary branch of fifth); numbness and insensibility and tightness of fingers; sensibility mostly intact.

Chelidonium. Limbs feel paralyzed; when bending forwards or backwards tearing-pressing pain in back, as if vertebræ were being broken asunder; paralytic pressure in upper arm, and weakness in thigh and leg.

China. Paralysis from loss of fluids, after arsenical poisoning, onanism; numbness of parts on which he lies.

Cicuta. Paralysis from concussion of the brain; violent spasmodic pains, paroxysmal, in paralyzed lower limbs, with involuntary trembling during remission; painful feeling of stiffness in the muscles of the lower limbs; frequent involuntary jerking and twitching in limbs, followed by complete loss of power; deadness of fingers; bruised sensation on many parts of the body; mental torpor.

Cocculus. Paralysis of lower limbs, from small of back downwards, thighs feel paralyzed and bruised; paresis of tongue, so that he has to speak slowly, and of deglutition; paresis of face and pharynx; flatulency; headache, with weakness, vertigo, sensation of seasickness; great lassitude of whole body, it is an exertion to stand firmly; paraplegia occurring in debilitated nervous persons, and where the circulation is impeded or sluggish, giving rise to œdema; motory palsy; general sense of prostration from paralysis of animal life; spasmodic constriction through whole length of spine, especially on motion; anxious apprehensive disposition; affection of the spinal cord and locomotor ataxia.

Colchicum. Paralysis after sudden suppression of sweat, particularly footsweat, by getting wet; numbness of hands and feet, with prickling, as if asleep; laming pains in arms, which makes it impossible to hold anything; tearing twitches, like electric shocks, through one side of body, with sensation of lameness.

Conium mac. Paralysis of old people, especially of old women; general paralysis of voluntary muscles, paralyzing first the peripheral nerves, and finally also the spinal cord; unpainful lameness; muscu-

lar paralysis without spasms; vision good for fixed objects, but accommodation sluggish (affection of corpora striata?); humid tetters.

Dulcamara. Paralysis from suppressed eruptions and cold; paralysis of upper and lower limbs and tongue; the paralyzed arms feel icy cold; loss of sensation; herpetic eruptions.

Ferrum. Paralysis from loss of fluids.

Gelsemium. **Infantile paralysis**; complete relaxation of the whole muscular system, with entire motor paralysis; giddiness and faintness, with pain in neck; great drowsiness; loss of sight; muscles weak and will not obey the will, feel bruised; tingling, pricking, crawling; limbs cold; **locomotor ataxia, paraplegia,** unsteady gait; trembling of hands when lifting them up; mental exertions cause a sense of helplessness from brain weakness; no loss of sensation.

Hyoscyamus. Paralysis after spasms; trembling of arms and hands; **paralysis agitans**; paralysis of the sphincter ani et vesicæ.

Ignatia. Paralysis after great mental emotion and night-watching in the sick-chamber; trembling of, and languor in, the limbs; **hysterical paraplegia.**

Kali carb. Paresis with trembling, frequent and violent vertigo, sudden attacks of unconsciousness, totters as if intoxicated, better in the fresh air; arms feel numb and cold, covered with purplish spots.

Kali hydroiod. Paralysis after meningitis spinalis.

Kali phos. **Paralysis dependent on exhaustion of nerve-power in recent cases**, as after diphtheria; laming paralytic pains in the nerves, most during rest, better from motion without exertion, especially felt after rising from sitting or on beginning to move.

Lachesis. Paralysis, left sided, after **apoplexy or cerebral exhaustion**; tingling prickling in limbs; trembling of hands, in drunkards; head heavy as lead, worse about the occiput, with vertigo; flushes of heat.

Ledum. Rheumatic paralysis of the hip-joint; **ascending paralysis** from the feet upwards.

Lycopodium. Paralysis, with formication of affected limbs; excessive flatulency from torpor of intestinal canal; great prostration; mental, nervous, and bodily weakness.

Mercurius. **Paralysis agitans**; tremor mercurialis; twitching of arms and legs; tearing, stinging, rheumatic, and arthritic pains; limbs stiff, but can be moved by others; legs paralyzed with spinal meningitis.

Natrum mur. Paralysis of lower extremities from venereal excesses or masturbation, or from depressing mental emotions; oversensitiveness of spine to touch, and still relief by lying on something hard; great weakness and relaxation of all bodily and physical powers from the exertion; hysterical debility, emaciation.

Natrum phos. Legs weak from knee down; legs give way under her when she walks.

Nux mosch. Paralysis, with cramps and trembling, of tongue, eyelids, œsophagus; staggers on walking, falls often; weakness of small of back and knees; hysteria.

Nux vomica. **Paralysis labio-glosso pharyngea**; **multiple sclerosis**; paralysis from apoplexy, or cerebral softening, from sexual excesses, abuse of alcohol, after mental overexertion, combined with

sedentary habits; after poisoning by arsenic, after spasms, or diphtheria; parts cold, numb, emaciated; sick headache, with dimness of vision, sour bitter vomiting, with oversensitiveness of all the senses; paralysis from exhaustion of the spinal cord, spinal anæmia, reflex para- and hemiplegia, or white softening, or where paresis of the motor nerve centres remains after all signs of irritation have passed away; incomplete paralysis, power of motion not entirely gone, but impeded by painful twitchings and spasmodic contraction whenever the affected part is exercised; sensation in small of back as if lame; paralysis of arm, with violent jerks in it, as if the blood would start out of the veins; staggering walk, when he walks he drags his feet, cannot lift them up; numbness and deadness of lower legs, coldness of the paralyzed parts; paralysis of the bladder in old men; great debility of nervous system, with oversensitiveness of all the senses, in drunken people; worse from motion and slight touch, but strong pressure relieves (china).

Opium. Paralysis, with insensibility after apoplexy, in drunkards or old people; weakness, numbness, and paralysis of the legs and arms; stupefying sleep; the patient is dull, stupid, as if drunk, retained stool and urine; want of vital reaction, body cold, stupor.

Oxalic acid. **Sclerosis of posterior column**; pains shooting down from the cord to the extremities, especially lower ones, stiffness of limbs, dyspnœa, followed by a peculiar general numbness, approaching to palsy; back feels too weak to support the body; jerking pains, confined to small spots, lasting only a few seconds; pains in small longitudinal spots.

Phosphorus. Hemiplegic, facial, and aphasic paralysis from thrombosis of left middle cerebral artery, or from pressure on spinal cord; **progressive spinal paralysis**, with partial contraction of the affected muscles, formication, and tearing in the limbs, anæsthesia with increased heat; periodically returning insupportable pains in the spine, preventing walking; heaviness and sensation of fatigue, especially when ascending steps; pains in the soles of feet, as if she had walked too much, with sensation as if they were asleep; great irritability and nervousness.

Physostigma. **Paralysis agitans as long as no structural lesion** took place; tremors of young persons from emotional or physical disturbances; staggering gait, as if drunk; feeling of constriction around the head, waist; feeling of weakness, as though paralyzed, passes downward from occiput through back to lower extremities, which feel as if asleep; slight exertion causes great weakness.

Picric acid. **Paralysis from softening of the cord**; during first stage tonic and clonic spasms, keeps his legs wide apart when standing, looks steadily at objects, as if unable to make them out, followed by paresis; limbs become too weak to support the body; **wasting palsy.**

Platina. Paralytic weakness, worse at rest; numbness, stiffness, and coldness; tremulous restlessness in legs, with numb and torpid feeling when sitting; numbness in sacrum and coccyx; weak, relaxed feeling in both arms, as after holding a heavy weight, better from motion.

Plumbum. General or partial palsy, with excessive wasting of the muscular tissue, loss of motion and sensation; paralysis preceded

by mental derangement, trembling, spasms, and by shooting-tearing pains; wristdrop; **muscular atrophy from sclerosis of the cerebro-spinal system**; paralytic weakness of extremities, especially on right side; hands and feet cold, total want of sweat; obstinate constipation; paralysis of tongue.

Psorinum. Paralytic debility, without structural changes; trembling of hands and feet: after debilitating acute diseases.

Rhododendron. Paralytic weakness during rest, or after only slight exertion; heavy weak feeling and formication in back and limbs, worse at rest and in rough weather.

Rhus tox. THE GREAT ANTIPARALYTICUM. Myelitis of the anterior horns (infantile paralysis). Lameness in all extremities and joints, with stiffness, worse on rising after having been seated for a long time, sensation not much impaired; palsy of one side of the lower extremities, with dragging, slow, difficult walking; rheumatic palsies from exposure to wet, strains, or excessive exertions, with painful stiffness, tingling, and numbness; paralysis after ague or typhoid, from sexual excesses; pains in small of back improved by lying on something hard; hemiplegia, paraplegia, paralysis of the rectum and of the bladder, dysphagia paralytica, blepharoplegia, etc.

Ruta. Severe facial paralysis after catching cold, it suits especially robust and sanguineous persons; tottering as if thighs were weak; limbs pain when walking; rheumatic paralysis of the tarsal and carpal joints.

Secale corn. It destroys the activity of the cord. Convulsive twitchings and shocks, painful contractions, tetanic manifestations; perfect paralysis, with increased reflex activity; most excruciating spinal pains, especially in sacral region; paralysis of bladder and rectum; tendency to gangrene; rapid emaciation.

Sepia. Paralysis, with atrophy, icy coldness of limbs, the joints feel weak, as if they could not support the body.

Silicea. **Progressive sclerosis of posterior column**, sense of great debility, wants to lie down; limbs go to sleep easily, are sore, lame, and cold; trembling of legs, as if he had lost all power over them; wandering pains, passing quickly from one part of body to another; spasms or paralysis from checked footsweats, depending on alterations in connective tissue in brain and spinal cord; glandular induration.

Stannum. Paralysis mostly left-sided; feeling of a load in the affected arm and corresponding side of the chest; from worms, onanism, spasms, emotions; paralytic heaviness of the limbs, worse using the arm or walking, particularly descending; paralyzed parts constantly moist from perspiration.

Staphisagria. Paralysis of one side, from anger; nervous weakness; on putting foot to the ground, pricking in balls of feet, as if toes would be drawn down.

Stramonium. Constant pain in cervical and upper dorsal vertebræ; difficult to bring hand to tumbler, or carry latter to mouth; convulsive phenomena alternating with paralytic ones; limbs feel as if gone to sleep; cold hands and feet; paralysis of lower limbs; loss of speech; muscles will not obey the will; frequent twitching; sudden jerks through the body; caused by mental emotions, from sexual excesses, lead poison.

Sulphur. Palsy resting on a material basis, from repercussion of eruptions; tearing in limbs, muscles, and joints from above downwards; great debility and trembling. talking fatigues; unsteady gait, tremor of hands; paraplegia, with retention of urine and numbness up to the navel; when the urine was drawn, it looked like yeast.

Tarantula. Paralysis; general formication, beginning with a strong pain in occiput, followed by numbness of the trunk and limbs, and complete loss of motory power.

Veratrum album. Paralysis from cholera, after debilitating losses; painful paralytic weakness in upper and lower extremities; difficult walking, first right, then left hip-joint feels paralytic; tingling in fingers, causing anxiety and painful jerks in limbs; arm trembles when anything is grasped; bruised feeling in arms; hands and feet icy cold, blue.

Veratrum viride. Cerebral hyperæmia, causing paralysis and tingling in limbs; paralysis of lower limbs; coldness, blueness, and dampness of hands, feet, and limbs, with cramps of extremities.

Zincum. Paralysis of feet from suppressed footsweat, by getting wet, **worse from wine**; great weakness of all the limbs, especially in lumbar region and bends of knees, when walking in open air; weakness, numbness, and tremor of the hands when writing.

PARALYSIS OF THE MUSCLES OF THE EYE.

Arn., arg. nitr., caust. (ptosis), cupr. acet., euphr., gels., kali iod., merc., nux v., op., paris (iris and ciliary muscles), phos., physost., rhus, seneg., spig.

PARAPHIMOSIS.

See Gonorrhœa and Sexual Organs.

PARONYCHIA.

See Nails, Diseases of.

PAROTITIS.

Mumps: *bell.*, a bright-red swelling, especially on right side; *rhus*, if dark red, especially on left side; *merc.*, if pale; *carb. veg.*, *cocc.*, with lingering fever; *puls.*, in cases of metastasis to the mammæ; *carb. veg.*, *ars.*, to testicles; *ars.*, *phos.*, *sil.*, when suppurating; *lyc.*, *nitr. ac.*, *phyt.*, with fistulous openings; *bar.*, *calc.*, *carb. v.*, *con.*, *clem.*, *kali c.*, *sil.*, when indurated; *bar. mur.*, *hepar*, *kali carb.*, *rhus*, after scarlet fever; *ars.*, *chin.*, *lach.* Kreasot. for malignant parotitis, passing over into ichoration.

PAROTITIS MALIGNA.

Angina Ludovici: anthracin, bry., hep., kreas.

PEMPHIGUS.

A cachexia, with bullæ on skin: ars., bell., calc., canth., caust., chin., dulc., gamb., hep., hydrocot., jugl., lach., merc., phos., ranunc., rhus, sep., sulph., thuj.

Pemphigus neonatorum: acon., bell., bry., calc., cham., dulc., merc., rhus, psor., sulph.

Anacardium. Great burning of skin, scarlet redness over whole body, which is covered with blisters from size of a pin's head up to a pea; itching worse evening and in bed.

Belladonna. Watery vesicles (on palm of hand and tibia, so painful that he could scream).

Causticum. Large vesicles on chest and back, with anguish in chest and fever.

Bryonia. Pemphigus from sudden check of perspiration.

Phosphorus. Painful hard blisters, full to bursting, not itching.

Ranunculus. Constantly repeating eruption of blisters, secreting a foul smelling gluey matter, forming crusts and healing from the centre.

Rhus tox. Confluent blisters, containing a milky or watery fluid, with peeling of the skin.

Thuja. Pemphigus foliaceus, with offensive odor and formation of scales.

PERICARDITIS.

Aconite. Chill followed by heat; stitching pain in region of heart; cannot lie on right side; frequent sighing and taking deep breath; feeling of fulness in chest, dyspnœa, fainting, restlessness.

Arnica. Severe stitching pains, in consequence of trauma; complication with pleuritis.

Arsenicum. In consequence of suppressed measles or scarlet fever; inexpressible anguish and restlessness, no ease in any position; paralytic feeling in upper limbs; tingling in fingers; flushed face, cold perspiration, worse at night.

Bryonia. Complication with pleuritis; stitching pain in cardiac region, preventing motion and even breathing.

Cactus. Sensation of constriction in the heart, as if it was grasped by an iron hand; acute pains and stitches in the heart; difficulty of breathing; attacks of suffocation, with fainting; palpitation when walking, and at night when lying on left side; cold sweat on face; no pulse.

Digitalis. Copious serous exudation; irregular intermittent pulse; brickdust sediment in urine; rheumatismus; œdema pedum.

Iodum. Complication with croupous pneumonia; purring feeling in the region of heart; violent palpitation, increased from slightest motion, better while lying perfectly quiet on back; fainting; complications with articular rheumatism.

Kali carb. Stitching pain in cardiac region; swelling between the eyebrows and the upper lids; jerking up of the limbs, much frightened when having the feet touched; worse about 3 A.M.

Lachesis. Restless and trembling; hasty talking; great oppression; anguish about heart in rheumatism; irregularity in the beats of heart.

Pulsatilla. After decrease of the inflammatory symptoms there still remain severe palpitations, keeping on even after the fits of coughing; loose rattling cough, worse on first going to bed; rheumatic pains which quickly change locality.

Rumex. During rheumatism burning-stinging pain in left side

of chest near heart when taking a deep inspiration, when lying down in bed at night.

Spigelia. Severe cases of pericarditis, not relieved by aconite, complicated with rheumatism, pneumonia, or pleuritis; stitching pain in chest from the very slightest motion; clear rubbing sounds; purring feeling in cardiac region.

Sulphur. Palpitation after going upstairs, with shortness of breath; steady pain in left side through to the shoulders; red lips; sleeplessness; after suppressed itch.

Tartar. emet. Full feeling, constriction of chest; palpitation of heart, pulse rapid, weak, and trembling, or small and contracted; complication with pneumonia.

Veratrum vir. Faintness after rising from a recumbent position; fainting during a walk; relieved only by lying down.

PERITONITIS.

Acute form: 1, acon., bell., col., merc. cor.; 2, ars., thuj., carb. veg.; **severe cases**: ars., carb. veg., lach., op., ver.; **peritonitis traumatica**: acon., arn., op.; from **strangulation**: bell., nux v., op., plumb.; **puerperal**: bell., bry., cham., cimicif., puls.; **tubercular**: calc. carb, calc. iod., calc. arsenic., carbo, iod., sulph.

Aconite. Usual febrile symptoms, with anxious expression of face; burning, cutting, darting pain in bowels, worse from slightest pressure, motion, and lying on right side, abdomen hot to the touch; after taking cold, drinking cold water when heated.

Apis. Exudation; urine scanty, dark; œdema of feet; burning-stinging pains in abdomen.

Arsen. Later, when there is sudden sinking of strength; cold clammy perspiration; anxious internal restlessness, thirst, constant vomiting, burning in bowels; worse at midnight.

Belladonna. Complication with metritis and perityphlitis; cerebral congestions, colicky pains, worse from motion and contact; painful retching and vomiting; great anxiety and dyspnœa.

Bryonia. Complication with diaphragmitis; stage of exudation; stitching, pressing, lancinating pains in bowels, worse from slightest motion; tongue white and dry; great thirst; bowels constipated.

Calcarea. Tuberculosis abdominalis; abdomen much distended and hard; frequent severe cramp in the intestinal canal, with coldness of the thighs; urine dark, without sediment; constipation.

Carbo veg. Peritonitis with tympanitis and paralysis of the intestines.

Kali nitr. Stitching and sticking pain; abdomen swollen and very tender to the touch; coldness of lower extremities; numb and stiff feeling of affected parts, as if they were made of wood.

Lachesis. Abdomen hot and sensitive to touch, painful stiffness from loins down to the thighs; scanty turbid urine, with reddish sediment; strangury; constipation; lies on back with knees drawn up; complication with typhlitis.

Lycopodium. In complication with diaphragmitis or hepatitis; when lying on left side feeling as if a hard body were rolling from the navel to that side; troublesome flatulence and constipation; sleeplessness, loathing, and icteric color of face.

Mercurius. Especially **corrosivus.** Purulent exudations, creeping chills, pale wretched complexion, sweat without relief, foul breath, vomiting of slime, and slimy stools with straining; œdema of feet, weakness, and emaciation.

Opium. Distension of abdomen; anxiety, with a feeling of flying heat internally and stupefaction of head; somnolence; antiperistaltic motion of intestines; constant belching and vomiting; retention of stool and urine; complete inactivity of lower bowels.

Phosphorus. Peritonitis with tympanitis; abdomen excessively sensitive to touch; burning and pressure in abdomen; sharp cutting pains in abdomen; paralysis of intestines.

Rhus tox. Great restlessness, changing position though it increases pain; tongue red at tip; pressing-cutting pain in abdomen; typhoid symptoms; metritis.

Veratrum alb. Vomiting and diarrhœa; coolness of skin, sunken features; pulse small and weak; great thirst; restlessness and anxiety.

The exudations of **chronic peritonitis** may need for their resorption: bry., chin., chin. arsen., iod., merc., squill.; where they are more purulent or ichorous: sulph., phos., sil., ars., chin., arsen.

PERNIO.

See Chilblains.

PETECHIÆ.

Arn., bell., bry., berb., chloral, hyos., lach., led., n. vom., phos., ruta, sec., sil., stram., sulph. ac.; **in putrid typhus**: ars., bapt., bry., rhus, ham., sulph. ac., nitr. ac., phos. ac.

PHARYNGITIS.

With inflammation of the velum and uvula.

Principal remedies: 1, acon., alum., bell., canth., hyos., lach., merc., merc. iod., n. vom., puls., stram.; or, 2, ars, calc., dulc., ign., veratr.

For **simple** uncomplicated inflammation give: acon., bell., canth., lach., merc.

Inflammation, with **spasmodic** constriction of the fauces, requires: 1, bell., hyos., lach., stram., veratr.; or, 2, alum., ars., cic., cocc., ign., laur., lyc., merc., n. vom., op.

For sensation as of a foreign body in the throat give: 1, ars., ign., merc., n. vom., puls.; or, 2, bell., hep., lach., nitr. ac., sulph.

If the inflammation should extend to the velum give: acon., bell., coff., merc. cor., n. vom.

Inflammation of the **uvula** requires in most cases: 1, bell., coff., merc., n. vom.; or, 2, calc., seneg., sulph.

Compare Sore Throat.

PHAGEDENIC BULLÆ (blisters) OF HAHNEMANN.

A kind of spreading ulcerated blisters on the buttocks, feet, heels, toes, hands, and fingers, always **isolated**, and distinguished from pompholyx by the absence of those mucous derangements of the stomach, intestinal canal, or other functional derangements which are generally said to accompany pompholyx. Principal remedies: 1, cham., graph.,

petr., sil.; 2, ars., bor., calc., caust., clem., hep., kal., magn. c., merc., natr., nitr. ac., rhus t., sep., squill, sulph.

PHIMOSIS,

Paraphimosis, and inflammation of the prepuce. If caused by syphilis, give merc., or nitr. ac., sep. thuj. Phimosis with **gonorrhœa** requires cann., merc., sulph.

Phimosis from friction or some other mechanical cause requires arn., and if inflammation should be present give acon., then arn., and if arn. should not be sufficient, try rhus t. or euphrasia.

If caused by **uncleanliness**, acon. or merc., or sulph. will be found sufficient.

If by **chemical** or **poisonous** substances, etc., give acon., bell., bry., camph.

Suppuration requires merc., or caps., or hep., and subsequent **indurations**, lach., or sulph., or sep.

For threatening **gangrene** give ars., or lach., or canth.

To **little children** give acon., or merc., or calc. and sulph.

PHLEBITIS.

From **contusion**: arn., con., hep.; from **varices**: chin., ham., puls., merc.; **injury**: acon., arn., hep., rhus: with **œdema**: apis, ars, chin., merc., puls., rhus; with **suppuration**: apis, arn., con., hep., merc., sil., sulph.; with **typhoid symptoms**: apis, bapt., lach., mur. ac., rhus; with **vomiting**: ars., puls., ver.; **chronic phlebitis**: arn., cham., ham., lach., lyc., n. vom., puls., spig., zinc.

PHLEGMASIA ALBA DOLENS.

(Obstruction of veins and lymphatics.)

Aconite. Fever, restlessness, tossing without relief, hot skin, dry tongue, parched lips, thirst.

Apis. Restless tossing about, fever without thirst, scanty urine, whitish transparent swelling, with stinging and sharp plunging pains.

Arnica. Early stage, after severe and protracted labor, from the pressure on vessels and nerves; she feels bruised and sore.

Arsenicum. Excessive restlessness and anguish, exhaustion; feels cold and chilly, wants to be covered up; burning pains, swelling pale and œdematous.

Belladonna. Tearing pains in limbs, rending in joints; weight and pressure in thigh, cutting pains as if with knives, cannot bear the least jar, or to be touched; fever, with burning thirst, and hyperæsthesia of senses.

Bryonia. Drawing lancinating pains from hip to foot; pale-pink swelling of legs; painful tensive stiffness; shooting from the hip and haunches to the foot; drawing sensation as if the menses would come on; pale swelling of thighs without redness.

Calcarea carb. White swelling of foot and leg, with sensation of coldness as though covered with a cold damp cloth; suppression of milk, with sensation of coldness all through the body; strumous cachexia.

Kali carb. Stitching and shooting pains in abdomen, and swollen leg and foot; flatulency; distressing pain in back, extending down into the glutei; restlessness, with tossing and thirst.

Nux vom. Red swelling of leg, with dark painful spots; bruised sore sensation low down in abdomen, with frequent desire to urinate and to defecate; powerless bruised sensation in leg; loss of appetite, great depression of spirits.

Pulsatilla. Pale swelling in foot and limb; suppression of milk; suppression of lochia.

Rhus tox. Powerlessness of limb from the start, cannot draw it up; red streak running up the course of the saphena; short relief from change of position, wants to be covered up.

Sepia. Disease connected with chronic inflammation of uterus.

Sulphur. Frequent flushes of heat; weak faint spells; short naps, from which she starts up wide awake; little papular eruption on leg and over body.

Compare Metritis.

PHLYCTÆNÆ.

See Ophthalmia.

PHOSPHORUS, Ill effects of.

Complete poisoning requires: 1, according to Hering, vomiting as speedily as possible; if necessary, excite it by tobacco or mustard; 2, *black coffee*, in large quantities; 3, *water* mixed with common *magnesia*. Oil and fat things are hurtful, milk likewise.

If symptoms remain use: 1, n. vom; 2, alum., bell., sulph.

PHOTOPHOBIA.

Principal remedies: 1, bell., con., euphr., ign., puls., staph., veratr.; 2, acon., ars., calc., hep., merc., n. vom., phos., rhus, sulph., veratr.

Belladonna. Halo of various colors around the flame; red spots, mist, or darkness before the eyes, diplopia and decrease of sight.

Cina. Suitable to scrofulous children, that wet their beds frequently, and to onanists.

Conium. Pale redness of the eyeball, with congested vessels of the conjunctiva, suitable to scrofulous subjects.

Euphrasia. Headache, the light of the candle seeming to be dark and to flicker.

Ignatia. Pressure in the eyes, with lachrymation, and without any other perceptible symptoms.

Pulsatilla. Bright circle around the candlelight, with dimness of sight as if through mist, or as if through something that can be rubbed off; diplopia, or obscuration of sight.

Staphisagria. Blackness or scintillations before one's eyes, or flames, especially at night, or halos around the candlelight, with dimness of sight.

Veratrum. Black motes or sparks before the eyes, with diplopia.

Compare Ophthalmia and Amblyopia.

PHOTOPSY.

Visions of luminous trains before the eyes: aur., bell., bry., caust., croc., hyos., kali, natr. mur., n. vom., puls., spig., zinc.

PHTHIRIASIS.

Lice disease. Apply externally lotions of pure alcohol; ars., chin., lach., mgs. arct., oleander, psor., sabad., staph., sulph.

PHTHISIS PULMONUM.

1, *calc.*, hep., *kal.*, *lyc.*, *phos*, *puls.*, spong., stann., *sulph.*; 2, ars, chin., dros., *ferr.*, *iod.*, *lach.*, nitr., nitr. ac., *sep.*, *sil.*; 3, bry., *carb. v.*, con., dulc., kreas., laur., led., *merc.*, natr. m., phos. ac.; 4, amm., amm. m., arn., *bell.*, dig., guai., hyos., n. mosch., n. vom., *plumb.*, *samb.*, seneg., zinc; 5, aral., asclep., cimicif., ham., hel., lycopus, lob., phelland., phyt., *sang.*, senec., stict., stilling., therid., trill.

PHTHISIS FLORIDA. In consequence of violent and badly treated pneumonia, or of violent pneumorrhagia, requires: 1, lyc., ham.; 2, ferr., hep., lach., merc., sulph., trill.; 3, dros., dulc., laur., led., puls.

SUPPURATION OF THE LUNGS, in consequence of mercurial abuse, requires: 1, carb. v., guai., hep., lach., nitr. ac., phyt., sulph.; 2, calc., chin., dulc., lyc., sil.

PHTHISIS OF STONECUTTERS: 1, calc., hep., lyc., sil.; 2, lach., sulph.

FOR TUBERCULOUS PHTHISIS, try: 1, hep., in alternation with spongia; 2, calc., kal., *lyc.*, *phos.*, puls., *stann.*, *sulph.*; 3, ars., brom., carb. v., iod., kreas., lach., merc., nitr. ac., samb., *sep.*, *sil.*; 4, agar., amm., arn., bell., *bry.*, dros., dulc., hyos., natr., natr. m., nitr., n. mosch., therid.

In the FIRST STAGE, the tubercles being still crude, or commencing to inflame and soften, give: 1, *hep.*, *phos.*, *spong.*, sulph.; 2, amm., calc., carb. v., lyc., nitr. ac.; 3, acon., arn., ars., bell., dulc., ferr., hyos., kal., merc., nitr., stann., sulph. ac.

In the SECOND STAGE, with purulent expectoration, give: 1, bapt., *calc.*, hep., *kal.*, sil., spong.; 2, *bry.*, lyc., phos., *puls.*, *sep.*, *sulph.*; 3, carb. v., chin., con., dros., ferr., lach., merc, natr., nitr., nitr. ac., phos. ac., rhus, stann.; 4, dulc., guai., hep., laur., samb., zinc.; 5, ars. iod., cimicif.

PHTHISIS MUCOSA, seu Blennorrhœa Pulmonum, with copious expectoration of cheesy matter, requires: 1, *dulc.*, hep., lach., merc., seneg., *sep.*, *stann.*, *sulph.*; 2, ars., calc., carb. v., chin., crot., dig., lyc., *phos.*, puls., sil., zinc.

Aconitum. As an intercurrent remedy for congestion of blood to chest, with short cough, hæmoptysis, and disposition to pneumonia.

Agaricus. Incipient tuberculosis; mental solicitude about his condition; tip of tongue studded with small dirty yellow aphthæ; bad odor from mouth; frequent tickling irritation in windpipe (laryngophthisis); short breath in walking, has to stand still to get breath;

frequent dry cough after meals; frequent hemming and bringing up small firm lumps of phlegm, without cough; rattling of phlegm in chest, worse mornings and when lying on back; sense of constriction in cardiac region, as if chest were too narrow or too full of blood; severe burning in chest; twitches running across chest in rapid succession, accompanied by pricking; sticking under nipple; small pulse; sticking between shoulderblades.

Acalypha indica. Tubercular deposits in apex of left lung; hæmoptysis of bright blood in the morning, dark in the evening; cough most violent at night; constant and severe pain in chest with dulness on percussion; progressive emaciation.

Ammonium carb. Stitches in chest when stooping, relieved by raising the body; stitches in left side of chest, which do not permit her to lie on the left side; dry cough at night, as from feather down in throat.

Ammonium mur. Expectoration of blood, following an itching in throat; dry cough mornings, loose afternoons and evenings; slimy and bloody expectoration, with stitches and oppression in chest.

Antimon. tart. **Phthisis mucosa, blennorrhœa pulmonum**; rattling or hollow cough, worse at night, with suffocation; throat full of phlegm, sweat on forehead, vomiting of food.

Arsenicum alb. Acute, sharp, fixed, or darting pain in the apex, and through the upper part of the right lung; rapid emaciation, and pronounced hectic.

Arsenicum iod. Bronchophthisis; pneumonic and hæmorrhagic phthisis; bronchial asthmatic dyspnœa; cough, especially on lying down at night, and also between 3 and 5 in the morning; irritability of bowels, fever, with increased evening temperature, and remission in the morning; utter prostration; aphthæ during last stage. Diarrhœa on beginning to move about in the morning.

Baptisia. **Hectic suppurative fever**; disposition to well-marked chills, or merely chilly feeling, followed by fever and perspiration (no nightsweats, but like ague); general debility; languor, loss of that hopefulness so common to phthisical patients; great dyspnœa, less after the fever; profuse expectoration of tuberculous pus; marked anorexia; bowels regular; laryngeal phthisis, with severe constant cough, and great emaciation.

Balsam peruv. Cheesy degeneration of the tubercle, with purulent expectoration; profuse fetid expectoration from vomicæ in lungs; hectic fever; debility, with slow, feeble circulation.

Belladonna. Cough at night, shortness of breathing, and mucous râles; suitable to young girls approaching puberty, or to scrofulous children.

Bryonia. Patient cannot expand his chest, when attempting to breathe deeply, pain in chest; profuse night and morning sweat.

Calcarea carb. Prodromal stage as well as fully developed phthisis. During former a peculiar kind of dyspepsia, preceding the development of tuberculosis; acid eructations after food, especially after fats, oil, or sugar; dislike to fat; constant tendency to diarrhœa, with prolapsus recti; irregular menstruation, too early, too long, too profuse; ascension takes the breath away and causes vertigo, or epistaxis; great mental and bodily depression. During second stage, constant short spasmodic cough, especially at night, with yellow expectoration in the morning, cold clammy extremities, great chilliness,

loss of strength, and falling away in flesh; chest intensely painful to touch.

Carbo veg. Epistaxis, worse at night and in the forenoon, followed by burning pain over the chest, and paleness of face; sensitiveness to sudden atmospheric changes; hoarseness towards evening; cough in hard spells, not ceasing until masses of green, yellow, purulent, fetid sputa are discharged; great prostration; hippocratic face.

China. Loss of fluids from any cause whatever, loss of vitality, followed by consumption. Copious exhausting nightsweats, especially on forehead, neck, and chest, slightly staining the linen, not offensive, occurring the moment patient drops into a sound sleep.

Cimicifuga. Intercurrent congestions and inflammations from exposure, with dry harassing cough; diarrhœa; nightsweats.

Drosera. Profuse expectoration, and great accompanying gastric irritation; vomiting of food, brought on by coughing (mephites: spasmodic cough of phthisical girls, when drosera fails). No expectoration evenings; nocturnal tickling cough; in the morning yellow and bitter sputa; attacks of suffocation, hoarseness; diarrhœa.

Dulcamara. Tough greenish expectoration, with moderate cough, stitching pains here and there in the chest; diarrhœa; great disposition to take cold.

Ferrum. Epistaxis alternating with spitting of blood; fugitive pains in chest, flying from one point to another; feeling of fulness and pressure in pit of stomach; vomiting of ingesta; paleness of the buccal cavity; painless diarrhœa; amenorrhœa or watery menses; women who flush easily, especially after drinking wine, with dyspnœa and palpitations.

Guaiacum. Stitching pains from pleuritis, complicating phthisis, especially in stage of softening and suppuration.

Hamamelis. Tickling cough, with a taste of blood on awaking; passive venous hæmorrhages from the pulmonary mucous membranes; cough and hæmoptysis, with a taste of sulphur in the mouth; frontal headache.

Hepar sulph. Exquisite sensitiveness to the open air; patient sweats easily from the least exertion and turns pale, afterwards burning redness of face and heat and dryness of the palms of hands; spasmodic cough in paroxysms, with titillation in larynx and efforts of vomiting, or habitual bronchial catarrhs, with loud rattling of mucus. Persons with blonde hair, whose muscles are soft and flabby, also for those who are generally depressed, especially in the morning.

Iodum. Constantly increasing emaciation, rapid pulse, high temperature, profuse perspiration; constant tickling cough in windpipe, and under sternum, with expectoration of stringy transparent mucus, sometimes streaked with blood; morbid hunger, even soon after a meal, and yet loss of flesh, or else total loss of appetite; morning sweat.

Kali bichrom. Cough, with profuse yellow expectoration and much sweating; pain as of ulceration of larynx; insupportable tickling of larynx, causing cough at almost every inspiration.

Kali carb. Puffiness of the upper eyelids; stitches all over chest; and in eyes, ears, teeth, and different parts of the body; lower portion of right lung affected; about noon chilliness, after dinner nau-

sea, faintishness, sleep, heat in the evening, constipation; easily frightened; a slight touch of the feet causes the patient to jerk them up in affright; cough, with nausea and vomiting, especially mornings (3 A.M.), with constrictive pain in chest and throat, redness of face, and sweat all over; white globular sputa, which fly from mouth when coughing; large quantity of purulent expectoration, with tendency to gastric irritation; disease caused or aggravated after confinement or nursing.

Lachesis. Cough frequent, dry, short, sharp, and harsh; fever worse in the afternoon; prominent clavicles from emaciation, with loss of strength; offensive stools, even if of natural consistency; **sore mouth in last stage of phthisis**; difficult expectoration of offensive, purulent sputa, with straining and nausea, even to vomiting; sweating around neck after first sleep; alternating chill and flushes in the afternoon, with heaviness of lower extremities and throbbing headache; cough worse by touching larynx, by mental emotions, damp cold weather, changes of temperature, talking, spirituous drinks, recumbent position, and after sleep; hoarseness, even to aphonia, often with expectoration of tough masses of green mucus; dyspnœa, worse on lying down, when there is a sensation of weight on chest and anxious palpitation of heart.

Ledum. Soreness under sternum; cough acccompanied by tearing-beating pain in head, and followed by bloody or greenish fetid expectoration; suppuration of lungs, with purulent greenish expectoration, after neglected pneumonia; purulent cavernous phthisis; violent cough, with expectoration of bright blood.

Lycopodium. **Phthisis pituitosa**, a kind of chronic bronchial catarrh, with abundant, purulent, foul-smelling expectoration; cough night and day, with bloody mucus, or purulent, lemon-yellow, green, or white sputa; hectic fever, with cough and purulent sputa, in consequence of violent or neglected pneumonia; worse in afternoon, and again about midnight; nightsweats, gastric irritation, exhaustion; intercurrent pleuritic attacks.

Lycopus virg. Great irritability of heart, with palpitation from the least motion; quick weak pulse, hæmoptoe, great debility, loss of appetite, and diarrhœa.

Myrtus com. Stitching pain in left chest from the upper portion straight through to left scapula, worse when taking a long breath or coughing; burning pain in left chest, with throbbing, aching, and tickling.

Natrum mur. Spasmodic periodical cough, with rattling in chest, and expectoration of bloody sputa, worse in the evening after lying down; congestion to head, with hectic flush on cheeks, and general malaise after the least exertion; sleepy by day and restless at night; chronic coryza, with total loss of taste and smell.

Nitric acid. Phthisis pulm. after kali carb.; congestion to chest, with anxiety, heat, and palpitation of heart; stitches in right side of chest and scapula; shortness of breath, panting breathing during work; habitual looseness of bowels; yellow complexion; morning thirst.

Ol. jecor. aselli. Soreness in chest and stomach; weakness in chest, with hard coughing spells towards morning, emaciation, loss of strength and appetite; expectoration of yellow mucus, or bloody-

tinged sputa; tickling cough, with palpitations; affections of glands, bones, or cutaneous troubles, as tinea, impetigo.

Phellandrium aquat. Especially where the right lung is the seat of lesion; cavity of lung, with hissing sound on breathing; continuous cough, profuse sweat, diarrhœa, vomiting of food, copious purulent sputa, emaciation.

Phosphoric acid. Copious sweating, consuming nightsweats; painless but weakening diarrhœa; emaciation; apathy and indifference; violent hoarseness; cough, with yellow expectoration, tasting and smelling like herbs; shortness of breath, with inability to talk for any length of time on account of weakness in chest.

Phosphorus. Cough worse, dry, and tight, before midnight, worse from talking and cold air, from eating and drinking, and causing a bursting feeling in head; the albuminous and blood-streaked sputa difficult to expectorate, with hæmoptoe from the exertion to detach them, and leaving after cough severe dyspnœa and short breathing; hoarseness in the evening, amounting to complete aphonia; nightsweats only during sleep; sense of goneness in gastric region, or a feeling as if stomach had been removed; painless diarrhœa; puffiness around the eyes; aphthæ on roof of mouth, and tongue covered with aphthæ; malaise and debility, especially in knee-joints; loss of strength, rapid emaciation, and pale skin.

Pulsatilla. Very effective in suppurative stage, especially with young chlorotic girls; dry cough whenever she awakens from sleep, has to sit up for relief; sputa salty, offensive; bitter, yellow mucus, or black-clotted blood (vicarious menses); expectoration only during day, none at night, when she suffers from anxious tightness in chest; acute suppuration of lungs.

Rumex. Nightcough of phthisis, with or without clavicular pain, aggravation at two in the morning; cough extends from larynx down into breasts.

Sambucus. Hectic flush, nightsweats, choking cough, afternoon fevers; patient wakes up after midnight with feeling of sudden suffocation, without being able to call for help; **nightsweats only when wide awake, passing over in a dry heat as soon as he falls asleep.**

Sanguinaria. Incipient phthisis; chronic dryness in throat, and sensation of swelling in larynx and expectoration of thick mucus; breath and sputa smell badly, to the patient himself unbearable; belching of wind before and after coughing; heat after the cough, and after the heat gaping and stretching; circumscribed redness of cheeks; pressure and heaviness in upper chest, with dyspnœa.

Sarracenia. Phthisis pulm. and bronchial affections, joined to or depending on a psoric state; hæmoptysis, thick cough; continual tickling in larynx and bronchi; cough, with desire to vomit and vomiting, paroxysms of suffocation and epistaxis; hard cough, shaking chest and bowels, and stopping only after expectorating a quantity of compact mucus, tenacious, filamentous, with a bitter, putrid, oily taste.

Senecio aur. Incipient phthisis, attended with fatiguing coughing, the result of obstructed menstruation; increased bronchial secretion; loose mucous cough, rattling in chest, labored respiration.

Sepia. Short dry cough, titillation in larynx, sometimes a thick, deep voice, without metallic timbre; sensation of dryness in chest

and larynx; dry, screeching, deep, hollow cough, **which is better when lying down**; difficult expectoration of a little mucus, which is tough, slimy, or albuminoid.

Silicea. Profuse discharge of fetid pus; formation of cavities; nightsweats; nightly paroxysms of cough, with titillation in the fossa above the sternum; tuberculous deposits on skin, showing themselves as lumpy tumors, feeling adherent to the skin; waxy skin; sleeplessness.

Spongia. Severe dyspnœa on lying down; exhaustion after every exertion, especially of the chest; hoarseness, with sudden aphonia while speaking; chilliness in back, not removed by artificial heat, yet if the room becomes too warm, the cough is increased.

Stannum. Mucous expectoration in the first stage of consumption, or when a neglected catarrh threatens to pass into phthisis; dry, short, hacking cough, excited by reading, talking, singing, lying on right side, and titillation in throat and chest; greenish or yellow sputa, with a salt, sweetish, or putrid taste; can talk only a few words at a time for want of breath; more or less hoarseness; roughness of throat and sore pain in chest; feeling of weakness in chest as if deprived of its contents after expectorating or talking; constriction of chest and constant chilliness, alternating with flushes of heat; profuse nightsweats; pressure and bloatedness of stomach always after eating; great lassitude, hands and feet heavy and cold, or else burning hot.

Silphium lacin. Copious expectoration of stringy frothy mucus, or gray or yellow mucus, causing rapid emaciation.

Sulphur. **Patient complains constantly of being too hot**; dryness and burning in throat, the breath appears hot to the patient; cough mostly dry, only now and then profuse discharge of purulent matter, which relieves for awhile; congestion towards head and chest, with palpitations of heart; burning of the feet at night, cannot bear to have them covered; diarrhœa early in the morning before rising; cramps in the calves when lying in bed, or in the soles of feet when walking about the room; sudden arrest of breathing when turning over in bed, relieved by sitting up; during paroxysms of cough, patient complains of lungs touching the back; itching of skin, without any eruption, or boils follow; profuse nightsweats.

Theridion cur. In the beginning of the disease; nightcough; violent stitches high up in chest, beneath the left shoulder, perceived even up in the throat; great inclination to sigh; anxiety about heart; slow pulse, with vertigo; icy sweat at night, with vertigo and faintness; follows well after calc. or lyc. in phthisis florida.

Trillium. Incipient stage, with bloody sputa, or in advanced stages, with copious purulent expectoration, hectic fever, and troublesome cough.

Veratr. alb. Consuming diarrhœa of phthisical patients.

§ 2. We would recommend also:

For COPIOUS SWEATING: ars., chin., phos., sil., calc., eucal., jabor., iod., samb., and phos. ac., internally, and sponging with a solution of acid. phos., dilut. ℥ij to ℥iij dist. water, morning and evening.

For the DYSPEPSIA: ars., bry., hep., n. vom., natr. m., sep., sulph.

For PAINFUL DIARRHŒA: cham., ip., puls., verat., merc., rhus. For colicky pains: coloc., nitr. ac., op., rheum.

For PAINLESS DIARRHŒA: ars., phos., calc. c., chin., ferr., phos. ac., ver. alb.

For TENESMUS: ars., sulph., merc., hep., rhus; in aggravated cases: merc. cor.

For BLOODY STOOLS: ars., chin., merc., puls., sep., sulph.

For BLOODY EXPECTORATION: acon., bell., bry., arn., ferr., ipec., phos., trill., when fever is present at the same time; if not, give: chin., hamam., phos. ac., sulph. ac.; in severe cases, try: phos., sec., or ergotin.

For PLEURITIC PAINS: arn., bry., sulph., kal. carb.

For ŒDEMA OF THE LOWER EXTREMITIES: chin., dig., colch., ars.

§ 2. It may be proper here to repeat, that the remedy must be well chosen, otherwise it might produce a dangerous irritation and even inflammation of crude tubercles. The medicine should not be repeated unless we are sure that it is the proper remedy, and that the first dose has ceased to act.

§ 3. Compare Asthma, Congestions of the Chest, Bronchitis, Cough, Pneumonia, etc.

PITYRIASIS.

A trophoneurotic redness of skin, with constant shedding of white, loosely adherent scales, based on a tuberculous diathesis: agar., arg. met., *arsen.*, aur., bry., calc., canth., clem., dulc., graph., *kreas.*, lach., led., lyc., merc., mez., natr. mur., oleander, petr., phos., sep., sil., sulph., thuj.

Antimonium crud. Brownish-red spots, like small hepatic spots, here and there.

Cantharis. Most suitable when the disease appears in children.

Cocculus. Red, irregularly shaped spots on the skin, over the whole chest, and on the sides of the neck, behind the ears, **without heat or itching.**

Conium. Frequently recurring red, somewhat itching, spots on the body.

Graphites. Pityriasis capitis.

Lachesis. Small reddish spots on face, neck, and chest, increase in number, become scurfy, and then disappear.

Ledum. Bluish spots on body like petechiæ.

Mezereum. Brownish miliary rash on chest, arms, and thighs; phlegmatic temperaments, light hair.

Phosphorus. Brown, bluish-red, or yellow blotches on abdomen and chest.

Sepia. Brown-red hepatic spots on the skin.

PLAGUE.

Oriental: ars., bapt., bell., carb. veg., chin., crotal., lach., nitr. ac., rhus, sec., sil., sulph., sulph. ac., ver. alb.

For **prostration and carbuncles**: ars., carb. v., chin., lach., merc., sec.

For **nervous symptoms**: bell., cann., iod., cham., crotal., hyosc., ver.

For **deliria, subsultus tendinum**: camph., hyosc., lach., lauroc., moschus.

For **bubo pestilentialis**: ars., carb. veg., chin., merc.

For **gastric complications**: ipec., nux v., tart. emet.

For **choleraic diarrhœa**: ars., sec., ver. alb.

For **hæmorrhages**: kreos., lach., phos., sec., sulph. ac.

PLEURITIS.

Pleurisy.

Acute: acon., arn., ars., bry., canth., rhus, sulph. **Chronic**: ars., bry., dig, calc. phos., kal. carb., merc., squill., sulph. ac. **Empyema**: ars. iod., calc., hep., iod., sil., sulph.

Aconite. Severe fever, with stitching pains on a fixed spot of the thorax, worse by breathing, gaping, coughing, sneezing, with superficial, short, hurried respiration, accelerated pulse, great thirst, hot skin.

Arnica. After mechanical injuries; must continually change position, bed feels too hard; articulations and cartilaginous connections of chest feel as if beaten, when moving, breathing, or coughing.

Arsenicum. Serum in pleura; painful asthmatic respiration, dropsical swellings; high fever.

Asclepias tub. Acute pleuritic pain in right side, with dry hacking cough and scanty mucous expectoration, better by bending forward, and worse by motion; stitches in left side, shooting over to right side and up the left shoulder; rheumatic stitching pains in muscles and joints, dark red urine, and hot perspiring skin; high fever, with hot sweat.

Bryonia. Stitching pain in chest, worse from slightest motion; chest very sensitive on inspiration, with stitches in left side; stitches in sternum when coughing, has to hold the chest with his hand; stitching in diaphragmatic region, worse from motion or coughing; respiration impeded, quick, and deep, without motion of the ribs, better in cold air, and from drinking cold water; **intense and persistent fever**, seat of pain very sensitive to pressure; affections of right side; better when lying on affected side. (Bell. worse.)

Cantharides. Stitches in chest, more on right side, or first left, then right; in lower right chest, extending towards middle of sternum; burning in chest; **exudation within the pleura**; when breathing deeply and when speaking she feels as if she dare not exert herself on account of great weakness of respiratory organs; excessive dyspnœa; displacement of heart; tendency to fainting; dry, hacking cough.

Kali carb. The violent stitching fails to yield to bry., especially on left side, with violent palpitation of heart, dry cough, worse 3 A.M.; pleura affected by extension from the lungs; pleuritis of tuberculous patients, affecting especially the clavicular region; pain as if lower lobe of right lung was adhering to ribs; pleurisy, stitches in left chest, with violent palpitation, dry cough, worse 3 A.M.

Mercurius. Stitching pain through to back when coughing or sneezing, especially on right side.

Nitric acid. Pleuritis of old people, when the pain leaves, and the pulse increases; great weakness and diarrhœa.

Rhus tox. After exposure to wet, or from straining, lifting, etc.; oppression of breathing, as if it was stopped at the pit of the stomach; dry, teasing cough; stitches in chest, worse when at rest, sitting crooked, or when sneezing; tingling in chest, with tension in the intercostal muscles, worse when at rest; tip of tongue red, fever blisters.

Squilla. Stitching pain in left side; short rattling cough, disturbing sleep; inability to lie on left side; grating of teeth; twitching of lips, which are covered with thick yellow crusts, more on left side, worse mornings.

Sulphur. Shortness of breath and oppression on bending the arms backwards; stitches through the chest, extending into left scapula, worse lying on back and during least motion; pain in chest from overlifting; pain as if chest would fly to pieces when coughing or drawing a deep breath; **exudation** after pleuritis; lips bright red; follows well after bry. or rhus.

Tartarus emet. Commencement of pleuro-pneumonia; rapid, short, heavy, and anxious breathing; must be supported in a sitting posture in bed; palpitation of heart.

In neglected cases, or where the disease developed itself in cachectic constitutions, study: ars., ars. iod., calc., camph., canth., carb. v., chin., ferr., hep., iod., lach., lyc., seneg., sep., sil., and others; for **pleuritic exudations**: apis, ars., dig., when serous; alumina, bry., hep., sulph., when plastic.

PLEURODYNIA.

Intercostal neuralgia: arn., bov., cact., cimicif., guai., melilot., mez., nux v., ranunc., rhod.

Arnica. Myalgic pleurodynia, resembling genuine pleurisy; must continually change position, bed feels too hard.

Borax. Pleuriticlike stitches in right pectoral region, so that he cannot move or breathe without a stitching pain; stitches in chest in region of nipple, with every paroxysm of cough; shortness of breath after ascending stairs, so that he cannot speak a word; later when he speaks stitches on right side of chest.

Cactus. Feeling of constriction in chest, impeding breathing; pricking pains in chest; sharp wandering pains in chest and scapular region; bloody sputa.

Chenopodium. Dull pain a little lower than inferior angle of right scapula, but nearer the spine.

Cimicifuga. Pain in right side of chest, must lie quietly on back, and press with the hand; breath short, slight cough; sinking at stomach; rheumatic pains in joints with swelling and heat.

Guaiacum. Pseudo-pleuritic pains; frequently attending tuberculosis pulmonum in the stage of softening and suppuration; intense pain in upper part of chest, from motion of head; expectoration of fetid pus.

Ranunculus bulbosus. Stabbing, stitching, burning pains in chest and abdomen; sensation as if everything were sore and bruised, and expressly sensitive to touch; frequent pains in chest extending towards the liver, or from the liver into the chest; pain extending along the inner edge of the left scapula down to its inferior angle; pain extends sometimes through lower left chest; spasmodic hiccough.

Rhododendron. Dyspnœa from constriction of chest; shooting through left chest to back, when bending back and to the right; breath and speech fail from the violence of pleuritic stitches running downward in anterior left chest, after standing on cold ground, and getting chilled.

PLICA POLONICA.

Arg. nitr., ars., bov., *branca*, carb. v., ferr., fluor. ac., graph., hell., *lyc.*, kreas., merc., *natr. mur.*, phosph., sil., sulph., *vinca*.

PNEUMONIA.

Aconite. First stage in robust persons. Chill of more or less severity, followed by intense fever, hot dry skin, quick and hard pulse; accelerated, labored, incomplete respiration, with restlessness, palpitation, fear of death, dry cough, soreness and heat in chest; during second stage, burning-shooting or burning-pressing pains in chest, with painfulness to external pressure; oppression and acceleration of respiration, sense of weariness and exhaustion in chest; **pulmonary hyperæmia**, sputa thin, frothy, tinged with blood. Percussion-sound is still clear, and crepitating râles distinctly audible.

Ammonium carb. **Pneumonia of old people**, with incessant cough and copious expectoration, excited as if from down in larynx, and greatly aggravated at 3–4 A.M., followed by great exhaustion, especially when complicated with coryza or influenza.

Arnica. Where the disease is caused by mechanical injury, and where in plethoric persons pneumonic infiltration shows a tendency to hæmorrhage; dry cough, shaking the whole body, with tough, bloody sputa.

Arsenicum. Extreme prostration, clammy perspiration, urgent thirst, drinking little and often; shortness of breath on slight exertion; dry and dark tongue and lips, diarrhœa; singing and buzzing in ears; tendency to colliquation and dissolution; threatened gangrene, with ichorous expectoration, fetid or dingy green (chin., lach.). In sudden œdema pulmonum, with passive hyperæmia of the lungs, sometimes caused by defects of the right side of the heart; in old people, from repercussed eruptions; in asthmatic persons; hypostatic pneumonia; pneumonia notha in old people, with danger of paralysis of lungs; hoarse after midnight, sudamina.

Belladonna. Cerebral complication, with great nervousness, intense and constant delirium; restlessness, sleepiness, but cannot sleep, picking at bedclothes, flushed face, congested eyes; pneumonia arising from or accompanying acute bronchitis; pneumonia of drunkards and of old people; pneumonia of a typhoid character from the beginning; worse from lying on affected side.

Bromium. Hepatization of lower lobes; right lung mostly affected; sensation of weakness and exhaustion in the chest; sensation of constriction impedes respiration, with dry tickling cough; loose cough night and day, but no expectoration.

Bryonia. Lobular pneumonia; anxiety from oppressed inspiration; pressure on middle or lower part of sternum; bruised feeling in chest; shooting pains in chest; red hepatization and cough, but expectoration not yet free; sputa viscid, tenacious, of a brickdust color; foul tongue, constipation; gastric catarrh; thirst for large quantities; abdominal breathing; inclination to lie perfectly still.

Cactus grand. Oppression of respiration, pricking pains; acute intense pains with the cough; bloody sputa; hard, quick, vibrating pulse; feeling of constriction in chest preventing free speech; sharp wandering pains in chest, especially in scapular region; cough, with thick yellow sputa like boiled starch.

Cannabis sat. **Pneumonia infantilis**, simulating meningitis, with high fever and delirium, the lung-lesion often only limited, confined to the apex; difficult greenish expectoration with delirium, high

fever, and vomiting of greenish bilious matter; frequent, hard, teasing cough, sometimes even incessant, with dulness on percussion. Mostly indicated late in the third stage, or for complication with diseases of the heart and the larger vessels.

Carbo veg. During third or suppurative stage; profuse cool perspiration, pulse small and rapid; great prostration; tongue dry, with little or no thirst; foul, decaying diarrhœic stools; breath foul, craves cold air; foulness of all secretions; rattling in chest; distressing cough, without any expectoration, by spells, or fetid, gangrenous sputa. **Paralysis pulmonum**; pneumonia complicated with affections of right heart, or in emphysematous patients, with old bronchial catarrhs.

Chelidonium. Shortness and difficulty of breathing, with tightness and anxiety of the chest, violent stitches in right lung going to the lower edge of right shoulderblade; short, dry cough, which increases the pain; great and quite irregular palpitation of heart; short and quick breathing, with anxiety, as if he must choke; bilious pneumonia; lungs full of mucus from paralysis of vagus, dark-red cheeks.

China. Hectic symptoms, with marked prostration, from loss of blood; pneumonia complicated with hyperæmia of liver, icterus, intestinal catarrh; incipient gangrene; hæmoptysis, with subsequent suppuration of lungs and stitches in chest, worse during deep breathing and sudden movements.

Cuprum. Lobular pneumonia, when formation of abscess threatens; beginning paralysis of lungs, indicated by sudden difficulty of breathing, followed by great prostration; complication with whooping-cough; face earthy, dirty, bluish; roof of mouth red; sweat sour-swelling; diarrhœa.

Digitalis. **Pneumonia senilis**, the heart's action failing; passive hyperæmia of the brain, passive congestions of lungs, depending on a weakened, dilated heart; cough worse about midnight or towards morning, from talking or walking.

Ferrum. **Pneumonia senilis**; laxity of fibre; pulse soft and quick, occasionally slow and easily compressible; dyspnœa slowly increasing; bloody expectoration.

Ferrum phosphoricum. Pneumonia, the hyperæmia depending on relaxation of the muscular fibres of the bloodvessels, as long as no exudation has taken place; general heat of body; very little thirst; first stage; nosebleed; profuse expectoration of almost pure blood or of frothy pink mucus.

Gelsemium. Congestive pneumonia, with suffering under the scapulæ, both sides, caused by checked sweat; short paroxysms of pain in superior part of right lung, on taking a deep breath; pulse slow, full; thirstlessness.

Glonoin. Collateral œdema of the parts of the lungs not attacked by pneumonia, preventing the return of blood from brain, and thus poisoning it; extreme dyspnœa; serous and foamy sputa; cyanosis, with fulness of all the veins of the neck and head; coma.

Hepar sulph. Mild suppurative stage, extending only over small part of a lung, with lentescent fever; chronic pneumonia, with profuse purulent expectoration; weakness of the chest, preventing talking.

Hyoscyamus. Pneumonia, with cerebral symptoms, delirium,

sopor; dry fatiguing nightcough, or rattling in chest; pneumonia complicated with typhus; hypostatic pneumonia in the course of other chronic affections; pneumonia senilis, with acute œdema of lungs; pneumonia of drunkards.

Iodum. **Pneumonia crouposa**; tendency to bronchial and pulmonary congestion and hæmorrhage; sensation of weakness in chest, with anxiety and oppression, and burning, tearing, stabbing pains; sensation as if something resisted the expansion of the chest; cough, with dyspnœa and blood-streaked expectoration. Also during third stage, where slow suppuration sets in without marked febrile symptoms in tuberculous patient, and causes a slowly progressing hectic condition, entirely confined to lungs.

Ipecacuanha. **Infantile pneumonia**; respiration rapid, difficult, surface blue, face pale; rattling of large bubbles, or fine rattling noises in chest, with spasmodic cough and nausea; hyperæmia of brain, without sopor; convulsions.

Kali bichrom. **Pneumonia crouposa**; with expectoration of tough stringy mucus; coughs up casts of elastic fibrinous nature; loud mucous râles; pains from back to sternum, or from midsternum darting to between the shoulders; morning aggravation.

Kali carb. **Pneumonia infantilis**; during whooping-cough; great dyspnœa, preventing the child from sleeping or drinking; stitches in chest; difficulty of raising the mucus, although constantly coughing; wheezing and rattling breathing, choking cough; inability to breathe deeply; pneumonia, with stitches through right chest, hepatization of right lung, worse when lying on right side; abscess of lung, with expectoration of pus and blood.

Kali iod. Pneumonia in the beginning when the disease localizes itself; also with so extensive hepatization as to cause cerebral congestion and serous exudation; face red, pupils large, urine suppressed, one side as if paralyzed; cough dry, hawking, later copious green sputa; œdema pulmonum, with pneumonia.

Kali nitr. Pneumonia, with excessive heat and thirst, relieved by copious perspiration and profuse hæmorrhage.

Kreasot. **Gangrene of lungs**; dry wheezing cough; after every coughing-spell copious, purulent expectoration; difficult breathing, with anxiety; sensation of oppression in chest, better from pressure.

Lachesis. Pneumonia, with hepatization, mostly of left lung, and great dyspnœa on awaking; especially useful in removing deposits resulting from inflammations in lungs already invaded by tubercles, or from low-graded chronic inflammations, developing during the progress of other diseases; suffocation and shortness of breath from the cough; frothy expectoration, mixed with blood; purulent dissolution of exudation during third stage; threatened gangrene of lungs, with fetid breath and sputa.

Lachnanthes. **Typhoid pneumonia**; hot and oppressed feeling in the lungs and heart, with dizziness; cough worse in bed, preventing sleep; stitches following one another in quick succession, while at rest and when moving; unnatural brightness of eyes, with red flushed face.

Lycopodium. **Typhoid or neglected pneumonia** after suppressed menses, with continuing hepatization and purulent sputa; adynamia

and nightsweats as sequelæ of neglected pneumonia; or, pneumonia, with raising of a mouthful of mucus at a time, of a light rust-color, stringy, and easily separated; constant tickling cough, worse at night; numerous loud mucous râles, with rare and scanty sputa; cough loose, full and deep, sounding as if the whole parenchyma of the lung were softened; circumscribed redness of face; **fanlike motion of nostrils.**

Mercurius. Pneumonia and bronchitis, especially when the patients are disposed to blennorrhœa, or have a profuse expectoration of viscid bloody mucus; **bilious pneumonia**, with great tenderness over the right hypochondrium; **asthenic pneumonia**, with feeling of weight in lungs, short cough and expectoration of bloody saliva; **epidemic broncho-pneumonia**, with deep irritation of the nervous system; nose, larynx and trachea become suddenly dry, dyspnœa sets in with spasmodic cough, worse at night, and yellow-green, blood-streaked expectoration; skin burning hot, at times covered with copious sweat; tongue yellow, soon becomes dry; senses dull, violent headache, soporous condition, with light delirium; complains of little or no pain (influenza); **infantile lobular pneumonia.**

Moschus. Irregular reaction or insufficient crisis in asthenic, torpid pneumonia in consequence of bleedings; great weight on chest; rattling, but no phlegm can be raised; pulse grows slower and slower.

Myrtus commun. Hepatization of left lung; stitching pain in left chest from upper portion straight through to the left shoulder-blade, worse when taking a long breath or coughing.

Natrum ars. Pneumonia complicated with asthma; pains of a stitching character in costo-cartilaginous region; tardy reconvalescence.

Natrum sulph. **Sycotic pneumonia**; inexpressible agony; slowly coagulated blood; stitching pains running up from abdomen to left chest; dry cough, with soreness in chest; rough feeling in throat, particularly at night; had to sit up and hold chest with both hands; loose purulent sputa in the morning.

Nitric acid. **Pneumonia of old and cachectic people**; sputa are raised with difficulty; awakens often all stopped up with mucus, and must expectorate before he can breathe more easily; sputa of blood mixed with clots during the day; pulse intermits.

Nux vom. **Broncho-pneumonia**, especially of drunkards, or of persons suffering from piles. **Pneumotyphus**; gastric symptoms prevail.

Opium. **Infantile pneumonia**, where the pulmonary inflammation is disguised by symptoms of cerebral congestion and oppression; cyanotic color of the upper part of body, with slow stertorous respiration; **pneumonia senilis et potatorum**, with similar symptoms; difficult intermitting breathing, as from paralysis of lungs; blood thick, frothy, mixed with mucus; great oppression, burning about heart, tremor, feeble voice; anxious sleep, with starts; chest hot; hot perspiration all over body, except lower limbs; sudamina; bed feels too hot.

Phosphorus. **Broncho-pneumonia**; dryness of air-passages; excoriated feeling in upper chest; great weight on chest or tightness; chest sore, bruised; hepatization of lower half of right lung, later part of period of deposit and early part of that of absorption; dul-

ness of sound on percussion; bronchial respiration, frequently attended with crepitation and rattling. **Typhoid pneumonia**, not a genuine inflammation, rather an accumulation of blood in the veins, and extravasation of fluid blood in the tissues of the organ; the patient is weak, with feeble pulse, sighs occasionally, is unable to use his lungs, not from pain, but merely from weakness and hyperæmic stagnation; pulse thready; cold sweat; **pleuro-pneumonia**, with extensive implication of the pleura; hepatization, with mucus or bloody sputa; coughing increases the difficulty of breathing; during the third stage purulent infiltration of the parenchyma, with mental depression, slight delirium, carphologia and subsultus tendinum, rapid prostration, cold clammy sweat, small, feeble, frequent pulse, dim eyes, sunken features, dry lips and tongue, short laborious breathing, oppression and anxiety, tedious cough and expectoration, involuntary diarrhœa; threatened paralysis of lungs; tuberculosis in tall, slender, weak-chested persons. **Phosphorus is our great tonic to the heart** (**venous heart**) **and lungs.**

Pulsatilla. **Pneumonia morbillosa**; broncho-pneumonia in chlorotic and anæmic women.

Ranunculus bulb. Bright-red cheeks, with clean tongue; short and very oppressed breathing, with scarcely audible respiratory murmurs; dry heat; prostration from the start; small, very rapid pulse, with great vascular and cardiac excitement, nausea, and even faintness on motion.

Rhus tox. **Typhoid pneumonia**, often from resorption of pus, with tearing cough and restlessness, as rest aggravates the pain and dyspnœa; tongue red at tip; loss of strength, sopor, hardness of hearing, unconscious defecation and urination, dryness and heat of skin, dry and sooty tongue; dyspnœa worse from distension of pit of stomach; sputa bloody or of color of brickdust, or green cold mucus, of putrid smell.

Sanguinaria. Second and third stage; great difficulty of breathing, lies upon back, with head elevated; not much pain in chest, but that of a stitching-burning character; pulse small and quick; face and extremities inclined to be cold, or hands and feet burning, with circumscribed redness and burning heat of the cheeks, especially after noon; cough, with tough and rust-colored sputa, or in third stage purulent and offensive; diarrhœa, nightsweats; hectic fever.

Silicea. Chronic neglected pneumonia, passing over into suppuration; dyspnœa when lying on back or coughing; lungs feel sore; excruciating, deepseated pains in lungs; sputa profuse, fetid, green and purulent, often tastes greasy.

Spongia. **Broncho- and croupous pneumonia**; sputa taste sour or salty, worse when lying down; wheezing, anxious breathing; burning and soreness in chest; during the stage of resolution with profuse secretion and expectoration of mucus, **inability to lie down**; the cough relieved by eating and drinking.

Squilla. Suitable in pneumonia or pleurisy after bleeding, or when accompanied with gastric symptoms; pain in chest worse mornings, also cough; sputa copious and thin.

Sulphur. **Pneumonia assumes a torpid character, with slow solidification of the lungs**; there may still be much rattling of phlegm in

chest; frequent weak, faint spells, and flushes of heat; feels suffocated, wants doors and windows open; constant heat on top of head. **Torpid typhoid pneumonia**, with short rapid breathing, a mere heaving of the chest; cough and expectoration nearly impossible; the patient responds sluggishly, comprehends slowly; worse about midnight. **Neglected or occult pneumonia** occurring in psoric patients, and which threaten to terminate in tuberculosis pulmonum, or in phthisis pituitosa. Pneumonia passing through its first stages normally and then remains stationary; such a deficiency of reaction points to sulphur as the remedy, where it accomplishes the absorption of the infiltration and prevents suppuration.

Tartar emetic. **Pneumonia catarrhalis** (bronchiolitis); second stage of pneumonia; resolution is taking place, but it is illy supported, oppression and prostration prevailing; not much pain, but extreme want of breath; pain dull, pressing and burning, extending to sternum; despair of recovery; rattling hollow cough, with heat and moist hands, sweat about the forehead; anxious oppression of chest, with rising of heat, reaching as far as the heart; dyspnœa, with desire to cough, and a quantity of rattling mucus in chest; vertigo, with dimness of vision and pressing headache; eyes slightly inflamed, staring, dull, unsteady, half open or one closed; face red, bloated, anxious or cool, pale and earthy; nostrils dark, sooty, and dilated; mouth open, parched; tongue brown, dry, great thirst; **pneumonia typhosa**; **œdema pulmonum**; impending paralysis of lungs; suitable especially to infants and old people.

Terebinthina. **Typhoid pneumonia**; unbearable burning and tightness across chest, with great dryness of mucous membranes or profuse expectoration; hepatization of lungs; moist crepitating râles in upper or middle lobes; entire posterior inferior region of right side of chest dull on percussion; pulse intermitting, irregular; great prostration.

Veratrum album. Dyspnœa, with rattling of mucus; fear of suffocation; frothy serous sputa; blue face; dry and spasmodic cough, accompanied by marked cerebral congestion; hurried and small pulse, cold skin and cold sweat, with excessive debility; capillary bronchitis, œdema of lungs; suitable often to old people.

Veratrum viride. Pneumonia; pulse hard, strong, quick; engorgement of lungs; sputa containing large masses of blood, with faint feeling in stomach, nausea, slow and intermittent pulse; constant burning distress in cardiac region; heart's beat loud, strong; **great arterial excitement**; great cerebral congestion; red streak through centre of tongue.

PODAGRA.

See Arthritis.

POISON, ADIPIC.

This dreadful poison sometimes develops itself in badly kept sausages or other pork. According to Hering, a beverage composed of equal portions of *vinegar and water*, to be taken in large quantities, is the best antidote. It may likewise be employed as a wash or gargle.

Instead of vinegar lemon-juice may be employed; and, if the patient should desire, these acids may be used alternately with sugar, *black coffee*, or fresh *black tea*.

If the dryness of the throat should continue after using these remedies, and, if even slimy injection should not procure an evacuation from the bowels, give bry., and continue it as long as the symptoms continue to be unfavorable.

The ailments which remain after bry. sometimes yield to phos. ac.; and, if **paralysis** or **consumption** should set in, give ars. or kreas.

POISONS AND THEIR ANTIDOTES.

Poisoning by acids: magnesia usta for all acids, including oxalic acid; soap in the form of soapsuds.

Poisoning by alcohol: the stomach should first be emptied by a mustard emetic, administered by the stomach-pump if necessary; cold water may be dashed against the breast and spine and applied to the head, while various mechanical expedients should be employed to keep the patient awake. A few drops of aqua ammoniæ instilled into the throat, or held under the patient's nostrils, will suffice to terminate the attack. Actual intoxication may be often arrested by a cup of strong coffee. Liquor ammoniæ acetatis (½ to 1 ounce diluted with sweetened water) frequently dissipates at once the signs of drunkenness.

Poisoning by alkalies: vinegar unites with them, and forming innocuous acetates arrests their corrosive action.

Poisoning by ammonia: any mild vegetable acid may be employed to neutralize the uncombined ammonia in the system; the local irritant effects require demulcent and protective remedies.

Poisoning by antimony (chloride of): chalk, magnesia and its carbonates, combined with demulcent drinks. The hydrated oxide of iron or the saccharated oxide of iron are also recommended.

Poisoning by arsenic: hydrated oxide of iron operates chiefly as a mechanical antidote, by enveloping the arsenic and shielding the stomach until the bulk of the mass or emetics cause its discharge; a very large excess of the oxide is essential to its efficiency. Lime-water is an appropriate antidote to arsenious acid, with which it forms an innocuous compound (½ even up to 6 ounces with an equal quantity of milk or weak animal broth). Freshly-prepared magnesia ranks next to the freshly-prepared sesquioxide of iron as an antidote. The symptoms of poisoning produced by arsenic taken into the stomach should be met by emetics of ipecacuanha, alum, sulphate of zinc or of copper, and the administration of tepid water containing white of egg, flour, or lime-water, or with the stomach-pump we may wash out the stomach and then give the antidote; the tendency to collapse must be counteracted by means of hot bottles, bricks, etc., to the limbs and back.

Poisoning by belladonna: hypodermic injections of morphia; the antagonism between belladonna (atropia) and physostigma is well known.

Poisoning by bromine: aqua ammoniæ.

Poisoning by calabar (physostigma): atropia; chloral, if administered within a very few minutes after the bean; morphia.

Poisoning by cantharides: give first a vegetable emetic, with copious draughts of warm water, followed by free use of mucilaginous or albuminous liquids; olive oil is also recommended as efficient in protecting the stomach as well as by occasioning vomiting.

Poisoning by carbolic acid: ½ grain apomorphine as an emetic.

Poisoning by carbonic acid: 1, artificial respiration by mechanical and electrical means; 2, active stimulation of the skin mechanically by warmth and by irritants, and injection of a strong infusion of coffee into the rectum; if any oxygen gas can be procured, it may be forced through a laryngeal tube into the lungs.

Poisoning by chloral: coffee, galvanism, mechanical stimulants, such as friction or flagellation, etc.; in fact, the treatment of narcotism.

Poisoning by chlorine: after emesis with warm water, albumen in the form of milk, white of egg, veal broth, flour and water, or lime-water. Aqua ammoniæ.

Poisoning by chloroform: amyl nitris, in moderate quantities, antagonizes the primary action of chloroform nariosis, by dilating the capillaries of the brain and the skin of the face; artificial respiration; place the patient immediately in a position as will cause the blood to flow into the brain.

Poisoning by conium: alcohol, etc.; external warmth after evacuation of the poison from the stomach.

Poisoning by hydrocyanic acid: stimulation produced by the shock of cold water dashed at intervals upon the chest and spine; application of ammonia to the nostrils, induced electricity, artificial respiration, and judicious agitation of the patient.

Poisoning by hydrosulphuric acid: chlorinated lime, as a chemical antidote, decomposing it.

Poisoning by hyoscyamus: evacuate the stomach, apply warmth to extremities and cold to the head; give stimulants, especially coffee and morphia, hypodermically, in small and repeated doses.

Poisoning by iodine: give starch or wheaten flour mixed with tepid water; white of egg and milk are also efficient; free vomiting should be encouraged as long as the liquid rejected tinges blue a solution of starch. A solution of bicarbonate of soda may be given as a chemical antidote.

Poisoning by lead: in its chronic and constitutional forms give sulphur baths. Iodide of potassium most effectual in eliminating the poison.

Poisoning by lime: vinegar, forming innocuous acetates.

Poisoning by mercury: ipecacuanha or copious draughts of fluid containing albumen, eggs with milk, flour made into a paste with milk or water; milk and ice; potassium iodide destroys the compound formed by the union of mercury with certain of the tissues and eliminates the poison through the kidneys.

Poisoning by muriatic acid: magnesia, soap, bicarbonate of soda, albumen.

Poisoning by nitrate of silver: common salt, largely diluted, so as to decompose the nitrate and induce vomiting; the resulting irritation may be allayed by milk, which should also serve for food until the stomach is restored.

Poisoning by nitrobenzole: carbonate of ammonia, electricity, hot

bath and simultaneously cold douche upon head and spine; frictions of skin, etc.

Poisoning by opium: remove all the poison by the stomach-pump, or if not handy, use emetics of mustard and of half a drachm of sulphate of zinc; do not allow the patient to fall asleep, dash cold water over head and chest, walk him up and down, shake him between two attendants in the open air, irritate his legs by flagellation with a wet towel, apply electricity and administer strong coffee. In extreme cases artificial respiration must be tried.

Poisoning by oxalic acid: powered chalk mixed with water; slacked lime, as dried whitewash, may be used till a better preparation can be procured. Magnesia.

Poisoning by phosphorus: oil of turpentine is efficacious only about twelve hours after the phosphorus has been taken; if possible the oil should be given pure, floated on water, or in capsules (ten to twenty drops every half hour); if it cannot be retained by the stomach, it may be thrown into the rectum; its absorption by the skin from liniments and epithems, and by the lungs from an atomized preparation, or simply from the air of the chamber saturated with the fumes of the oil, may be employed as a supplementary means; meanwhile all albuminous and oily substances should be withheld. Oxygenated water by the stomach and the inhalation of oxygen gas are considered by many the true antidotes, by converting the phosphorus into hypophosphorous and phosphoric acid, which are comparatively inert.

Poisoning by serpents: alcohol may be used to sustain life until the elimination of the poison can be accomplished. Free excision of the part to prevent absorption of the virus; long continued and frequently repeated suction by the mouth; solutio fowleri two drops every half hour and repeated for four hours.

Poisoning by strychnia: free vomiting by mustard and warm water or hypodermic injection of one-third of a grain of apomorphia, after which the bowels should be purged with castor oil or a saline purgative; artificial respiration when asphyxia threatens. As mechanical antidotes to retard the absorption of the poison, lard, sweet oil or milk may be given before the spasmodic action becomes developed; chloral counteracts the effects of strychnia, or bromide of potassium. Calabar bean and strychnia are antagonistic, but exhaustion must be prevented by the free use of stimulants; four cases are recorded where veratrum vir. and tobacco has saved life.

Poisoning by sulphuric acid: chalk, magnesia, carbonate of magnesia, and the alkaline carbonates.

Poisoning by tartarus emet.: the stomach must be emptied as soon as possible by large draughts of tepid water containing or followed by vegetable astringents, as green tea, galls, tannic acid, etc. Its constitutional sequelæ may be moderated by stimulants.

White of an egg, dissolved in a sufficient quantity of water, and used as a drink, especially for: metallic substances, such as quicksilver, corrosive sublimate, verdigris, tin, lead, and sulphuric acid; when the patient complains of violent pains in the stomach or abdomen, with tenesmus, or diarrhœa, and pains at the anus.

Vinegar. Antidotes poisoning with alkaline substances, but is hurtful in cases of poisoning with mineral acids, corrosive vegetable

substances, arsenic, and a large quantity of salts. In many cases it removes the ill-effects of *aconite*, *opium*, *narcotic substances*, *poisonous mushrooms*, *belladonna*, *carbonic acid gas*, *hepar sulphuris*, *poisonous mussels*, and *fish*, and even of *adipic acid*. The vinegar may be drank or administered by the rectum, alternately with mucilaginous substances. The vinegar should be as pure as possible. Crab vinegar is of itself poisonous.

Coffee. *Strong black coffee*, the beans being little roasted, and drank as hot as possible. Indispensable for a large number of poisons, especially when causing **drowsiness, intoxication, loss of consciousness**, or **mental derangement, delirium**, etc., in general antidoting narcotic substances, such as: *opium*, *nux vom.*, *belladonna*, *narcotic mushrooms*, *poisonous sumach*, *bitter almonds*, *prussic acid*, and all those substances containing it, *bell.*, *colocynth.*, *valer.*, *cicuta*, and *cham.* In case of poisoning with **antimony, phosphor.**, and **phosphoric acid**, coffee is no less indispensable.

Camphor. Principal antidote of all vegetable substances, especially such as have a **corrosive** effect, or when **vomiting** and **diarrhœa, pale face, cold extremities**, and **loss of consciousness** are present. Camphor is a specific remedy for the ill-effects of poisonous insects, especially **cantharides**, whether administered internally or externally. Likewise for the effects of so-called **worm medicines, tobacco, bitter almonds**, and other fruits containing **prussic acid.** It is likewise useful for the secondary affections remaining after poisoning with **acids, salts, metals, phosphorus**, poisonous mushrooms, etc., after the poisonous substance itself has been removed from the stomach by means of vomiting, etc.

Milk. Less useful than is supposed. To procure an artificial covering or envelop for the poison, mucilaginous substances are to be preferred. *Fat milk* (or *cream*) is suitable in all cases **where oil is useful**, and injurious where oil also would be hurtful. Curdled or sour milk is suitable or not suitable in all cases where vinegar is or is not.

Olive oil. Less useful than is believed. It is of no use in cases of metallic poisoning, and even hurtful in cases of poisoning with arsenic. It is very bad for the ill-effects of **canthar.** This remark applies to poisoning with any other insect, or if the poison should have got into one's eye. Oil may be used to facilitate the extraction of insects from the ear in case they should have got into it. Oil is most suitable for poisoning with corrosive acids, such as **nitric acid, sulphuric acid**, etc. It is sometimes useful in cases of poisoning with alkalies, to be administered alternately with vinegar, and in cases of poisoning with mushrooms.

Mucilaginous substances. Drinks or injections of mucilaginous substances should be resorted to in cases of poisoning with alkalies, especially when administered alternately with vinegar.

Soap. *Common castile soap*, dissolved in four times its bulk of hot water, and drunk, is one of the best remedies in many cases of poisoning. It may be drank by the cupful; a cupful every two, three, or four minutes, in all cases where the white of an egg is indicated, but does not produce sufficient relief. Soap is particularly useful in all cases of poisoning with metallic substances, especially **arsenic, lead**, etc. Likewise for poisoning with corrosive acids, such as: **sulphuric acid, nitric acid**, etc., with **alum, corrosive vegetable substances,**

castor oil, etc. Soap is hurtful in cases of poisoning with alkalies, such as: **lye, nitrate of silver, potash, soda, oleum tartari, ammonium muriaticum** (salmiac), **ammonium carbonicum, caustic**, or **burnt lime barytes**, etc.

Sugar, or sugar-water, one of the best remedies in many cases. In case of poisoning with mineral acids or **alkalies**, it is best to resort at once to the specific antidote, though sugar is not hurtful. In case of poisoning with **metallic substances**, various kinds of **paint, verdigris, copper, sulphate of copper, alum**, etc., sugar is preferable to every other remedy, and not till the patient has been relieved by the sugar, administer the *white of an egg* or soap-water alternately with sugar. Sugar is likewise an excellent antidote in cases of poisoning with **arsenic**, or **corrosive vegetable substances.**

The first thing we have to do, in treating a case of poisoning, is to remove the poison by vomiting, and then to administer suitable antidotes.

If we should not be able to ascertain what kind of poison had been swallowed, we should first administer the white of an egg; and, if there should be stupefaction, *coffee.*

If we should know that the poison is:

a. A metallic substance, we have to give: first, *the white of an egg, sugar-water, soap-water*, and afterward, for the remaining ailments, *sulph.*, which is a real antidote to metals.

b. If **acids** and **corrosive substances**, give: 1, *soap-water;* 2, *magnesia*, dissolved in water; 3, *chalk-water;* 4, *alkalies* or *potash*, dissolved in water, taking a tablespoonful as long as the vomiting continues. Afterwards mucilaginous drinks, and alternately coff. and op. as homœopathic antidotes.

As regards the remaining ailments, give puls. for sulphuric acid; bry. for muriatic acid; acon. for the other acids, and especially crab-apple vinegar. If the skin should have been corroded by poisons, apply soap water or a watery solution of caust.; and, if corrosive substances should have got into the eyes, apply *sweet almond oil* or *fresh unsalted butter.*

c. For **alkaline substances**: 1, *vinegar and water*, in large quantities; 2, *lemon-juice*, or acids from other fruits, diluted with much water; 3, *sour milk;* 4, *mucilaginous drinks*, or injections. *Vinegar* is hurtful in cases of poisoning with barytes; but epsom salt, dissolved in water, renders good service; afterwards: camph. or nitr. spir. The secondary effects of poisoning with potash require coff. or carb. v.; and those of poisoning with spirits of ammonia, hep.

d. For the inhalation of **noxious vapors**, sprinkle the patient with *vinegar and water*, or let him inhale the *vapors of a solution of chlor.;* afterwards, after the return of consciousness, give *black coffee*, or a few doses of op. or bell. (See Vapors.)

e. For **vegetable poisons**: 1, *camphor*, by olfaction, or sometimes a drop of the spirits of camphor on sugar; 2, *black coffee* or *vinegar*, especially for narcotic vegetable juices. The best antidotes for corrosive vegetable juices are soap-water and milk.

f. For **animal poisons**, see the single poisons, such as: **cantharides. adipic poison, stings of insects, fish poison, poisonous honey**, etc. For **toad poison**, or similar poisons, if they should have got into the stomach, give powdered charcoal, stirred up with oil or milk; or let

the patient smell of the sweet spirits of nitre, if bad symptoms should set in, and afterward give ars. If a poison of this kind should have got into the eye, give acon.

As regards the **wounds** or bites inflicted by poisonous animals, Hering proposes the following mode of treatment: For the **bites** of **poisonous serpents, mad dogs,** or other poisonous animals, apply **heat at a distance,** for which purpose anything may be used which is handy at the time; a red-hot iron, incandescent piece of coal, or even a burning cigar; hold this as near as possible without burning the skin. The heat should be kept up uniformly, and should be concentrated upon the wound exclusively. The edges of the wound should be covered over with *oil* or *fat*, and this should be repeated as often as the skin gets dry. If no oil or fat can be had, use *soap*, or even saliva. Wipe off carefully everything which is discharged from the wound. Continue the application of heat until the patient feels chilly and stretches himself; if this should take place too speedily, continue to apply the heat for about an hour, or until the effects of the poison commence to disappear.

At the same time administer internal remedies. In the case of a serpent's bite, give the patient a swallow of salt water from time to time, or a pinch of salt or powder, or a few pieces of garlic.

If, nevertheless, dangerous symptoms should set in, give a tablespoonful of wine or brandy every two or three minutes: continue this until the symptoms abate, and repeat the brandy at every return of a paroxysm.

If the stitching pains should increase in violence, and be felt near the heart; if the wound, at the same time, should be bluish, checkered like marble and swollen, with vomiting, vertigo, and diarrhœa, give ars.[30], and another dose in half an hour, if the symptoms should continue to get worse, or only in three hours, if they should remain unchanged; if an improvement should set in after the first dose, do not repeat the medicine until the symptoms get worse again.

If ars., even if repeated, should have no effect, give bell. In some cases senega may be tried. The chronic sequelæ of the bite of a serpent require phos. ac. and merc.

If the bite should have been inflicted by a mad dog, apply **heat at a distance,** as above, and, for the remaining treatment, see Hydrophobia.

If the bite should proceed from a man or animal which is not mad, but **furious,** give hydrophobin, which is recommended by Hering.

Wounds which have become poisonous in consequence of decayed animal matter or pus having got into them, require ars.

To guard against unpleasant consequences in case we should have to touch decayed animal substances, poisonous wounds or ulcers, or men and animals infected with contagious diseases, we should hold our hands for ten or fifteen minutes near as strong a heat as can be borne, and afterwards wash them with soap. The use of chlor. in such cases is well known.

POLYPI.

Principal remedies:

1, *calc.*, lyc., sang., staph.; 2, con., kali b., merc., nitr. ac., phos.

ac., puls., sil., thuj.; 3, ambr., ant., ars., aur., graph., hep., mez., petr., sep., sulph., sulph. ac., teucr; 4, hydr.

For VESICULAR POLYPI: calc.

FIBROUS GROWTHS require: 1, calc, staph.; 2, ars., hydr., lyc., petr., phos., sep., sil., sulph., teucr., thuj.

SARCOMATOUS GROWTHS: 1, calc., staph., thuj.; 2, lyc., merc., nitr, ac., phos.

GRANULOUS GROWTHS: 1, nitr. ac, thuj.; 2, calc., lyc., staph.

SPONGY GROWTHS: 1, calc., staph.; 2, lyc., merc., nitr. ac., phos., sep, sil., sulph.

It should not be forgotten that, if we wish to treat polypi successfully, we should allow a dose of the appropriate remedy to act six or eight weeks.

POLYPUS OF THE BLADDER. In regard to this disease, we possess the record of only one case, treated successfully with calc. Perhaps we might try staph., or con., merc., phos., puls., sil., thuj.

POLYPUS OF THE EAR. Try: calc., dulc., merc., staph., sulph.

POLYPUS OF THE NOSE. Principal remedy: *puls.* (four doses $\frac{3}{30}$) every four days a dose, then a dose *calc.*, whose action should remain undisturbed for six to eight weeks, or longer, and if this does not help, sang.

Teucrium is of little use. Try: hydr., kali b., phos., sep., sil., staph.

POLYPUS OF THE UTERUS OR VAGINA. Try: 1, *calc.*, lyc., nitr. ac., plat., puls.; 2, aur., *con.*, merc., mez., petr., phos., phos. ac., *sil.*, *staph.*, *thuj.* For granular vegetations, condylomata: *thuj.*, *nitr. ac.*, staph., calc., lyc., merc., tart.

PORRIGO DECALVANS.

Graph., hep., mez., natr. mur., phos., sep., sulph. See Alopecia, Hair Falling Out.

POTBELLIED.

If the patients be **children**, see Atrophy of Scrofulous Children.

If **young girls**, at the age of pubescence: lach.

If **old females**, or females who have borne many children, give: 1, *sepia*; or 2 bell., calc.? chin.? n. vom.? plat.?

PREGNANCY.

a. **Convulsions and spasms.** See Hysteria and Convulsions during Labor.

b. **Morning sickness and vomiting**; acon., aletris, anacard., apamorphia, ars., carbol. ac., con., ferr., *jatropha*, ipec., kali brom., kreas., lact. ac., lach., lac caninum, lilium, magn. mur., natr. mur., nux mosch., nux vom., petr., phos., plat., plumb., psor., puls., sep., sil., symphocarpus, tarant., ver. alb.

Aletris far. Obstinate vomiting during pregnancy, obstinate indigestion, with much debility; nausea and disgust for food; least food causes distress in stomach; frequent attacks of fainting, with vertigo; sleepy all the time, with emaciation; constipation.

Anacardium. Morning nausea, with empty feeling in stomach; vomiting of ingesta, which gives relief; nausea worse before and after eating, better while eating; weak digestion, with fulness and distension of abdomen.

Arsenicum. Vomiting after meals and at night, with gastralgia; burning pains, anguish; burning thirst, with diarrhœa after eating and drinking; burning pains in mammæ; relief from motion.

Carbolic acid. Vomiting of pregnant women, with frantic headache, and irritability; nausea nearly all the morning; dull aching uneasy feeling in stomach; torpor of bowels.

Cuprum ars. Constant nausea, vomits everything; very weak; pulse full and quick; spasmodic uterine pains.

Cuprum met. Frequent vomiting, attended by agonizing and long-continued pain and retching; frequent cramps in limbs; great mental disquiet and restlessness night and day.

Cyclamen. Loathing and nausea in mouth and throat; feels as if the brain were in motion when leaning against something; vertigo; object turns in a circle about her; dimness of vision, with fiery sparks before eyes; fatty taste; fat food disagrees; wants no breakfast.

Ferrum acet. Vomiting of food, with a fiery red face; renewed vomiting after eating; everything she vomits tastes sour and acrid; vomiting of blood; nervous erethism.

Gossypium. Great distress, weakness, and prostration; nausea before breakfast; found useful in very bad cases.

Ignatia. Great emptiness; qualmishness and weakness in region of stomach, with flat taste; distension of abdomen after eating; hiccough; sour eructations; frequent regurgitation of food, and of bitter liquid; vomiting at night of food taken in the evening; **empty retching, relieved by eating**; salivation; copious lemon-colored urine; clavus hystericus.

Ipecacuanha. One continual sense of nausea all the time; vomiting of fluids and solids in an undigested state; vomiting of large quantities of mucus; bilious vomiting; diarrhœa and colic.

Kali carb. Sickness of pregnancy without vomiting, coming on only during a walk, feeling as if she could lie down anywhere and die; vomiting with a swoonlike failing of strength; very sleepy during a meal; aching in back of pregnant women.

Lactic acid. Nausea and vomiting of sour substances; sour taste; no desire for breakfast, the food seems to come almost up into the mouth; faintness in stomach; waterbrash of hot sour fluid; hot, acrid, eructations, which burn from stomach to mouth; **nausea relieved by breakfast**; diarrhœa.

Lilium. Vomiting from malposition of uterus; frequent hawking of mucus from throat.

Nux vom. Nausea and vomiting every morning, loss of appetite; vomiting of a sticky mucus and a sour fluid; restless sleep, particularly after 3 A.M., with nausea and vomiting in the morning, and great depression of spirit; vomiting of food, or bile, of black or sour matter; longing for alcoholic stimulants; constipation.

Petroleum. Applicable to all gastric troubles of pregnant women; vomiting of bile, diarrhœa only in daytime; worse when riding; aversion to fat food and meat; dizziness after a slight meal.

Pulsatilla. Vomiting evening or night of green, slimy, bilious masses; beating in pit of stomach; flatulent colic evenings or at night, with frequent stools of white, green, or yellow mucus.

Rhus tox. Putrid taste after the first mouthful; eructation and nausea, with inclination to vomit; cramps in legs, at night very severe; no appetite, or hunger without appetite.

Sabadilla. No relish for food till she takes the first morsel, then she makes a good meal; horrid burning in stomach, as if it would burn up into the throat; sweetish taste; frequent spitting of insipid water.

Sepia. Vomiting of milky water or mucus; sense of emptiness in pit of stomach; thought of food sickens her; taste as of manure; aversion to meat and bread; morning nausea; vomiting of food or bile; before pregnancy uterine anomalies, with yellowish or purulent leucorrhœa.

Silicea. Qualmishness and vomiting in women whose menses were always accompanied by palpitations; taste of blood in the morning; nausea, with palpitation of heart after every exercise that raises the temperature of body; aversion to meat; constipation; great weakness at night; pressure at pit of stomach; nausea after lying down; frequent sour or loud eructations; vomiting after every drink; **nervous** exhaustion.

Staphisagria. Extreme hunger, even when the stomach is full; sensation as if the stomach were hanging down relaxed; constant accumulation of water in the mouth.

Sulphur. Profuse salivation, the taste of which causes nausea and spells of vomiting; flashes of heat; aversion to meat and craving for brandy.

Tarantula. Loss of appetite, intense thirst; general prostration; vomiting after eating and getting out of bed; **craving for raw food.**

Tart. emet. Vomiting of large quantities of mucus; belching; disgust for food; nausea; salivation.

Veratrum alb. Violent retching and vomiting; craves fruit and juicy articles of food; wants everything cold; craving for acids and salt food; canine hunger; feels very weak and faint.

Zincum. Taste of blood in mouth, and terrible heartburn after taking sweets; greediness when eating; she can't eat fast enough; fidgety feet.

c. **For toothache during pregnancy.**

Alumina. Drawing toothache, pain extending to other parts, as larynx, neck, shoulders.

Arsenicum. Periodical toothache, occurring mostly at night, when it becomes nearly unbearable; she is unable to remain in bed, and must get up.

Belladonna. Pains as if caused by ulceration; worse when lying down at night or in the cold air; pains mostly on right side of face, extending to eye, with moaning and weeping.

Calcarea. Toothache, worse from the slightest change of air, whether warm or cold, from drinking anything warm or cold, noise, excitement, etc. (Calc. fluor.)

Chamomilla. Pains render her frenzied; jerking in teeth.

Gelsemium. General nervous excitement, or weak and trembling; pains come on in paroxysms and dart through jaws and face; congestion of head and face.

Hyoscyamus. Violent tearing and pulsating pains, causing

spasmodic jerks of fingers, hands, arms, facial muscles; spasms in throat; delirium from pain.

Magnesia c. Insupportable pain during repose; she must get up and walk about.

Mercurius. Teeth feel sore to touch, feel elongated and as if loose; worse when eating.

Mezereum. Pains extend to the bones of the face and temples, particularly when they run along the left malar bone to temple.

Nux mosch. Pains in front teeth on inhaling cool air or taking warm drinks; feeling as if teeth were grasped to be pulled out.

Nux vom. Toothache in cross and morose women, suffering from piles, constipation, etc.

Phosphorus. Jerking and twitching toothache; periosteum of tooth inflamed and tender to the touch.

Pulsatilla. Relief upon exposure to cold air, or when taking cold food and drink.

Ratania. Toothache worse lying down, must get up and walk about. (Magn. c.)

Rhus tox. Rheumatic toothache, especially from getting wet; relief by heat to face.

Staphisagria. Teeth grow black, become carious and brittle; sensitiveness to mental and physical impressions.

d. For **affections of emotive sphere.** See Emotions.

e. For **headache.** See Headache.

f. For **ptyalism**: kali b., kali iod., merc., natr. mur., puls., sulph., jaborandi.

g. For **gastric troubles**: 1, con., ipec., nux v., puls.; 2, æsc., aletris, acon., ars., caul, cimicif., ferr., gels, kreas., lach., magn. mur., natr. mur., nux m., petr., phos., sep., sulph., ver., zinc.

h. For **flatulent colic**: 1, carb. veg., chin., collins., diosc., iris, lyc., nux v., puls., rhod., staph., ver. alb.; 2, anac., arn., asa., cham., con., graph., hyosc., ign., lept., nux m., phos., plumb., rheum, squill., tart. emet. See Colic.

i. For **simple constipation**: 1, bry., calc., cocc., collins., hydr., lyc., nux v., phyt., plumb., sil., sulph.; 2, alum., bell., canth., carb. v., con., dulc., graph., kali c., menyanth., merc., nitr. ac., pod., plat., sabad., sep., stann., verb.

From **inactivity of the bowels**: 1, alum., hep., kali c., natr. mur., nux v.; 2, anac., arn., camph., carb. v., chin., cocc., ign., natr. c., nux m., petr., rut., staph., sulph., thuj., ver., zinc.

k. For **diarrhœa**: aloe, ant. crud., apis, arg. nitr., ars., bry., cham., cinch., col., dulc., ferr., gels., ipec., iris, magn. c., merc., mez., nux m., nux v., phos., phos. ac., pod., puls., rhus, sec., sulph., ver.

l. For **urinary troubles**: acon., apis, arn., ars., bell, berb., cact., camph., cann., canth., caps., caust., cocc., col., con., dulc., graph., hell., hep., lach., laur., lyc., merc., natr. mur., nitr. ac., nux v., phos. ac., populus, puls, rhus, ruta, sep., stram., sulph., tereb.

m. For **albuminuria and uræmia**: apis, apocyn., ars., aur., bell., benz. ac., berb., bry., cact., canth., chin., colch., dig., dulc., ferr., hell., helon., kali c., lach., lact., led., lyc., merc. cor., phos., phyt., rhus, senec., sep., sulph., tereb., uran. nitr.

n. For **pruritus**: acon., ambra, ars., bell., callad., collins., con., *bov.*, graph., kreas., lyc., plat., merc., sep., thuj.

o. For **varices**: carb. veg., ham., lyc., puls.

p. For **sleeplessness**: acon., cham., coff, cypriped., puls., scutell., sulp.; for **cramps in calves of legs**; preventing sleep: cham., ferr., ver. alb.

q. For **pains during pregnancy**: *caul.*, pains of a crampy nature; *viburn. op.*, cramps and contractions of extremities; *plumb. met.*, sensation of want of room in uterus and abdomen for the fœtus; *podophyl.*, during early months of gestation she can only lie on abdomen, sensation as if womb and fœtus lay too low; *arnica*, sensation as if fœtus lay crosswise; *æsculus hip.*, pain and weakness in sacro-iliac symphysis while walking; *gels.*, her muscles do not obey the will, she cannot walk with safety; *arg. met.*, frequent palpitation, with sensation as if heart was standing still, gradually passing into an irregular violent throbbing, disappearing after a few months; worse lying on back.

r. For **fœtal movements**: *arnica*, the movements hurt or make her sore even when not violent, cause nausea and vomiting; *conium*, they disturb her sleep; *lycopod.*, tumultuous, but not painful movements; *opium*, very violent movements; *psorinum*, movements violent, with tympanitic abdomen; *sepia*, soreness of whole abdomen, she feels the movements too sensitively; *thuja*, movements so violent as to awaken her, with cutting pains in bladder and urgent desire to urinate; *iris fœt.*, **movements cease.**

PRESBYOPIA.

See Amblyopia.

PROCTITIS.

Catarrhal inflammation of rectum: acon., bell., nux v., sulph., pod.; for chronic proctitis: phos.

With tenesmus in rectum and bladder: alum., **aloes**, caps., hyosc., lyc., natr. mur.

Slimy, purulent matter oozing out of the anus: borax, sep., thuj.

During stool, discharge of urine impossible: china, merc.

During stool, erection of penis: ign., thuj.

Leucorrhœa during stool: magn. carb., thuj., zinc.

PROLAPSUS ANI.

Apis, bell., calc., ign., lyc., mur. ac. (while urinating), nux v., pod. (before stool), phos., sulph.

PROLAPSUS RECTI.

Ham., ign., merc., mez., nux v., phyt., pod, sulph.; and to remove the disposition to this affection: ars., calc. phos., lyc., phos., rut., sep., sil., thuj.; prolapsus recti before evacuation of fæces: podoph.; after it: ign., ham., carbo veg.

Prolapsus recti in children requires: ign., indigo, nux v., pod.

PROLAPSUS UTERI ET VAGINÆ.

See Uterus, Displacements.

PROSOPALGIA.

§ 1. Principal remedies: 1, acon., bell., caust., cimicif., coloc., con., hep., kalm., lyc., merc., mez., n. vom., phosph., plat., spig., staph.; or,

2, bry., calc., caps., chin., lyc., puls., rhus, sil., stann., sulph., thuj., veratr.; or, 3, actæa, aur., arn., ars., ant., bar. c., cham., coff., kal., kal. chl., magn., magn. m., phyt., sang.

§ 2. **Inflammatory** prosopalgia requires: 1, acon., arn., bry., phosph., staph., sulph.; or, 2, bar. c., bell, lach., merc., plat., thuj., veratr.

Rheumatic: 1, acon., caust., chin., merc., mez., phosph., puls., spig., sulph., thuj.; or, 2, arn., bry., hep., lach., magn., n. vom., veratr.; 3, cimicif., gels., kalm.

Arthritic: caust., colch., coloc., merc., n. vom., rhus, spig., etc.

Nervous: 1, spig.; 2, bell., caps., lyc., plat., spig., magn. arct.; or, 3, hyos., lach., magn., n. vom., etc.

If caused by **abuse of mercury**: aur., carb. veg., chin., hep., sulph. See Mercurial Affections.

§ 3. Prosopalgia of plethoric persons is frequently removed by: 1, acon., bell.; or, 2, calc., chin., lach., phosph., plat.

Of **nervous** persons, by: bell., lach., lyc., plat., spig.

§ 4. Symptomatic indications.

Aconitum. Red and hot face, with pain on **one side**, creeping, or as from an ulcer; swelling of the cheek or jaws; fever heat; thirst; violent pains, with restlessness and anguish; **pain limited to small spot**; recent rheumatic paralysis of facial nerve; **lobe of ear red.**

Argentum nitr. One-sided, dull, drawing pains, spreading from right temple to the upper jaw, and through the dental arches, often mistaken for toothache; during paroxysms, unpleasant sour taste in mouth.

Arsenicum. Burning, stinging pains, darting quickly, like red-hot needles, from place to place, worse about midnight; face pale and distorted; puffiness around eyes; great restlessness; better by warmth; periodicity.

Baryt. carb. More chronic cases; anæmic form of prosopalgia; twitches and tingling in left side of face; sensation as if skin were covered with cobweb; tension in face.

Belladonna. Right side affected with convulsive twitching of the muscles of the face, the pain follows the course of the infraorbital nerve, shooting tearing from the side of face up into the temple, ear, and down into the nape of neck, which become rigid; worse from touch and motion, hard pressure sometimes relieves; spasm of the eyelids; noise, light, jarring, and currents of air aggravate the pain, which is worse in the afternoon; flushed, hot, and red face; pain gets gradually intolerable and then ceases suddenly after abuse of mercury.

Bismuthum. The most excruciating pains relieved by continually running about or by taking cold water in the mouth, worse when it becomes warm; features changed, as if he had been sick.

Cactus. Right side; pains worse from slightest exertion, tolerable only when lying still in bed, brought on by wine, strong light, music, or missing dinner at the usual hour; returns at same hour daily.

Causticum. Chronic cases; right side, from the cheek-bones to the mastoid process, worse at night, and relieved by rubbing with cold water; lameness of facial muscles, or drawing pains in the jaws, so that the patient cannot open them; rheumatic pains in limbs; buzzing in ears; chilliness; scanty menses.

Cedron. Unbearable neuralgic pains, but wandering from one place to another place, although emanating from a carious tooth;

pressing or tearing pain in one or both cheeks, with occasional shooting under the orbits; puffiness of face; **clocklike periodicity**.

Chamomilla. Neuralgia of face, pain causes hot sweat about head, and extorts screams; twitching in eyelids, eyeballs, lips, and facial muscles; patient wild and unruly, tossing and rolling about; menses usually profuse; worse at night and by warmth.

Chelidonium. Neuralgic pains across eyes from left to right, accompanied by most **profuse lachrymation** and dread of light; tenderness of temples to pressure; neuralgia supraorbitalis et temporalis dextra; violent tearing in maxillary antrum; flushes of heat in face; slight amelioration by pressure with hands, worse from light, fresh air, any motion of head, and especially bowing.

China. Periodical neuralgic attacks; pains excessive, and skin sensitive to least touch; parts feel weak; face alternately pale or red; pains from left to right, especially in infraorbital and maxillary branches, worse from draughts of air, from least touch, lying down, and in the night; great weakness after the paroxysm.

Chininum sulph. Paroxysm sets in at the same hour daily; **the intervals are free from pain**, and there is no complication with gastric or other derangements.

Cimicifuga. Prosopalgia as a reflex neuralgia of an ovarian affection; rheumatic facial neuralgia; hysterical lachrymation; neuralgia affecting the malar bone, **pain goes off at night**, and reappears the next day; frequent flushes of heat, wants to be in the open air; great debility between menses.

Cina. Periodic twisting-tearing pain in zygoma, wandering from one part to another; fine stickings as with needles in lower jaw, increased by pressure with the hand; **all pains reinduced by external pressure**; pain as if both malar bones were pressed together with pincers.

Colchicum. Tearing and tensive pains in facial muscles, moving from one location to another; drawing in bones of face and nose, with sensation as if they were being rent asunder.

Colocynthis. Tensive tearing pain, with heat and swelling, especially of left side, worse from touch or motion, better in perfect rest, and from external application of heat; constriction and pressing in left malar bone, extending into the left eye; transient stitches in the upper jaw frequently returning.

Conium. Heat in the face, with congestion of blood to the face; bluish swollen face; lacerating in the right half of the face; soreness of face as from excoriation; darting pains in teeth; aggravation from eating and drinking.

Dulcamara. Facial neuralgia, seemingly starting from malar bone; paroxysm preceded by the parts becoming very cold, attended with canine hunger, worse or excited by the slightest exposure to cold, better from external warmth.

Eucalyptus glob. Periodical faceache.

Ferrum. Neuralgia after cold washing and overheating; during the paroxysms the face gets fiery red, sometimes only in one spot; cannot keep the head quiet; at intervals the face looks pale and earthy.

Gelsemium. Neuralgic affections of the fifth nerve, particularly where the pain runs along one of its divisions at a time. Acute, sudden, darting, and shooting pains, with contractions and twitchings of

the muscles supplied by the affected nerve; extreme general nervousness and loss of control over the voluntary muscles, giving rise to odd, irregular actions.

Hepar. Chronic cases; pains in the malar bones, worse when touching the parts, extending to the ears and temples, worse in fresh air, and better from wrapping up the face; at the same time coryza, hoarseness, much sweating, and rheumatic pains.

Ignatia. Supraorbital neurosis; convulsive twitching of facial muscles.

Iris vers. Pain in head, temples, and eyes, attended with most distressing vomiting of a sweetish mucus, and, if attended by much straining, of some bile.

Kali bichrom. Supraorbital neuralgia of left side; shooting pain in left upper maxillary bone towards the ear; bones of face sensitive, painful, as if bruised; face pale; cold sweat on face and body; weariness after the pain.

Kali carb. Tearing stitches from a molar into forehead, eyes, and temples; stinging in cheeks.

Kalmia. Prosopalgia right side, pains rending, agonizing, stupefying or threatening delirium; pressing pains on right side of face, especially between the eye and nose; rheumatic pain in the scalp; pain over right eye, which is weak and watery, with giddiness; neuralgia each afternoon in head, becoming worse at night; pain runs from back of neck up over scalp to top of head, then to temples and face mostly on right side; parts tender to touch, better from cold, worse from heat; facial neuralgia, involving teeth of upper jaw, but not arising from caries; periosteal pains.

Kreasot. Jerking, tearing, sticking, **burning** pains in anterior part of head, semilateral and extending to the cheeks, jaws, teeth, and neck; induced by talking, moving, sitting up, or lying on the side not affected, with great excitability and nervous irritability.

Lachesis. Left-sided orbital neuralgia, rising of heat in face before and weak feeling in abdomen after attack.

Magnesia phos. Old cases of facial neuralgia, most in supraorbital branch, sometimes going to the inferior maxillary mental branch; jerking-cutting pain, worse when body gets cold; increased lachrymation.

Mercurius. Tearing pains, worse at night in bed; often starts from a decayed tooth, and involves the whole side of the face, which may be red and swollen, with ptyalism, lachrymation, constant inclination to perspire, restlessness and sleeplessness; recent cases from cold and chill.

Mezereum. Pain in zygoma and temple, right side; boring in upper maxilla and carious teeth, with frequent troublesome muscular twitchings of right cheek; prosopalgia left side from over eye to eyeball, cheek, teeth, neck, and shoulder; lachrymation; conjunctiva injected; parts sensitive to touch; neuralgic pains come quickly and leave the parts numb; worse from warmth; facial muscles drawn tense; flow of saliva, redness of fauces; burning in throat, red spots on nape of neck; formication in the skin of chest; constant chilliness; after abuse of mercury, especially for syphilitic, scrofulous, and herpetic persons.

Natrum mur. Pain in malar bones, worse when chewing; proso-

palgia recurring periodically, **especially after checked ague**; face sallow, great thirst; whiskers fall off; itching and eruption on face; faceache with an increased flow of tears at the height of an attack; neuralgia of trigeminus with lachrymation; cheeks corroded from tears.

Nux vomica. Tearing pain in the course of the infraorbital and middle branch of trigeminus, with redness and watering of the eye; flow of clear water from eye and nostril of affected side, face numb; patient morose, irritable, constipated, belches a good deal; intermittent prosopalgia; worse from coffee, liquors, and quinine.

Phosphorus. Neuralgia accompanied by much nervous waste, especially in nervous and nervo-sanguineous temperaments; drawing and tearing pains, especially in the jaws, root of nose, eyes, and temples, with bloatedness of face, congestion to head, vertigo, and ringing in ears; worse when moving the facial muscles, or from the lightest touch; from taking cold over the wash-tub.

Piper met. Burning neuralgic pains, relieved by diversion of the mind by some new topic, by any excitement or change of position.

Plantago major. Neuralgia in left side of face, pains shooting and tearing, extending from jaw to ear.

Platina. Profuse menses, with sensation as if the body were growing larger every way; **steady**, compressing, crampy pain in malar bone and zygoma, with a kind of numbness, and at the same time a burning, pungent sensation, inducing one to rub or scratch the part; painful crampings and compression around orbital region, particularly supraorbital, the globe of the eye sometimes participating and feeling sore; tingling pains, with feeling of coldness and numbness of affected side; cramp-pain and tensive pressure in malar bones; painful feeling of numbness, as if the parts were between screws, with anxiety, weeping, and palpitations.

Pulsatilla. Facial neuralgia, nervous excitation coming at irregular intervals; worse when chewing, talking, or from hot and cold things in mouth; skin of face painfully sensitive; pains twitching, tearing, and worse in warm room; begins morning, increases to noon, and then gradually decreases.

Rhododendron. Violent tearing-jerking faceache; worse in wind and from changes in weather, better while eating and from warmth; neuralgia of inferior and superior dental nerves, teeth loose, gums swollen; great weakness after the pain.

Rhus tox. Drawing, burning, tearing pains in the face, and a feeling as though the teeth were too long, with great restlessness and necessity to move about; relieved by cold applications somewhat; dysenteric stools.

Robinia. Neuralgic faceache, spreading to the eyes, forehead, and ears, to teeth, changing the whole features of patient; sensation of **disarticulation and fracture of jaw-bone**; left side.

Sabadilla. Intermittent neuralgia, beginning with a shaking chill of great severity; twitching convulsive trembling.

Sanguinaria. Neuralgia in upper jaw, extending to the nose, eye, ear, neck, and side of head; shooting-burning pain; **must kneel down and hold head tightly to the floor**; severe pain on all the left side of head, especially in the eye; severe pains in head, in rays drawing upwards from the neck; twitching of the cheeks towards the eyes; spongy, bleeding gums; lassitude, torpor.

Sepia. Intermittent faceache, with congestion of the eyes and head; also during pregnancy; jerking, like electric shocks, upwards; pain appears in the morning immediately on waking; or **none in daytime but severe at night**, spreading over lower and upper maxilla, radiating to vertex, occiput, and neck, arms, and fingers; patient feels nearly well during day and his face of good color.

Spigelia. Shooting, piercing pain, chiefly seated in globe of eye; tearing, shooting, jerking, or burning pain in all directions, with dark redness of the affected side; flow of water from eyes and nose; twitching of facial muscles; difficulty of breathing; palpitation of heart; rheumatic pains everywhere, worse in damp weather, from touch or motion; mostly left-sided; periodical from morning till sunset, worst at noon; ciliary neuralgia, with lachrymation; thrilling and vibratory pains, darting and lancinating in maxillary and temporal bones.

Stannum. Prosopalgia after ague suppressed by quinine; neuralgia of head, face, and chest, gradually increased to its height, and then gradually decreasing; feels as if she would faint.

Staphisagria. Pressing and beating pain extending from the decayed tooth to the eye; worse from slight pressure or from contact of a metallic substance, better from heavy pressure; pains, stitching, burning, drawing, and cutting, with sensation of swelling of affected side; spasmodic weeping; cold hands and cold sweat on face.

Stramonium. Prosopalgia nervosa; pains maddening, spasmodic starts and shocks through body, throws arms upward; skin of forehead wrinkled; pain in cheek near left ear, as if sawing the bone; muscles in oscillating motion; grinding of teeth; muscles will not obey the will; spasms of chest hindering breathing; fainting; delirious talk, with open eyes.

Sulphur. Aching pain over left eye; pressure in head every other morning at 8 to 9 A.M., and continuing until bedtime; tearing and pressure in left temple and eye; painful pressure over the eyebrows; drawing pain in left side of face, apparently above the eye in region of temporal and malar bone, extending as far as the lobule, worst in the morning.

Tarantula. Pain in right or left angle of inferior maxilla, so severe as to think he is going crazy; pain in inferior maxilla, as if all the teeth were going to fall out; neither cold nor heat relieves; pain in direction of right inferior maxillary nerve, with a tickling sensation in stomach; dizziness, vanishing of sight, and buzzing in ears; sensation of heat in face.

Thuja. After **suppressed gonorrhœa**, or eczema of ear; faceache from left malar to ear, teeth, nose, and head; painful spots burn like fire, and are sensitive to the sun; pain changes from left to right; drawing in the muscles of mastication; he can neither talk nor shut his mouth without pain; swelling of gums, salivation; better at night; **sycosis.**

Valeriana. Fierce pains through left side of face, darting into teeth and ear; muscles twitch; pains appear suddenly and in jerks; hysterical neuralgia.

Veratrum alb. Drawing-tearing pains, with bluish pale face, sunken eyes, prostration; tearing in cheeks, temples, and eyes, with heat and redness, driving to madness; worse in damp weather; right

side or left to right; especially in anæmic persons; spasms of muscles when masticating.

Verbascum. Violent pain, jerking like lightning, or pressive numbing, like crushing with tongs; brought on by pressure, sneezing, talking, chewing; appears at the same hour every day (cedron), and is attended with headache, redness of face, vertigo, belching, and a discharge of tough saliva from mouth; right side more affected.

Zincum. Burning, jerking, stitching in infraorbital nerve, with bluish eyelids; worse from least touch, and in the evening; cold sweat on forehead, numbness of tongue, constricted sensation in throat; pain so severe as to induce lethargy.

§ 5. Use more particularly:

For pains affecting **forehead and orbits**: acon., ars., bell., bry., cham., chel., cimicif., col., cupr., ign., iris, nux v., rhus, spig., stann., stram., zinc.

Supraorbital pains: ars., kali bichr., uran. nitr.; **in eyes**: bell., cimicif., gels., spig., stram., sulph.

Infraorbital pains: arg. nitr., bell., chin., nux v., zinc.

PROSTATA, Inflammation of.

Acon., æsc. hip., agn., aur., cact., cann., con., iod., merc., puls., thuj.; **enlargement**: con., chimaph., uva ursi; **hypertrophy of prostata**: aloes, cann., merc., nitr. ac., puls., sulph., thuj.

Discharge of prostatic fluid during stool: agnus, alum., anac., calc., carb., con., corall., hep., ign., natr. c., sep., sil., staph., sulph., zinc.

Fulness in perinæum: alum., berb., bry., cycl., nux v.; **sensation of heaviness**: copaiva, graph.; **pulsations**: caust.; **impossibility to urinate**: dig., sep.; continued **desire to urinate**: amm. c. and m., anac., apis, ars., bell., canth., colch., cop., dig., ign., iod., merc., millef., mur. ac., phos., puls., sep., squill., sulph., thuj.

Desire to urinate after micturition: baryt. c., bov., bry., calc., caust., carb. an., croton, dig., guai., lach., merc., natr. c., ruta, sab., staph., thuj., viol. tric., zinc.

While urinating, **burning in neck of bladder**: cham., nux v., petr., sulph.

Small stream of urine: graph., oleand., nitr. ac., sars., spong., staph., sulph., tax., zinc.

Must press a long time before urine flows: alum., apis, hep., nuph., populus, sec., tax.

Involuntary urination, drop by drop: aloes, arn., bell., mur. ac., dig., petr., puls., sep.

Special indications:

Aconite. Prostatitis with great urging to urinate, great pain in micturition, or where in milder cases there is great pain in walking, especially downstairs.

Aloes. Sensation as if a plug were wedged between symphysis and coccyx, pressing downwards; incontinence of urine from enlarged prostata.

Apis mel. Excessive pain in vesical region, frequent desire and pressing down in the region of the sphincter; frequent desire to urinate not only during day, but has to get up often at night; agony in passing urine.

Causticum. Pulsations in the perinæum; after a few drops have passed, pain in urethra, bladder, and spasms in the rectum, with renewed desire.

Chimaphila. Sensation of swelling in perinæum, as if on sitting down a ball was pressing against it; excessive itching and painful irritation of urethra from the end of penis to neck of bladder; prostatic disease, with waste of prostatic fluid; urine thick, ropy.

Conium. Discharge of prostatic fluid on every change of emotion, without voluptuous thoughts, with itching of prepuce.

Copaiva. Urine is emitted by drops; burning and sensation of dryness in the region of the prostate gland; induration of the prostate gland.

Cyclamen. In and near the anus, and in the perinæum, drawing-pressing pain, as from subcutaneous ulceration of a small spot, while walking or sitting.

Digitalis. Fruitless effort to urinate, or discharge of only a few drops of urine, and continued fulness after micturition; throbbing pain in the region of the neck of the bladder during the straining efforts to pass water; increased desire to urinate after a few drops have passed, causing the patient to walk about in great distress, although motion increases the desire to urinate; frequent desire to defecate at the same time; very small soft stools passed without relief.

Hepar. Discharge of prostatic fluid after micturition and during hard stool; also independent of either.

Iodum. Swelling and induration of the testicles and of the prostate gland; incontinence of urine in the aged.

Kali bichr. Stitches in prostata when walking, must stand still; prostatic fluid escapes at stool; painful drawing from perinæum into urethra; after micturition, burning in back part of urethra as if one drop had remained behind, with unsuccessful effort to void it; stitches in urethra.

Lycopodium. Pressing on perinæum near anus, during and after micturition; stitches in neck of bladder and anus at the same time; urging to urinate, must wait long before it passes; incontinence of urine.

Magnesium carb. Discharge of prostatic fluid when passing flatulence.

Natrum carb. Prostatorrhœa after urinating and after difficult stool.

Natrum sulph. Enlarged prostata, pus and mucus in urine.

Populus. Enlarged prostata, catarrh of bladder, painful urination.

Psorinum. Discharge of prostatic fluid before urinating; frequent scanty urine, burning and cutting in urethra.

Pulsatilla. Painfulness in region of the bladder; frequent desire to urinate; dull stitch in the region of the neck of bladder; after micturition spasmodic pains in neck of bladder extending to pelvis and thighs; fæces flat, of small size from enlarged prostata.

Selenium. Prostatic juice oozes while sitting, during sleep, when walking, and at stool, causing a peculiar disagreeable sensation; the same sensation is felt shortly before and after stool.

Thuja. Syphilis and sycosis, especially suppressed or badly treated gonorrhœa; stitches in urethra from behind, also from rectum into bladder.

PRURITUS.

Dermatalgia, itching of the skin.

Simple itching: bry., cocc., con., kali sulph., *merc. protoiod.*, nux jugl., nux v., oleand., op., psor., puls., rhus, rumex, sil., sulph.

Pruritus icteroides: chel., merc., sulph.

Pruritus senilis: ars., bar., con., crot., mez., sulph.

Pruritus ani: alum., amm., calc., carb. veg., caust., cina, ign., lyc., nitr. ac., sep., sulph.

Pruritus pudendi: *a.* **Scroti**: ant., caust., graph., lyc., nitr. ac., petr., sulph. *b.* Of **female genital organs**: ambra, (pregnancy), calad., calc., carb. v., collins., con., helon., hydr., hydrocot., lil., merc., merc. iod., mez., plat., sil., sulph., tarant.

PRURIGO.

Eruption of intensely itching nodules, especially on extremities: bry., calc., carb. veg., caust., cocc., *con.*, *graph.*, lyc., merc., merc. iod., mezer., natr. mur., nitr. ac., nux v., oleand., op., phos., puls., *rhus tox.* and *ven.*, sep., sil., *sulph.*, thuj.

PRUSSIC ACID, Poisoning with.

Resort to: 1, *spirits of ammonia*, which the patient should smell of, or dissolve a few drops in a tumblerful of water, and give in teaspoonful doses; 2, *black coffee* by the mouth and rectum; 3, *vapors of vinegar* or *camphor*.

Subsequent secondary ailments require: coff., ipec., nux v.

The same mode of treatment applies to poisoning with **bitter almonds** or **laurocerasus.**

PSOAS ABSCESS.

Mostly connected with spinal disease, especially in scrofulous persons: ars., asaf., aur., calc. carb., hep., lyc., mez., phos. ac., sil., sulph.

PSORIASIS.

An hypertrophy of the papillæ of the corium, not contagious nor itching: alum, amb., ammon. c., *ars.*, *ars. iod.*, aur., bry., calc., carbol. ac., clem., coral., chrysoph. ac., dulc., graph., goa, iris vers., iod., kali brom., led., lyc., mangan., magn. c., *merc. sol.*, nitr. ac., nuphar, petr., phos., phyt., psor., ran. b., rhus, sarrac., *sep.*, sulph., tell., teucr.

Psoriasis diffusa: ars. iod., calc., cic., clem., dulc., goa, graph., lyc., mur. ac., rhus, sulph.

Psoriasis inveterata: calc., clem., merc., petr., rhus, sep., sulph.

PTERYGIUM.

Arg. nitr., ars., chimaph., psor., ratania, sulph., *zinc.* See Ophthalmia.

PTYALISM.

Salivation: 1, bell., calc., canth., colch., dulc., euphorb., hep., iod., jaborandi, lach., merc., nitr. ac., op., sulph.; 2, alum., amb., ant., arg., bar., bry., caust., cham., chin., dros., graph., hell., hyos., ign., ipec.,

lyc., natr. m., puls., seneg., sep., staph., stram., sulph ac. If caused by abuse of mercury: bell., chin., dulc., hep., iod., lach., nitr. ac., op., sulph.

PTOSIS.

Alumina, arn., bry., caust., cimicif., con., cupr. acet., euphr., gels., hyos., ign., kal. iod., merc., mercurialis, nux v., phos., rhus, seneg., spig.

PUERPERAL FEVER.

Mania. See Fever, Puerperal, Labor, Confinement and Pregnancy.

PURPLE RASH.

Acon., bell., bry., coff.; if complicated with scarlatina: *sulph.;* if with **measles**: bry.

PURPURA.

An erythema with escape of blood from the capillary vessels.

Purpura simplex, hæmorrhagica: arn., ars., bell., berb., *bry.*, chloral., coccion., *crotal.*, *hamam.*, hyos., iod., kali iod., *lach.*, led., nux v., *phos.* (afebrile), rhus, ruta, sec., sil., stram., sulph., *sulph. ac.*, tereb.

Purpura miliaris: acon., amm. c. and m., apis, arn., bell., coff., dulc., sulph., sulph. ac.

Purpura senilis: ars., bar., bry., con., lach., op., rhus, sec., sulph. ac.

PUSTULA MALIGNA.

From charbon poisoning: arum, ars., anthracin, bufo, *crotal.*, *lach.*, rhus ven.

PYÆMIA.

Ichorrhæmia, septicæmia: acon., arn., ars., calend., carbol. ac., *chinin. aromat.*, chinin. mur. and sulph., nitr. ac., rhus, tart. emet., zinc.; for the **hæmorrhages**: ergotin, nitr. ac., mur. ac., murias ferri, tereb.; for the **adynamia**: *mosch.*, camph., carb. veg., *crot.*, *lach.*, phos., sec., sil., sulph., veratr. alb., veratr. vir., inhalations of oxygen gas.

PYROSIS.

Heartburn: 1, *robinia*, iris, calc., chin., lyc., natr. mur., nux v., pod., puls.; 2, ammon., caps., caust., dulc., graph., hep., ign., iod., kal., merc., nitr. ac., phos., puls., sab., sep., sil., staph., sulph. ac.

RABIES CANINA.

See Hydrophobia.

RACHITIS.

Rickets: 1, asaf., bell., *calc.*, caust., lyc., mez., nitr. ac., petr., phos., phos. ac., rhus, *sil.*, staph., sulph., therid.; 2, angust., brucea antidys., fluor. ac., kali iod., merc., pinus sylv., symph.

For **curvature of spine**: calc., lyc., plumb., puls., rhus, sil., sulph.

For **curvature of the long bones and swelling of the joints**: arn., calc. phos., sil., sulph.

For **too large head, the fontanels remaining open**: calc., puls., sil.

Asafœtida. Soft enlargement and curvature of bones; body bloated; scrofulous, bloated, clumsy children with swelling of glands; most pains accompanied by numbness in affected parts; child screams on seeing dressings prepared; ulcers and sores raw-looking, bloody, and dark.

Baryta carb. Imperfect development; dwarfish children, mentally as well as physically; glands indurated, swollen; abdomen hard and distended; scurfs on head, ears, and nose; eyes inflamed; face puffed; general emaciation.

Belladonna. Curvature of the lumbar vertebræ; squinting, enlarged pupils; pain in the throat when swallowing; thick protruding belly; gait unsteady and staggering; complexion pale, with occasional flashes of heat.

Brucea antidysenterica. The feet are turned outward, and the children walk on their inner ankles.

Calcarea carb. The child cuts its teeth late, does not learn to walk for a long time, the fontanels are late in closing; abdomen greatly enlarged; whitish frothy diarrhœa; curvature of spine, and deformity of extremities.

Calcarea phos. Skull soft and thin, crackling noise like paper when pressed; delayed closure or reopening of the fontanels; head totters, cannot hold the head up; sallow, earthy face, full of pimples; retarded dentition, with cold tremors and emaciation; diarrhœa during dentition, with much flatus; curvature of spine to the left, lumbar vertebræ bend forward; condyles swollen on forearms and lower limbs; non-union of fractured bones; spina bifida; flabby, shrunken, emaciated children.

Fluoric acid. Diseases of bones, particularly of the long bones; weakly constitution, sallow complexion, emaciation.

Kali hydroiod. Rachitis; distension of all tissues by interstitial infiltration; enlarged glands; swelling of the bones; hard lumps on cranium; decaying teeth; tearing-darting pains in all the limbs; jerks or contractions of tendons; remarkable emaciation; tenderness of the entire body, especially of head (otitis infantilis); extremely irritable, fretful.

Kali phos. Rachitis with atrophy; profuse, discolored, foul-smelling diarrhœa; violent thirst; sometimes discolored vomiting; brown covering of the teeth, etc.

Lycopodium. Glandular swellings; softening of the bones; nocturnal bone-pains, the ends of the bones inflamed; emaciation and debility from loss of fluids; upper parts wasted, lower parts swollen.

Mezereum. Bones feel distended; soreness and burning in bones of thorax; bones inflamed, swollen, especially shafts of cylindrical bones; joints feel bruised, weary, as if they would give way; emaciation of diseased parts.

Phosphoric acid. Pale, sickly look, great debility; painless diarrhœa; tottering gait; painless swelling of glands; interstitial osteitis.

Pulsatilla. Emaciation, especially of suffering parts; glands swollen, painful, hot; scraping or tingling in periosteum; jerking and boring in bones.

Ruta. Tottering gait, as if the thighs were weak, and there is much pain in them on walking.

Silicea. Open fontanels; head too large and rest of body ema-

ciated, with pale face; abdomen swollen, hot; weak ankles; **profuse headsweat and body dry**; like wrapping up; offensive diarrhœa, stools contain undigested food, with great exhaustion, but painless; inflammation, swelling, and suppuration of glands; inflammation, swelling, ulceration, and necrosis of bones; cellular inflammations, boils, abscesses, etc., with tardy recovery and subsequent induration. *Hecla lava* also gives us that string of pearls around the neck, and follows well after silicea.

Staphisagria. Black, crumbling carious teeth; painful swelling of glands; swelling and suppuration of the bones and of periosteum.

Sulphur. Fontanels close too late; pale sickly-looking face; eyes sunken with blue margins; diarrhœa of scrofulous children, as if the bowels were too weak to retain their contents; sensation as if the vertebræ were gliding one over the other, when turning in bed; cracking in cervical vertebræ, especially on bending backwards; curvature of spine, vertebræ softened; glandular swellings indurated or suppurating.

Theridion. Scrofula when other remedies fail; rachitis, caries, necrosis; it reaches the root of the evil and destroys the cause.

Compare Scrofula and Diseases of Bones.

RANULA.

Ambr., bell., calc. c., fluor. ac., merc., mez., nitr. ac., thuja.

RETINITIS.

See Ophthalmia.

RHAGADES.

§ 1. Principal remedies: 1, alum., *calc.*, hep., hydr., lyc., merc., *petr.*, puls., *rhus*, sep., *sulph.*; 2, arn., aur., cham., cycl., lach., magn., natr. m., nitr. ac., sass., sil., zinc.

§ 2. RHAGADES OF THE HANDS, from working in water: 1, calc., hep., sep., sulph.; 2, alum., ant., cham., merc., rhus, sass.

CHAPPING IN COLD WEATHER: petr., sulph.

§ 3. HÆMORRHOIDAL rhagades at the anus: 1, agn., arn., cham., *graph.*, *hydr.*; 2, hep., ratan., rhus, sass., sulph.

Rhagades of the LIPS: arn., ars., caps., cham., cundurango, ign., merc., natr. m., puls., sulph.

Of the ALÆ NASI: merc., sil.; of the PREPUCE: arn., merc., sep., sil., sulph., thuj.

§ 4. DEEP BLEEDING rhagades require: 1, cham., cundurango, merc., sil.; 2, calc., graph., lach., nitr. ac., petr., staph., sulph.

The principal remedy for SYPHILITIC RHAGADES of the hands or between the toes, is merc.; if the patient should have had much merc., give: aur., carb. v., lach., nitr. ac., sass., sep., sulph.; nevertheless, merc., will be found indispensable, provided the rhagudes are not exclusively mercurial.

Compare Ulcers, Suppurations, Soreness of the Skin.

RHEUMATISMUS.

ACUTE: acon., ant., ars., asclep., bell., bry., caul., cham., chin., cim-

icif., col., dulc., ign., merc., nux v., propylamin, puls., rhod., rhus, salicylate of soda, veratr. vir.

CHRONIC: 1, arn., caust., chimaph., clem., hep., lach., lyc., phos., phyt., sulph., ver.; 2, bry., dulc., ign., merc., nux v., puls., rhus, stilling., thuj.

Rheumatism and SWELLING OF JOINTS: acon., ant., apoc. a., arn., ars., asclep. t., *bell.*, *bry.*, chin., *colch.*, clem., ham., hep., lyc., mang., merc., n. vom., rhod., rhus, sulph., verat. vir.

Rheumatism, with CURVATURE AND STIFFNESS OF THE AFFECTED PART: 1, ant., bry., *caust.*, guai., *lach.*, sulph.; 2, amm. m., coloc., graph., lyc., natr. m., n. vom., rhus, sep.

Rheumatism, with PARALYSIS: 1, arn., *chin.*, ferr., *rhus*, ruta; 2, cin., cocc., hell., plumb., sass., staph.

ERRATIC RHEUMATIC PAINS: 1, bry., n. mosch., n. vom., *puls.*; 2, arn., ars., asa., bell., daphn., mang., plumb., rhod., sabin., sass., sep., sulph., valer.

Rheumatism, in consequence of **exposure to cold in winter**: 1, ars., *bry.*, n. vom.; 2, carb. v., colch., nitr. ac., phos., puls., sulph. ac.

Pains coming on after TAKING THE LEAST COLD, require: acon., arn. bry., calc., *dulc.*, merc., phos. ac., sulph.

If caused by ABUSE OF MERCURY: 1, carb. v., *chin.*, *guai.*, lyc., sass., sulph.; 2, arg., arn., bell., calc., cham., hep., lach., mez., phos. ac., puls., rhod., valer.

In consequence of BADLY TREATED GONORRHŒA: 1, *clem.*, sass., *thuj.*; 2, daphn., lyc., sulph; 3, synovitis gonor., puls.

If by being IN WATER, or by exposure to **damp and wet weather**: 1, calc., n. mosch., *puls.*, *rhus*, sass., sep.; 2, bell., bor., bry., carb. v., caust., colch., dulc., hep., lyc., sulph.

If caused by BAD WEATHER, give: 1, calc., dulc., n. mosch., *rhod.*, *rhus*, *verat.*; 2, amm., ant., carb. a., carb. v., lach., lyc., mang., merc., nitr. ac., puls., sep., spig., stront., sulph.

If by EVERY CHANGE OF WEATHER: *bry.*, calc., *carb. v.*, dulc., graph., lach., *mang.*, merc., n. mosch., *rhod.*, rhus, *sil.*, sulph., *verat.*

TIME OF AGGRAVATION. **Evening**: puls., bell., rhus, colch., coloc.; **before midnight**: bry.; **evening and night**: acon., arn., dulc., puls.; **from noon to midnight**: bell.; **after midnight**: ars., merc., sulph., thuj.; **towards morning**: ars., kali c., nux v., rhus, thuj.

CONDITIONS. Improved by warmth: ars., rhus, caust., coloc., lyc., merc., sulph.; better by dry warm external applications: rhus; by external heat: ars.; external cold: puls., thuj.; by pressing on the part: bell., puls., rhus; intolerance of bedcovering: ledum; worse from warmth: bry., phos., puls., thuj.; worse from motion: bry.

LOCATION. *Arn.*, *ars.*, *merc.*, *nux*, *rhus*: large muscles of trunk, chest, and back. *Natr. sulph.*: soreness up and down spine and neck. *Actæa spic.*: small joints, aggravation by motion and contact. *Arn.*, *ranunc. bulb.*: soreness of the intercostals. *Arn.*, *ranunc. scel.*: stitches in intercostals. *Phytol.*: pain in arms, especially at insertion of deltoid muscle. *Ferrum*: deltoid muscles. *Pulsat.*: all the joints. *Calcarea phos.*: every cold causes rheumatic pains in the joints and various parts of body. *Caulophyllum*: wrists and finger-joints, with considerable swelling. *Phytolacca*: finger-joints swollen, painful, hard, and shining. *Mezereum*, *stillingia*: periosteum of long bones. *Bryonia*, *rhus*, *ruta*: pain as if dislocated in wrist and ankles. *Elaps.*:

rheumatic pain in left leg, commencing on left side. *Lachesis:* right side.

TEMPERATURE. *Acon., bry.:* cold dry air. *Dulc., rhus, colch., verat.:* cold damp air. *Dulc.:* from taking cold, neck stiff, back painful, loins lame. *Rhus:* exposure to chill and rain. *Rhodod.:* aggravation during thunderstorm. *Puls.:* exposure to protracted wet weather. *Calc. phos.:* rheumatism pertaining to cold weather, getting well in the spring, and returning in the fall. *Nux mosch.:* erratic pains, the result of protracted cold wet weather. *Sulphur:* erratic pains, without heat, redness, and swelling, worse at night, and from the heat of the bed. *Mephites:* erratic rheumatic pains, with much urgency to urinate and shocks. *Arnica and puls.:* sudden transition of swelling and pain from joint to joint. *Benzoic acid:* articular rheumatism, with strong-smelling, ammoniacal urine: *Eupatorium perf.:* rheumatic affections accompanied by perspiration and soreness of the bones. *Asafœt.:* periosteal rheumatic pains. *Salicylic acid:* acute inflammatory articular rheumatism, extremely painful, with heat and red swelling of the joint or joints affected. *Caust., thuja:* arthritis deformans.

Symptomatic indications:

Aconite. Exposure to a draught of cold dry air; synochal fever and restlessness, stitching pains in chest, hindering free respiration and great agitation of the heart, with anxiety. Articular rheumatism, with hot, pale, or red swelling of joints, shifting sometimes from one to another; loud outcries and complaints, with weeping and despairing anxiety; muscular rheumatism of the lower extremity or calf of the leg, a dead heavy aching, worse from motion, from letting the limb hang down, except when it supports the weight of the body, when it feels better.

Abrotanum. Rheumatism from suddenly checked diarrhœa, cannot move head, arms or legs; much pain, but no swelling; painful inflammatory rheumatism before the swelling commences; sharp pains in cardiac region; dull pain in fingers; right to left.

Actæa spic. Very severe agonizing pain in the metacarpal and metatarsal articulations, or in small joints generally; pains of a tearing-drawing character; very tender to touch, worse at night.

Ammonium phos. **Arthritis nodosa**, joints of fingers, hands, and back swollen and bent; loss of appetite, emaciation, sleeplessness; nervous irritability; evening fever.

Antimon. crud. Drawing, shooting, and tensive pains; shortening of the muscles and tendons, with bending of the limbs, worse by warm air and heat of the sun, with **gastric symptoms**, nausea, vomiting, white tongue, and great thirst at night; rheumatism of muscular tissue, especially of the biceps flexor cubiti; rheumatism of feet, when the soles of the feet are so sensitive that patient can hardly step on them.

Apis. **Chronic rheumatism**; the least movement, even that of hands, increases the pain in the lower limbs; stiffness in back; burning pressing in coccygeal region, worse from any attempt to sit down; lame feeling in scapulæ; darting, sticking pains in upper and lower limbs, with a paralyzed feeling; burning pain in both lower limbs, from thighs to ankles, could not move the feet; **rheumatic lameness of limbs**; before going to bed at night a hard shivering

fit; headache and sleeplessness; skin warm; profuse sweat brings relief.

Apocynum andros. Rheumatism and gout; pain especially in right shoulder and knee; pains in the joint of the big toe; bilious vomiting, with or without diarrhœa; pain and stiffness in back of head and neck; dull heavy pain in chest, while breathing; rheumatic headaches; worse after sleep or continued quiet.

Arnica. Tearing pain, great soreness, numbness, and swelling of the affected parts; fears **even the possibility of being touched**; sensation as if resting on something very hard; worse evening and night, and by moving the affected parts. Intercostal rheumatism, podagra; great irritability of mind.

Arsenicum. Protracted cases, with nocturnal aggravations of pains, emaciation and profuse sweating from exhausted vital force; **pains felt during sleep**; drawing-tearing pains, especially in limbs, with inability to lie on affected side, and relief by motion of the affected part; external application of heat relieves and causes perspiration, but leaves the patient terribly exhausted.

Asafœtida. The seat of pain is in the periosteum; drawing, tearing, stitching pains in extremities; twitching of the flexors of the arms and legs; constant change of position.

Aurum mur. Continued gnawing-boring pain deep in the joints after the inflammatory symptoms have subsided.

Belladonna. Congestion to the brain, and nervous excitement, with excessive pain and erysipelatous swelling of the joints; stitching-burning pain, worse afternoon and early part of night, and by talking or slightest motion; pressing, tearing, cutting pains, deep in the bones, frequently running from the affected joint along the limbs like electric shocks; red shining swelling of the joints.

Benzoic acid. Rheumatic diathesis in syphilitic or gonorrhœal patients; tearing pains, apparently in the bones; all the pains go from left to right, and from below upwards; irritable bladder, urine of strong ammoniacal smell. **Arthritis deformans**, painful nodes in joints.

Berberis vulg. **Special affinity for lumbar muscles**; pressive, tensive pains in renal region and loins, with a feeling of lameness or stiffness, or swelling in back and lower extremities; patient finds it difficult to rise from a sitting posture; arthritic and rheumatic affections, particularly with urinary, hæmorrhoidal, or menstrual complaints; pain in thighs, worse from changes of weather, mostly before heavy wind; fretful, with weariness of life.

Bryonia. Disposition subdued or easily excited to anger; stitching-tearing pain, worse from slightest motion, the patient does not want to move, but sometimes he is compelled to move by an overwhelming restlessness, notwithstanding the pain; swelling not confined to joints, of a faintish redness, streaking out in different directions; shooting pains, as if the flesh were loose from the bones, worse in the evening and before midnight; general sweat or chilliness, and shuddering or fever heat, with headache, bilious and gastric symptoms; frequent micturition, urine turbid and lateritious (urates).

Cactus grand. Rheumatism of the heart, with sensation of constriction around the heart, rheumatic pains in extremities from above downwards; transient tearing pains in the joints, now in one joint,

now in another, for most part on right side, with weariness and heaviness.

Calcarea carb. Rheumatism from working in water, or by a long continuance of it; chronic cases, with swelling of the joints, worse with every change of the weather; crackling or crepitation of the joints, as if they were dry; weakness and weariness of all the limbs; sensation of coldness of top of head; profuse sweat and coldness of feet; leucophlegmasia; **omodynia**; pains confined to small spots.

Calcarea iod. Stiff knees, severe pains, worse in bed; scrofulosis.

Calcarea phosph. Every cold causes rheumatic pains in the joints and various parts of body; rheumatism pertaining to cold weather, getting well in the spring and returning in the fall; soreness of tendons when flexing or extending, worse in the latter; pains flying about in all parts of rump and limbs, after getting wet in the rain, rending, tearing, shooting.

Carbolic acid. Pains feel as if they would be increased by motion, but they are not; pains sharp, come suddenly and leave as suddenly, and last only a short time; hip and shoulder-joint especially affected.

Caulophyllum. Uterine complications; erratic shifting pains; articular rheumatism, affecting the smaller joints; rheumatic and neuralgic headaches; severe pains in finger-joints, they look red, are very stiff, closing hand is painful; pains shifting from extremities to back and nape of neck, with spasmodic rigidity of the muscles of back and neck; panting breathing, oppression of chest, nervous excitement.

Causticum. **Arthritis deformans**; rigidity of joints, better from warmth, worse from cold air, averse to being uncovered, evening aggravations; rheumatism of **articulations of the jaws**; tearing pain, with stiffness and swelling of the joints, contractions of tendons; great weakness and lameness of the lower limbs, and trembling of hands; warts on eyebrows and nose; great restlessness at night (rhus: day and night); rheumatic aching in shoulder, paralysis of deltoid, cannot raise the hand to head; constant tearing and piercing pains, compelling **constant motion, which does not relieve**, always coming on at the evening, and diminished in the morning.

Chamomilla. Excessive sensitiveness to pain, with great mental irrritability and spitefulness; drawing pains in the muscles of the upper and lower extremities, much worse during night, and from warmth; joints sore, as bruised and worn out, no power in hands and feet; disposition to move constantly the affected part, which is numb and partially paretic; pains in ligaments and periosteum, with paralytic weakness; hot perspiration, especially about the head.

Chelidonium. Rheumatism, the least touch anywhere is exceedingly painful; sweat without relief; limbs feel heavy, stiff, lame, and cold; drawing pain in hips, thighs, legs, and feet, more right side; pain in right shoulder; hepatic derangement.

China. Pain in all the limbs, worse from external pressure, so that he fears the least touch; worse at night, and accompanied by a sensation of weakness in the affected parts; motion relieves; rheumatic pains in metatarsal bones and phalanges, worse by motion and contact; broken-down constitutions.

Cimicifuga. Disagreeable sensation as of an electric shock in

any part of body; pleurodynia of right side of chest; rheumatism affecting **the belly of the muscles**, burning, cramping, stitching; excessive muscular weakness; articular rheumatism of lower limbs, with much swelling and heat of the affected parts, worse from motion, extorting screams; uneasy feeling in limbs, causing restlessness; uterine disturbances.

Colchicum. Acts markedly on periosteum and synovial membranes of joints, especially the small joints, also on fibrous tissues; redness, swelling, heat, etc., not tending to suppuration; tearing pains in muscles and joints; pains in the shoulder and hip-joints and in all the bones, with difficulty of moving head and tongue; numbness of hands and feet, with prickling as if asleep; pains change often their location; great sensitiveness, so that the least vibration renders the pain unbearable; respiration quick and heart's impulse strong; chilliness, copious sweat; acid reaction of sweat and urine; gastric symptoms before and during attack; yellow spots on face; worse from evening till morning, sometimes intolerable in the evening; especially useful when during the chronic form acute paroxysms set in, also in metastasis to heart; skin hot, harsh and dry.

Colocynthis. Tearing and drawing pains in all the limbs; violent drawing pain in right thumb, like in the tendons, beginning in the ball and passing off at the tip; crampy pain in hip, as though it were screwed in a vice; lies upon affected side with knee bent up; great tendency of all the muscles to become painfully cramped.

Dulcamara. Rheumatism after acute eruptions, or when chronic forms alternate with attacks of diarrhœa; rheumatism after exposure to wet, parts feel as if beaten; severe pains when remaining in one position, subside only when he moves about; neck stiff, back painful, loins lame after taking cold; unilateral pains.

Eupatorium purp. Rheumatism, **especially in aged persons,** with sensation of soreness of the bones, leaving the ankles and feet swollen; profuse discharge of clear urine; intense aching in limbs, as if the bones were broken; pains come and disappear suddenly; very restless, cannot keep still, though there is a great desire to do so, and the pains are not relieved by motion.

Ferrum. Omodynia, either side; pain, especially in deltoid muscle, of a constant drawing, tearing, laming nature, worse in bed; face pale, flushing easily; no swelling; better from gentle motion.

Ferrum phos. Wrist and knee afflicted by rheumatism; pains shooting from one joint to another, every exertion painful; acute cases of rheumatic paralysis; sleeplessness from severity of pains; copious nightsweats, not relieving the pains, driving him out of bed.

Fluoric acid. Rheumarthritis; rheumatic pains in left arm, from shoulder to elbow, with lameness; pain in all limbs, with weakness and numbness.

Formica rufa. Articular rheumatism, coming on suddenly, with excessive restlessness; patients desire to move, but motion aggravates; **pains relieved by pressure**; sweat without relief; right side more affected than left.

Gelsemium. Rheumatic neuralgia, myalgia; pains from spine to head and shoulders; aching pains in back, particularly in lumbar and sacral region; deepseated, dull aching pains in upper and lower extremities and joints generally; rheumatic pains in upper and lower

extremities, induced by cold, with laming sensation; **deepseated muscular pains**, wants to lie still; excessive irritability of mind and body.

Graphites. Arthritic nodosities on fingers; stiffness of back of neck; weakness in back and loins when walking; rheumatic burning pains, especially in left shoulder; stiff feeling in hollow of knee, as if tendons were too short; stiffness and contraction of toes; coldness of dorsum of foot.

Guaiacum. Rheumatic swelling of joints; pain in all the joints, even in chest; contractions, with pain from the slightest motion, accompanied by heat, especially in syphilitic or mercurial patients; tearing-drawing lancinations, followed by exhaustion; promotes spontaneous opening of gouty abscesses, relieving greatly the sufferings of patient.

Hamamelis. Great soreness of affected parts, especially muscles; bruised feeling in muscles of upper and lower extremities; worse from motion.

Hepar sulph. Rheumatic swelling, with heat, redness, and sensation as if sprained; drawing pains in the limbs, especially in the morning when awaking; mercurial rheumatism, especially in scrofulous persons; excessive nervous excitability.

Hypericum. Articular rheumatism, with great effusion around the joint and muddy urine, looking like the settlings of beer; bruised sensation in all joints; **excessive painfulness** of affected parts, showing the nerves to be attacked.

Ignatia. Pains as if contused or sprained, or sensation as if the flesh was loose on the bones in consequence of blows; pains worse at night, diminished by a change of position; pains, which appear while lying on the side, disappear while lying on back; worse afternoon, evening, and after midnight.

Iodum. Chronic arthritic affections, characterized by violent nightly pains in several joints, without swelling.

Kali bichr. Rheumatism alternating with gastric symptoms, one appearing in the fall, the other in the spring; or for rheumatism (or any other disease) **appearing regularly once a year at the same time**; rheumatic pains in all the joints, with cracking in them from the least motion; periodical wandering pains; chronic rheuma, with papular eruption on face and nose.

Kalmia lat. Inflammatory rheumatism; pains shift about from one place to another; high fever; every attempt to move is attended by most excruciating pains; periosteal pains precluding sleep; ankles most painful and swollen; wandering rheumatic pains around or in the heart; pains generally go from upper to lower parts; **valvular diseases**; albuminuria.

Kreasot. Rheumatic pains in joints; also stitches, most of hip and knee, with numbness, loss of sensation, and a feeling as if the whole limb were going to sleep.

Lachesis. Rheumatic carditis; lacerating, jerking, spasmodic pains in lower extremities, which sieze the patient as soon as he falls asleep; stinging or lacerating in the knees; stiffness and curvature of affected parts; swelling of index finger and wrist-joint; bluish red swellings; no improvement from profuse sweats; worse in open air, during damp weather, after sleeping, from exertion, and in the even-

ing; intermitting pulse with irregular action of heart, valvular murmurs with deathly pallor of face and expression of anguish; chronic rheumatism in alternation with hepar.

Lachnanthes. Neck very painful on slightest motion and drawn down on one side; tearing from joints upwards and downwards; burning of palms of hands and soles of feet.

Lactic acid. Perspiration acrid and profuse; urine clear or high-colored and frequent, profuse, or scanty; rheumatic soreness in the muscles of the chest, back, and extremities; rheumatic inflammation of elbows, knees, and small joints of the upper and lower extremities; worse at night and from motion; fever, with headache and flushes of heat.

Ledum acts especially on parts of body where the cellular tissue is wanting, and hence affects the small joints rather than the large ones; subacute rheumatism; pains affect more lower extremities; commence below and move upwards; warmth of bed and pressure of bedclothing unbearable; worse from evening till after midnight, also by motion; pains change location quickly, accompanied with little or no swelling; rheumatic pains in the joints of the arms; emaciation, coldness of suffering parts; erythema nodosum.

Lithium carb. Valvular insufficiencies caused by calcareous deposits; pains in heart extend to head; trembling and fluttering of heart; rheumatic soreness of heart; painfulness of feet, ankles, metatarsus, all the toes, especially of border of foot and of soles; burning in great toe; mostly indicated in gouty persons.

Lobelia infl. Inflammatory rheumatism in the right knee, swelling and extreme pain; painful stiffness in knees as after a long march; rheumatic pain between scapulæ in right shoulder-joint, goes to the left upper arm and around the elbow-joint; pain in right deltoid, sore to touch.

Lycopodium. Chronic forms, especially of old people, with painful rigidity of muscles and joints, and feeling of numbness in affected parts, forgetfulness, vertigo, congestion to head, sour belching, early nausea, flatulence, oppression of chest, palpitation, etc.; rheumatism of finger-joints; drawing tearing in limbs at night and on alternate days, worse at rest and in wet weather, better in warmth; rheumatic tension in right shoulder-joint, in left hip.

Lycopus virg. Muscular rheumatoid pains, affecting also articulations and tendons, increased by motion and cold air, not relieved by friction, or cold affusion, or direct warmth, but improving in a warm room or bed; sneezing; dyspnœa; cough and expectoration; wheezing and faucial irritation as from bronchial catarrh; cardiac distress and palpitation; rheumatic pains around heart; irregular and intermittent pulse; aggravation toward sunset.

Magnesia carb. Rheumatic pain in the shoulders (at night), with tingling down to the fingers, preventing the least movement of the arm; rheumatic pain in the limbs; always worse after long walks, worse in cold weather, better in warm air, but worse from warmth of bed.

Manganum. Rheumatism shifts from joint to joint, generally crosswise; red shining swellings; worse from touch or motion and at night; drawing as from shortening of tendons; stiffness of nape of neck; rheumatic pains extending from shoulder to fingers; rheumatism in feet; cannot bear weight on the heel.

Marum verum. Rheumatic pains mostly in bones and joints; worse evenings, better mornings.

Menyanthes. Painful spasmodic jerking of lower extremities in gouty persons, with calcareous deposits in joints.

Mercurius. Rheumatic and arthritic pains, tearing, stinging; worse at night in warm bed, with profuse sweat, which gives no relief; œdema of affected parts, especially of feet and ankles; joints swollen, pale, and slightly red; worse in fall with warm days and damp cold nights, especially in cases of syphilitic origin or complication affecting the joints, bones, and periosteum.

Mercur. bi-iod. Rheumatic pains, now here, now there, **mostly muscular,** alternately in arms and hands, legs and feet; violent pain, like otalgia, in left ear; rheumatic pains in shoulder-joints; soreness and stiffness in arms; worse by motion; insupportable pain and aching in legs towards evening; better on moving; violent tearing in soles; feet swollen, sore to touch; worse around ankles.

Nitrum. Rheumatism, with stitching pains at night; rheumatism of shoulder, worse at night; hands and fingers feel as if swollen; **rheumatic paralysis**; numbness and tingling disappear and articular pains set in.

Nux mosch. Muscular rheumatism, from protracted exposure to cold and damp; fugitive drawing pains, worse in repose from cold, damp air, and cold and wet clothes, better from warmth; rheumatism of left shoulder and right hip.

Nux vom. Rheumatism of large muscles of trunk, chest, and back, and of the large joints; pale tensive swellings, numbness, or twitching, worse from least jar or from cold; oversensitiveness to pain; heat mixed with chilliness, especially when moving; perspiration relieves; aversion to open air, and great sensitiveness to cold; gastric symptoms; constipation.

Palladium. Rheumatic pains in right lower limb; wandering or darting pains from the toes to the hips, or from trochanter to the hollow of the knee.

Phytolacca. Rheumatic affections of the shoulder and arms, especially in syphilitic patients; the pains fly from one part like electric shocks to another part, worse at night and in damp weather; **pains in middle of long bones.** or attachment of muscles; pains down from hip to knee; heavy dragging; all worse on outer part of thighs; nightly pains in periosteum of tibia; severe pains through ankles and feet and on dorsa of feet; soles burn; feet puffed; enlargement of the glands of the neck and axilla.

Platina. Incipient stage of endo- and pericarditis rheumatica, with immense anxiety and great palpitation of heart.

Pulsatilla. Rheumatism, caused by getting wet, especially the feet, from protracted wet weather; drawing-tearing pains, frequently shifting from one part to another, or attacking only one side, with redness and swelling, and extreme sensitiveness to jars, touch, or pressure; worse at night and in bed; relief by uncovering, by drinking cold water, and in open air; pale face and chilliness increasing with the pains; rheumatic gout.

Ranunculus. Pain across chest and in region of diaphragm, extending to back; pain along inner edge of left scapula, often extending below its inferior angle or through the lower half of left side of

thorax; spasmodic rheumatic pains in arms; drawing pains in thighs, extending downwards, especially in women of sedentary habits.

Rhododendron. Drawing tearing in periosteum; worse at night, in wet stormy weather, and at rest; better by motion; mostly in forearms and lower legs; pains moving from above downwards, even to fingers and toes; aggravation of pains towards morning, before rain, and during hot season; chronic rheumatism of the smaller joints and their ligaments (fibrinous deposits); affection of great toe joint, often mistaken for bunion (true bunion from mechanical pressure: sil.), but of rheumatic character; it acts more on right side.

Rhus tox. Rheumatoid pains in the limbs, with numbness and tingling; joints weak, stiff, or red, shining œdematous swelling of joints, with stitching pains when touched; drawing tearing in fibrous tissues, joints, and sheaths of nerves; with feeling of lameness or formication, with or without swelling and redness, caused by exposure to wet damp weather, to rain, bathing, or straining; worse during rest in bed, mornings, and by commencing to move; better from **continued motion** and from dry warm external applications; **cold, fresh air intolerable**; limbs feel stiff on rising after being seated; **stiffness rather than tenderness**; perspiration copious and does not relieve; great restlessness; adynamia.

Ruta. Rheumatism of right wrist and both feet; instep puffy; sour sweat; restless, turns and changes position frequently when lying; bruised feeling all over as from a blow; worse in limbs and joints.

Salicylic acid. Acute, inflammatory, articular rheumatism attacking one or more joints, especially elbow or knees, with great swelling and redness; high fever and excessive sensitiveness to the least jar; motion impossible.

Sanguinaria. Rheumatic pains, worse in those places least covered with flesh, but not in joints; on touching painful part pain vanishes and appears in some other part; rheumatism in all joints, with swelling and spasmodic pains in neck, shoulders, and arms; worse at night on turning in bed; cannot raise the arm; in left hip and inside of right thigh; languid circulation; limbs cold, skin pallid; sensitive to atmospheric changes.

Sarsaparilla. Rheumatic bone-pains after mercury or checked gonorrhœa; pains worse at night, in damp weather, or after taking cold in water.

Silicea. Chronic gouty nodosities; rheumatism causing such tenderness of soles of feet that patient cannot walk (ant. crud.); pressure and tension in small of back; stiff back after sitting; drawing in limbs with tearing and sticking pains in joints, worse after motion.

Spigelia. Stitches in heart and violent throbbing, so that the motions of heart can be seen through the clothing; endo- and pericarditis rheumatica.

Spongia. Violent palpitation of heart, awakening one after midnight, with sense of suffocation, bellows' murmur; loud, hard, dry cough; agitation, anxiety, and dyspnœa.

Sticta pulm. Inflammatory articular rheumatism; drawing, laming, somewhat spasmodic pains in muscles; rheumatic headaches; fingers and heels numb and painful.

Sulphur. Chronic rheumatism; erratic pains, with or without

swelling, especially from cold, dampness, or from working in water; numbness of parts affected; **ascending** inflammation of joints, beginning in feet and passing to upper joints, with excruciating pain on motion; jerks during sleep at night; subacute rheumatism, or towards the end of an acute attack, when there has been pleurisy or pneumonia and constipation; tension as from shortening of tendons, especially of those of feet; better by heat; sensitiveness to wind, open air, and to change of weather; dread of washing; hot head and cold feet.

Tarantula. Rheumatism checked by putting feet in cold water, followed by panting respiration, anxiety, cramps in heart, or twisting pains; pulse full, hard, frequent; aorta full, tense, with stitching pains; cold extremities morning and night.

Tartar emet. Rheumatic and bruised sensation in limbs, on and shortly before rising; rheumatic pain about hips, thighs, and calves; rheumatic pains, first in right hand, then through both legs from above downwards, especially in the knees; no relief by sweat; worse in damp weather.

Tilia eur. Rheumatism, with hot perspiration, giving no relief, so profuse that patient lies in a perfect bath of it.

Thuja. Rheumatism, with numb feeling, worse in warmth, from moving, after midnight, better from cold and after sweating; sweating of parts not covered, those which are covered are dry; sensation as if the whole body was very thin and delicate, and could not resist the least attack; tearing pains in neck, preventing turning; boring and tearing pains in loins, extending to hip; rheumatism from gonorrhœal and sycotic poison; **arthritis deformans.**

Valeriana. Rheumatic pains in limbs, rarely in joints, worse during rest after previous exertion, better from movement; rheumatic pain in scapula, neuralgic darting pains along arms, shoulders, and face; pain in hip and thigh, intolerable when standing, as if it would break.

Veratrum album. Rheumatism worse from heat of bed, relieved when rising and disappearing when walking about, especially towards morning; electric jerks in affected limbs; stiffness of limbs in forenoon, and while standing; the violence of the pains causes delirium; pains renewed by damp cold weather.

Veratrum viride. Inflammatory rheumatism, with gastric complications; tongue coated on sides with a red streak through the centre; creeping chilliness; aching in all bones; followed by headache and fever; affects especially left shoulder, hip, and knee; also recommended in endo- and pericarditis; cardiac oppression, with passive congestion.

Zincum. General articular rheumatism, with tearing pain, lameness, trembling, and crampy pain; twisting in affected limbs, frequent jerking of whole body during sleep, worse from being overheated and from exertion.

RHUS, Poisoning by.

Agar., arn., bry., croton t., graph., grindelia, ledum, nymph., sang., sepia.

RHYPIA.

See Rupia.

RICKETS.

See Rachitis.

RINGWORM.

See Herpes Circinatus and Psoriasis Annulata.

ROSE-COLD.

See Hay Fever.

ROSEOLA.

Rubeola: *acon.*, bell., bry., cop., merc., nux v., puls.

RUPIA.

A syphiloderma: alum., *ars.*, bov., calc., caust., clem., graph., hep., *kali iod.*, merc., merc iod., natr. sulph., *nitr. ac.*, phyt., rhus, sep., sil., staph., *syphilinum*, sulph., thuj.

RUNNING OF THE EYES.

Blennorrhœa oculorum, ophthalmo-blennorrhœa.

Principal remedies: 1, dig., euphr., graph., puls., sen.; 2, alum., amm., calc., caust., chin., euphr., guai., hep., lyc., nitr. ac., sil., spig., sulph., thuj.

For frequent **lachrymation**, give: 1, acon., bell., calc., euphr., kreas., puls., rut., sil., spig., staph., sulph.; 2, alum., ars., bry., dig., graph., hep., ign., kal., lach., lyc., merc., natr. m., n. vom., phos., phos. ac., rhus, spong., staph., thuj.

Blear-eyedness, lippitudo: 1, acon., euphr., merc., puls.; 2, rhus, spig.; 3. gran.? par.?

RUSH OF BLOOD.

Complained of by plethoric, debilitated, hypochondriac, or nervous individuals. The principal remedies are: 1, acon., aur., calc., hep., kal., kreas., lyc., phos., sep., sulph.; 2, amb., amm., arn., bell., bry., carb. v., caust., croc., chin., ferr., iod., natr. m., n. vom., op., petr., phos. ac., rhus, samb., sarsap., sen., sil., stann., thuj.

Rush of blood of **plethoric** individuals requires: 1, acon., aur., bell., calc., lyc., phos., sep., sulph.; 2, arn., bry., chin., ferr., natr. m., n. vom., rhus, thuj.

Of nervous, very irritable individuals: 1, acon., arn., bell., chin., n. vom.; 2, amb., aur., calc., ferr., lyc., petr., samb.

SAFFRON, Ill effects of.

The best antidote, according to Hering, is *black coffee*, to be drank until vomiting sets in, and for the secondary diseases, *opium*.

Chronic secondary affections require: acon., bell., plat., puls.

SAL AMMONIAC and NITRE, Poisoning with.

Tepid water with unsalted butter, to be drank until vomiting sets in; afterwards mucilaginous drinks in large quantity.

Secondary ailments require: nitr. sp., coff., n. vom.

SALT, Ill effects of.

Principal remedy: nitr. sp. After this: ars., carb. v., lyc., merc., n. vom., puls.

SALIVATION.

See Ptyalism.

SARSAPARILLA, Ill effects of.

Ammon., bell., cham., lyc., merc., sulph.

SATYRIASIS.

See Sexual Instinct.

SCABIES.

See Itch.

SCALDS.

See Burns.

SCARLATINA.

Scarlatina simplex: acon., bel., gels., verat. vir.; **Scarlatina anginosa**: apis, bell., lach., merc., rhus; **scarlatina maligna**: cupr. ac., zincum, ailanthus, arum, hydroc. ac., lach., tabac.; **gangrenous sore throat**: amm., ars., arum, carb. v., carbol. ac.; chinin. arsen., lach., merc. cyan., sulph., phyt.; **retrocession of eruption**: cupr. acet., zinc., bry., op., phos., phos. ac., sulph.; **parotitis** after the disease: bell., calc., carb. v., kali, lapis albus, merc., phos., sil., rhus.

Dropsical symptoms after scarlatina: apocyn., apis, asclep. syr., bell., dig., helon., hell, hep., phos. ac., rhus, seneg., tereb.; **hydrocephalus**: apis, apocyn., arn., cann., bell., hell., hep., phos. ac.; **hydrothorax**: arn., ars., dig., hell., hep., seneg.; **ascites**: apis, dig., helon., hell., rhus, tereb; **anasarca**: apis, ars., bar., hell., hep., helon., rhus, tereb.; rheumatic pains: dulc., rhus.

Otitis and otorrhœa in consequence of scarlatina: bell., colch., graph., hep., lyc., psor., puls.; for caries of ossicula aurium: aurum, calc., natr. mur., sil.

Particular indications:

Aconite. Full quick pulse, dry hot burning skin, fever, restlessness; headache, peevishness which revolts against all interference; or, at a later period, sudden excruciating pain in stomach, gagging retching, vomiting of blood, stoppage of breath; distressed face, anguish, cold sweat on forehead, gasping.

Ailanthus. Adynamic malignant scarlatina. General prostration, marked cerebral affection; pulse small, weak, often irregular, skin generally harsh, hot, and dry; **livid eruption**, more profuse on forehead and face; violent vomiting, dizziness, photophobia, muttering delirium, stupor, and insensibility; pupils dilated; great thirst, with dry parched tongue; throat congested, dark-colored, in some cases ulcerated and attended with great glandular swelling; torpor, skin cold and dry; after pressing with the finger the color returns very

slowly; great exhaustion; **petechiæ**; eruption is slow to make its appearance, remains livid, and even the forehead and face take on a rather purplish color; skin dry, but not hot; irregular, patchy, livid eruption, disappearing on pressure and returning very slowly, interspersed with small vesicles, worse on forehead, neck, and chest.

Ammonium carb. **Malignant scarlatina**, with disposition to torpor and colliquation, when there is danger of gangrene; putrid sore throat; hard swelling of the right parotid and lymphatic glands of the neck; enlarged and livid tonsils, covered with a rapidly degenerating, sticky, offensive mucus; burning pain in throat; sticky salivation; faintly developed eruption; heaviness of head, drowsiness; stertorous breathing; involuntary stools; threatened paralysis of brain, with excessive vomiting.

Anthracin. Glands under chin painfully swollen, of stony hardness; swallowing exceedingly difficult, with great thirst; pulse frequent, small, with violent action of the heart; great restlessness, debility and depression, with pain in limbs; hæmorrhagic exudations; **induration of cellular tissue**; cynanche cellularis.

Apis mel. High fever, with chilliness from least movement; heat of feet and hands when patient complains of chilliness; headache, holds head in hands; burning and stinging of skin; dryness of throat; tongue dry, of deep red color, swollen and inflamed, often covered with blisters; inability to swallow; dryness of mouth, without thirst; tonsils swollen and hard; dry ulcers on tonsils and palate, sloughing abrasions on tonsils, stinging smarting pain in throat, dysphagia; nausea and vomiting, with soreness of pit of stomach to touch; nose stuffed up; skin red, hot and sensitive, somewhat relieved by cold sponging; great restlessness and nervous agitation; suppression of urine, or urine scanty and high-colored, voided with difficulty; anasarcous condition, with very scanty urine; oppressed respiration, great trembling; heat of skin and fever changeable, comes in flashes; delirium, the patient is inclined to scream out; **post-scarlatinal** complaints; paleness of face and suspicious puffings of eyelids, swelling of face, limbs and abdomen; anasarca, ascites; face and limbs cold; albuminuria; waxy skin; aggravated by heat, relieved by cold; **scarlatina typhosa**, the whole nervous system resting under the paralyzing influences of the poison.

Arnica. Typhoid state, with epistaxis or hæmoptysis, worse by coughing; ecchymosis on different parts of body, or even small boils.

Arsenicum. **Typhoid forms**, especially at the commencement; the eruption delays or grows suddenly pale, livid, intermixed with petechiæ; total loss of strength, mild delirium, convulsive twitching of tendons, with excessive vomiting; violent diarrhœa, brought on or aggravated by drink or food; tendency to gangrene; lips dry, black, often bloody; grinding of teeth while asleep; tongue dry, brown, cracked; thick, slimy, fetid saliva in mouth; longing for cold drinks and acids; bitter taste, especially after eating or drinking; vomiting of brown substances; urine dark-colored and bloody, passed with difficulty; emaciation; dyspnœa, constantly changing position; cold sweat, cold extremities; puffiness of eyelids; dropsical symptoms.

Arsenite of potash. (Fowler's solution) Chief remedy when the rash covers the whole body and there is enough left to poison.

every organ of the body, especially brain and kidneys; coma alternating with delirium, subsultus tendinum, renal elements in urine; œdema pulmonum with uræmic symptoms.

Arum triphyllum. **Malignant scarlatina.** Intense fever; soreness of mouth and fauces, which spreads to posterior nares; nose stuffed up; ichorous discharge from nose, excoriating and furrowing the upper lip; discharge from nose thick and yellow, filling whole nasal cavity and throat; wings of nose ulcerated; upper lip red and sore from excoriating discharges; mouth covered with ulcers, with intense burning and soreness; saliva acrid; tongue red and sore, with elevated papillæ; **putrid sore throat,** swollen submaxillary glands; moist cough, with excoriated feeling in fauces and larynx during day, and spasmodic nightcough, compelling him to sit up; urine abundant and pale; eruption all over body, with much itching and restlessness; stiffness of neck.

Baptisia. **Typhoid scarlatina.** Extensive ulcerations in throat; great fetor of breath; nausea, followed by vomiting; tonsils inflamed; diphtheritic ulcers; dry sore tongue, coated at first with reddish papillæ here and there, followed by a yellowish-brown coating in centre, edges red and shining; slight delirium; burning heat of face; oppressed breathing; dysenteric stools; scalding, high-colored urine; continued fever, with great prostration.

Baryta carb. Scarlatina miliaris; swelling of parotids, tonsils, and submaxillary glands, with much saliva, or else dryness of throat, pressing, stinging pains when swallowing, remaining after scarlatina; acute tonsillitis with tendency to suppuration during scarlatina (after bell. or merc.); great prostration and weariness with constant inclination to lie or sit down after scarlatina.

Belladonna. **True Sydenham scarlatina,** where the eruption is perfectly smooth and truly scarlet; congestion to brain with delirium; anxious sleep, full of dreams, with startings; eyeballs red and injected; throbbing of carotids; involuntary movings of hands to head; bending head backward; head hotter than other parts of body (arn.); face fiery red or pale, puffy and sunken; lips, mouth and throat very red; tongue white with red edges or red all over with raised papillæ; violent tonsillitis and angina faucium, with stitching pain and spasmodic contractions; inability to swallow liquids, which often return through nostrils; violent thirst with or without dread of water; external swelling of neck; suffocating sensation on turning head or touching pharynx; skin so hot that it imparts a burning sensation to the hand; vomiting; the child moans, whimpers, jumps up in bed, and often wants to walk about in his sleep. Difficult hearing after scarlatina.

Bryonia. Delay or sudden retrocession of eruption, oppression of senses, general prostration, predominant coldness or chill and heat mixed up, small pulse; symptoms of pleuritis or meningitis; dropsy.

Calcarea carb. **Scrofulosis; scarlatina miliaria;** sore throat, difficult deglutition, loose rattling in windpipe, hot breath; difficulty of breathing, with præcordial anguish, no cough, rattling during expiration; threatened paralysis of lungs; otorrhœa; specific for parotitis or swellings around neck, especially when eruption is already fading; aphthæ on tonsils and roof of the mouth.

Camphora. Sudden retrocession of eruption, with cold skin and

complete prostration; mind in a serene conscious state, with a peculiar staring wild look; purple-colored, or pale, changeable, hot face, with hot sweat and cold extremities; hot burning pains; great sensitiveness of stomach and abdomen; involuntary blackish stools; dyspnœa, with sensation of constriction around throat, with hot breath; accumulation of mucus in air-passages; skin shrivelled.

Capsicum. Capriciousness; exalted sensibility of all the senses; peculiar redness and burning about face, out of proportion to heat of other parts of body; throat smarts and burns, and is of a deep-red color; burning vesicles on tongue and mouth; **pain in throat, always worse between the acts of deglutition**; tenacious mucus in throat, difficult to dislodge; dry tongue, without thirst.

Carbolic acid. Restlessness, delirious at intervals, pulse rapid; white circle around mouth, rest of face dusky red; lips, mouth, and tongue black, sordes and ulcerated patches on inside of lips and cheeks; breath exceedingly fetid and repulsive; liquids on being swallowed return by nose; skin dry and scurfing off; urine high-colored and scanty; abdomen slightly tympanitic.

Carbo veg. Last stage, with rattling in throat and complete loss of vital power; cool breath and cold extremities, and still the patient must have air and wants to be fanned all the time; sticky cold perspiration. **Sepsis**; sunken features and sallow complexion.

Conium. Parotid and submaxillary glands swollen and **hard as a stone**; lips and teeth covered with black crusts; skin hot; delirium and unconsciousness.

Cuprum acet. **Convulsions** before the eruption breaks out, or when the eruption suddenly disappears, with tendency to metastasis to brain; quick, small, irregular pulse, low temperature; sopor; rolling of eyes; facial distortion and also of all the flexor muscles; great restlessness; throwing the body about; spasmodic action of chest; vomiting; cold face, blue lips, coldness all over; aggravation by contact.

Gelsemium. **Asthenic forms of scarlet fever**; intense fever, with nervous erethism during prodromal stage, followed by profound prostration of the muscular power; cerebral intoxication; pulse frequent, soft, weak, sometimes filiform; impaired vision; heat, with languor and drowsiness; crimson flush of face in all positions; heavy-looking suffused eyes; throat feels as if swelled or filled up, is diffusely red; tonsils red and slightly swelled; delirious mutterings when asleep or half awake; spasms and paralysis; when the eruption recedes, all the viscera are threatened.

Helleborus. **Dropsy**, in consequence of morbus Brightii acutus; sensory life entirely suspended, no fever; squinting, pupils dilated, face pale and puffed; urine, after settling, looks like coffee-grounds; scanty, albuminous or bloody urine; diarrhœa of jellylike mucus.

Hepar sulph. Sequelæ retarding convalescence; croupy inflammation of nasal mucous membrane during proruption and effervescence; swelling of parotid and submaxillary glands; early decrease of the urinary secretion, with traces of albumen and cylindrical tubuli; fully developed dropsy from Bright's disease; anxious feeling about the heart.

Hydrocyanic acid. Eruption at an early stage is dark-colored and soon becomes livid, only slowly regaining its color after pressure with the finger; rapid feeble pulse; sinking at stomach from prostra-

tion of solar plexus; long fainting spells; involuntary stools; paralysis of œsophagus, the fluid runs gurgling down the œsophagus.

Hyoscyamus. Great nervous excitability, without much cerebral hyperæmia; sleeplessness; illusions of imagination or else utter stupidity; sparkling, red, prominent eyes, or else staring at things; indistinct muttering loquacity; difficult speech; does not reply to questions, or answers slowly and relapses into his unconsciousness; bluish face; mouth open or jaws locked; constriction of throat, cannot swallow liquids; salt taste; paralysis of sphincters, of trachea; rattling respiration; patient ceases coughing on sitting up in bed; abdomen distended, tympanitic; **repelled eruptions,** with tendency to diarrhœa.

Ipecacuanha. Suppressed eruptions; gastric symptoms predominate, with nausea and vomiting, accompanied by dyspnœa; sighing respiration; during sleep eyes half open, with moaning and groaning.

Kali carb. Swelling of **right** parotid gland; fever and restlessness; smell from mouth like that of old cheese; great dryness of skin; œdema, like little bags, between eyebrows and upper eyelids; worse about 3 A.M.

Lachesis. **Scarlatina maligna,** advanced stages, typhoid state, threatening gangrene; destructive decomposition of both fluids and solids; smooth red or black and dry tongue, frequently cracked; trembling of tongue and inability to protrude it, it strikes against the lower teeth; patched or map tongue; accumulation of dried mucus in the nose; throat very dry and sore, aggravated by sleep; the membranous deposit commences in left tonsil and spreads toward the right; great sensitiveness of external throat to slightest touch, it causes a feeling of suffocation; paralysis of organs of deglutition, worse by swallowing; pain extends to left ear; liquids return through nose: saliva abundant and tenacious; suppuration of glands of neck; black urine, offensive stools; aphasia; torpid peripheral circulation, with cool surface and cold perspiration; passive hæmorrhages of dark fluid blood; dulness of brain functions; heaviness of head, and pains deep in the brain, worse from external pressure; muscular prostration; loquacious delirium.

Lac caninum. Enlarged glands after scarlatina; cold indurations, as found in scrofulous children.

Lachnanthes tinct. Stiff neck, the head being drawn to one side, after scarlatina or diphtheria; sensation as if eruption would break out, with loquacious delirium; brilliant eyes; circumscribed red cheeks; head feels enlarged and as if split with a wedge from outside inward; body icy cold, skin moist and sticky, cannot get warm, head burns like fire, with much thirst; dryness and roughness of throat, with pricking pain when swallowing.

Lycopodium. **Child becomes drowsy and awakens from sleep frightened,** clinging to the crib, seems to know no one; soon they drop asleep, again only to reawaken with the same symptoms; they are very cross and irritable after a nap, kicking and fighting; when the rash suddenly pales the glands swell and the face becomes bloated and paler than natural; urine scanty, with or without red sandy deposit. **Deep blood-poisoning,** showing itself by diphtheritic symptoms, stoppage of nose, rattling in throat, coma, deafness and purulent discharge from ears; great peevishness and crossness on getting awake,

worse from being covered too much; scanty, dark-red, and albuminous urine, with strangury; œdema of face, hands, and feet; ascites; secondary eruptions of dark-red blotches on hands, thighs, back, and face; colic during desquamation with costiveness.

Mercurius cyanat. Diphtheritic scarlatina; swelling of the glands around throat; great redness of fauces with difficulty of swallowing; complete suppression of urine; great sensation of coldness; extreme prostration and frequent fainting.

Mercur. sol. After bell.; sore mouth, studded with small vesicles; salivation and excessively foul breath; dirty-yellow coating of tongue; great thirst; ulcerated throat and tonsils; swelling of all the glands of neck; itching and restlessness, worse after sweat.

Mercur. protoiod. Excessively intense angina; induration of parotid, cervical glands, and tonsils; diphtheritic affections, with excessive muscular prostration; desire to lie down, but feels worse during rest and in a warm room; sharp throbbing-boring pains from within outwards deep in the left ear, urine dark and copious; after lachesis, when there is loss of voice and hoarseness.

Muriatic acid. Intense redness all over body, with great drowsiness, or scanty eruption, interspersed with petechiæ; typhoid condition, with anxiety and restlessness, desire to throw off the clothing; burning heat of body, dark redness of face, purplish color of skin; excessive dryness of mouth and tongue; aphthæ and ulceration of mouth and throat, with fetid breath; acrid discharge from nose, excoriating nostrils and upper lip; gangrene, with sloughing of mucous membranes; prostration of vital forces, patient sinks down to foot of bed; pulse intermitting, weak; sighing-groaning respiration.

Nitric acid. Scarlatina miliaria, with very hot skin, intermittent breathing; tonsils swollen and sore, with great difficulty of swallowing; angina diphtheritica extends up to nares, with thin purulent discharge; cachectic children.

Opium. Cerebral oppression, with sopor and heavy snoring; convulsions, with coma and stertorous breathing between the spasms; cerebral vomiting.

Phosphorus. Sudden disappearance of eruption without cause, the chest symptoms become alarming; pulmonary complications; typhoid conditions, with dry hard tongue and lips covered with sordes; loss of speech and hearing; difficult deglutition; sopor, delirium; glandular enlargements; diarrhœa; burning sensation, which makes him constantly change his position; perfect apathy; inability to retain the urine; falling off of the hair.

Rhus tox. Vesicular eruption, or like millet-seeds, itching violently; about the third day tongue dry, red, and smooth, with triangular red tip; the fever keeps rising, even after the livid eruption is out, with great restlessness at night; drowsy state with delirium; swimming eyes; ichorous discharge from nostrils, with swelling of glands of throat, or epistaxis at night; rheumatism of joints, worse during rest; œdema of scrotum and penis; swelling and suppuration of parotid gland, first left, then right, with copious ichorous discharge, leaving a deep cavity; skin peels.

Silicea. Scrofulosis, glands swollen and threaten to suppurate; boils, abscesses; subsequent induration of glands from tardy reconvalescence.

Stramonium. Violent convulsions, excited by touch or sight of bright shining things, with spasmodic jerking of limbs; paralytic trembling of arms and hands, especially of the right, with which he constantly reaches into the air, and attempts to grasp some imaginary object; restlessness, with itching of skin; rash of a coppery-red color, dry and hot skin; coma, with rattling respiration and bloody froth at mouth; rapid alternation of laughing, crying, and singing; stupor; great dryness of throat, compelling frequent drinking: swelling of tongue, so that it hangs out of the mouth; paralysis of tongue; suppression of urine. **Parenchymatous nephritis.**

Sulphur. Efflorescences coalesce into large spots as red as a boiled lobster, and around these spots the skin is unusually white; cerebral affections, with sopor, sudden starting, distortion of eyes; bloated and shining red face; dry nose; dry, cracked, red tongue, covered with a brownish mucus; hot flashes, the skin hot and itching; thirst and difficulty of swallowing; lethargic condition; diarrhœa, worse in the morning.

Terebinthina. Eruption slow in appearing, kidneys are involved, **bloody, smoky urine** with drowsiness or stupor. Albuminuria and uræmia following scarlatina; intoxication, confusion, languor, relieved by profuse urination; aching pain in head, with vomiting; excessive fulness and pressure in head, causing screams; pains come and go; thirst, but drinking causes nausea and vomiting of yellow mucus; ascites, œdema, more of the upper parts; frequent waking and tossing about in bed; after scarlatina passes small quantities of dark, sweet-smelling urine, turbid and leaving a sediment like coffee-grounds; urine, though rich in albumen and blood, contains but few, if any, casts.

Veratrum vir. Intense arterial excitement during febrile state, with cerebral congestion or irritation of the spinal centres; convulsions, with greatly dilated pupils, perfect sleeplessness; sequelæ, as rheumatism, dropsy, when inflammatory symptoms are present.

Zincum. Threatened paralysis of brain, complete stupor; pulse small, filiform; extremities cold; jerking of body or twitching of single limbs; bluish-red color of body, while forehead and face are pale; white distorted face; frightful shrill screams; short, quick breathing, but not rattling; occiput very hot; grating of teeth; involuntary micturition and stool.

Post-scarlatinal affections. Rheumatism: apis, bell., bry., lach., rhus, etc **Neuralgic pains in extremities and other parts:** ars., can., colch., dig., gels., lach., merc., rhus tox. **Scrofula:** baryt. carb., calc. carb., calc. phos., graph., hep., merc. iod., psorin., sil., sulph. **Otorrhœa:** bovista, calc. c., merc., puls., sil., sulph. **Swelling of parotis:** calc. carb., kali carb., con. **Difficult hearing:** bell.

SCIATICA.

See Ischias.

SCIRRHUS.

In early stage, *conium;* during degenerative softening, *hydrastis;* during ulcerative stage, *cundurango*, *galium aper*. See Cancer or Carcinoma.

SCLEROMA NEONATORUM.

Bry., guaiac., graph., hydrocotyle, lach., phos., sil., solan., stilling., anthracin.

SCLERITIS.

Inflammation of sclerotica. See Ophthalmia.

SCLEROSIS OF THE SPINAL CORD.

See Myelitis. **Of anterior column**: see Paralysis. Of **posterior column**: see Ataxia Locomotor. Of **cerebral hemispheres**: see Mental Diseases.

SCLEROSE EN PLAQUES.

See Myelitis Diffusa.

SCORBUTUS.

See Scurvy.

SCROFULOSIS.

1, *sulph.*, *calc.*; 2, alnus rub., asaf., aur., badiaga, baryt., bell., calc. ars., calc. carb., calc. phos., calc. mur., cistus., con., graph., hep., hydrast, iod., lyc., merc., natr. mur., pinus, phyt., rhus, rumex, sep., sil., stilling., therid., thuj.

At commencement of disease, when children have **great difficulty in learning to walk**: bell., calc., china, cina, ferr., lyc., pinus, puls., sil., sulph. For **glandular affections**: bar., bell., calc., carb. an., cist., clem., con., dulc., graph., hep., kali, lapis, lyc., merc., nitr. ac., phos., rhus, sil., staph., sulph. For **cutaneous affections (scrofulodermata)**: aur., bar., calc., cist., clem., con., dulc., hep., lapis, merc., mez., nitr. ac., ol. jec, petr., ranunc., rhus, sil., sulph. For **affections of bones**: asaf., aurum, bell., calc., cist., hep., merc., nitr. ac., phos., rhus, ruta, sil., staph., sulph. For **potbelliedness of children**: ars., bar., bell., calc., cina, lyc., rhus, sulph.

Alnus rubra. Enlargement of submaxillary glands, strumous enlargement of tonsils; obstinate impetigo and porrigo, chronic diarrhœa; scrofulous disease of hip-joint; disease of mucous membranes which arise from or alternate with eruptions of the skin.

Arsenicum iod. Diseases of mucous membranes, characterized by a peculiar and persistently irritating corrosive character of the discharges; constant susceptibility to take cold; excoriated nostrils and lips, swollen and covered with scabs.

Arsen. met. Great emaciation, clay-colored face, blue margin around the eyes; great weakness of all the limbs; want of disposition to do anything, and constant inclination to rest; lax muscles; swelling of cervical glands; distended abdomen; diarrhœa; scurfy eruptions and ulcers; ophthalmia; carcinoma.

Asafœtida. Glands hard, swollen, hot, and throbbing, with shooting-jerking pains; soft enlargement of bones, with curvature; ulcers with high hard edges, sensitive to touch, easily bleeding, pus profuse, greenish, thin, offensive, even ichorous; psoitis when suppuration

threatens; osteitis and caries; scrofulous ozæna; hardness of hearing, with thin purulent discharge of offensive odor; scrofulous, bloated, clumsy children, with phlegmatic temperament.

Asclepias tub. Strong tendency to tubercular development; sharp pains in different parts of the body, with muscular soreness, changing from one part to another; impaired strength, rather feeble digestion and assimilation; glandular enlargement about neck; vesicles; pimples and pustules all over the body.

Aurum met. Scrofula, ruddy complexion, light-haired, sanguine temperament; glands painfully swollen; ozæna, with caries of nasal bones; fetid otorrhœa from caries of mastoid process; caries of cheek-bones; tearing, boring, burning stitches in zygoma; red and swollen tonsils; profound ulcerations in throat.

Badiaga. Dandruff or dry, tetterlike appearance of scalp, with slight itching; scrofulous ophthalmia, with hardening of the Meibomian glands; tonsils red and inflamed; indurated inguinal glands; glandular swellings on left side of face, throat, and neck, some hard, some suppurating; small hard lumps along tibia; flesh feels sore as if it had been beaten, and very sensitive to touch or friction of clothes.

Baryta carb. Physical and mental debility; atrophy, great weakness; face red and abdomen bloated, glands swollen, indurated; fatty or encysted tumors; coryza, nose, and upper lip swollen, scurfs under the nose; chronic induration of tonsils; sensation as of a plug in throat, worse swallowing solids; crawling in rectum, expulsion of ascarides; cannot retain the urine; scanty menses; leucorrhœa; chronic cough, with swollen glands and enlarged tonsils; worse after slightest cold, with soreness in chest when coughing; chronic torticollis; pimples, ringworms, humid sores.

Belladonna. Hard, swollen, and ulcerated glands; muscular debility, with difficulty of learning to walk; photophobia, inflammation of eyes and eyelids; cough, with mucous râles; otorrhœa; emaciation and atrophy; ulcers; inflammatory swelling of nose and lips; frequent epistaxis; frequent sore throat, with swelling; distended and hard abdomen; enuresis diurna et nocturna; premature development of mind; blue eyes and blonde hair.

Bromium. Swelling and induration of the glands; enlargement of thyroid, in children with light hair, blue eyes, and fair skin; pimples and pustules; boils on the arms and face; hard swelling of left parotid; suppuration of left parotid, edges of opening smooth, discharge watery and excoriating, swelling remaining hard and unyielding; tonsillitis; swallowing of fluids more difficult than of solids; hard uneven tumor in right mamma, firmly adherent to its surroundings, with lancinating pains, worse at night; stiffness of neck.

Calcarea carb. **Malassimilation; tardy development of bony tissue**; large head with open fontanels; curvature of the back and vertebræ or other rachitic affections; herpes, tinea, crusta lactea; hard or suppurating glandular swellings; ulcers, exostosis, or caries; hard and enlarged abdomen, with swelling of mesenteric glands; emaciation and voracious appetite; thirst constant, even after drinking; profuse perspiration of head; thin and wrinkled face, with dim eyes; dry and flaccid skin; difficulty of learning to walk; difficult dentition; blepharophthalmia, otorrhœa; red swelling of nose; bron-

chocele; swelling of upper lip; frequent bleeding of nose; constipation or diarrhœa; feet cold and damp; craves eggs.

Calcarea iod. Tendency to alternate diarrhœa and constipation; no thirst; pustular eruption, sore and painful, with desire to rub and scratch it, though it makes it worse; abdomen enlarged, breath offensive; cold sticky perspiration, feet cold and damp; restless, fretful, and irritable; pus from abscesses thin and ichorous; granular inflammation of membrana tympani; scrofulous ophthalmia.

Calcarea phosphorica. Emaciation, dirty-white or brownish complexion; skull soft, thin, crepitating when pressed, especially in occiput; craves bacon, salt meat, and potatoes; swelling of the epiphyses, difficult teething, slow closing of the fontanels; curvature of spine to the left, lumbar vertebræ bent forward; abscess near lumbar vertebræ; incipient mesenteric tabes, with much fetid diarrhœa or lienteria. Tendency to tuberculosis.

Chimaphila. Glandular enlargement, especially of lymphatics; enlargement of mesenteric glands; ulcers of an indolent and flabby character; tumors in mammæ.

Cina. Child feels uneasy and distressed, does not want to be touched, is not pleased or satisfied with anything, leans his head sideways all the time, rubs nose constantly; pale sickly-looking face; hunger and thirst soon after eating, with gnawing sensation in stomach; abdomen hard and distended; itching at anus; ulcers with scanty discharge; inability to retain urine.

Cistus can. Glands swollen, inflamed, indurated, or ulcerated; drawing-tearing pains in all joints; itching all over the body, without eruption; herpetic eruption of various parts; chronic scrofulous ophthalmia, feeling as if something were passing around in the eye, with stitches; watery, bad-smelling pus discharged from ears; tetters on and around ears; swelling of parotids; eczema of nose; caries of lower jaw, with suppurating glands in neck; cool feeling in stomach and abdomen; cool eructations; chronic diarrhœa; swelling and suppuration of glands of throat; scrofulous ulcers on back; desire for acids and acid fruit, but they cause pain and diarrhœa.

Conium. Swelling of glands, with tingling and stitches; marasmus with frequent sour belching, worse during night; erratic itching of all parts of body; humid, burning, corroding, crusty herpes; blackish ulcers, with bloody, fetid, ichorous discharges, especially after contusions; ophthalmia with photophobia; blennorrhœa bronchialis; asthma; carcinoma.

Corydalis form. Scrofulous cutaneous diseases, accompanied by feeble digestion and poverty of blood; scrofulo-syphilitic diseases.

Cornus circin. Scrofulous ophthalmia, herpes of eyelids; ulcerations of tongue, gums, and mouth; chronic diarrhœa.

Graphites. Swelling and induration of glands; eczema capitis of entire scalp, forming massive dirty crusts, which mat the hair together; eczema beginning as a moisture behind left ear, and spreading over cheeks and neck; thick, yellowish, fetid discharge from nose; dry scabs in nose with sore, cracked, and ulcerated nostrils; painful nodules on lower jaw; chronic catarrhs of stomach and bowels; glandular swelling in groins; fissures and rhagades; turbid urine; menses scanty, pale, late; unpainful swollen glands on nape of neck.

Hecla lava. Scrofulous ostitis or periostitis, resting on a syphi-

litic basis, and especially affecting the bones of face and of antrum highmori; difficult dentition; rachitis; hip disease; white swelling; diseases of alveolar processes; induration and infiltration of cervical glands, studding the neck like a row of pearls; toothache from swelling about the jaws; abscesses of gums from decayed teeth; difficult dentition in scrofulous or rachitic children.

Hepar sulph. Glands inflame, swell, and suppurate; hard burning nodosities; unhealthy skin; slight injuries suppurate; stinging burning of edges of ulcers, discharging bloody pus; humid eruption of fetid odor, feeling sore, itching violently; nodosities on head, relieved by covering the head warmly and from sweat; discharge of fetid pus from ears; boils on face, lips, and chin; cancerous ulcers; disposition to phlegmonous sore throat, catarrh, or bronchitis; atrophy.

Hydrastis can. Chronic catarrhs of mucous membranes wherever situated; constipation from weakened and congestive state of the lower bowel; cancerous cachexia; cancers hard, adherent; skin mottled, puckered, with lancinating cutting pains; atony of muscles.

Iodum. **Emaciation**, in spite of the necessity of eating every few hours; swelling and induration of glands, the whole of the lymphatic system being involved; rachitic affections; inflammation of eyes and eyelids; otitis and otorrhœa; swelling of mesenteric glands; frequent catarrhs; bronchocele; scrofulous women, with dwindling and falling away of the mammæ.

Kali bichromic. Scrofulous ulcers and skin diseases; discharges from mucous membranes tough, stringy, sticking to the parts; caries of the bones of the nose; strumous ophthalmia; pustular diseases of skin, secreting a watery fluid when broken or drying up into a yellow tough mass; fat, chubby children; fat, light-haired persons.

Kali hydroiod. It distends all tissues by interstitial infiltration; enlarged glands; tophi; exostosis; swelling of bones; necrosis; all worse at night; bronchial and submaxillary glands swollen, ulcerating, atrophied; goitre; papules on face, shoulders, back; small boils on face, head, neck, back, and chest, leaving scars; pustules on cornea, without photophobia, redness, or pain.

Lithium carb. **Skin rough as a grater, harsh, dry**; dry itching ringworm; milk-crust; whole body, bones, joints, muscles, sore as if beaten.

Lycopodium. Swelling and suppuration of glands; disposition to catarrhs, inflammation, curvature, and other affections of bones; herpes and ulcers; humid suppurating eruptions, full of deep rhagades, breeding lice, itching violently; intertrigo; raw places, readily bleeding; boils which do not mature, but remain blue; scabs on hairy scalp; ophthalmia; otitis; purulent ichorous otorrhœa; scurf in nose; chronic enlargement of tonsils; flatulency; constipation; softening of bones; emaciation and debility, upper parts wasted, lower limbs swollen.

Lapis albus (silico-fluoride of calcium). Scrofulous affections, abscesses, and sores; enlargement and induration of glands, especially cervical; glandular tumors, where physiologically no glands are usually found; goitre; cretinism.

Mercurius. Glandular swellings, with or without suppuration; cachectic affections; exostosis, curvature, caries, and other affections

of bones; eruptions and corrosive herpes with crusts; tinea capitis; crusts in the face; ophthalmia, otitis, otorrhœa, coryza; slimy diarrhœa; **suppuration, especially if too profuse**; grayish ulcers on mouth and fauces; ulceration of tonsils; false membranes grayish, thick, with shredlike borders, adherent or free, but of marked consistence.

Natrum carb. Swelling and induration of glands; emaciation, with pale face, dilated pupils, dark urine; skin dry, rough, and chapped; suppurating herpes, with yellow rings; goitre; swollen cervical glands; humid herpetic eruptions and ulcers on nose, lips, and around mouth; burning fissures on lower lip.

Oleum jecoris aselli. Only indicated in patients of a slender and lean figure, thin, transparent skin, with a frequent pulse, great excitability of the nervous system, and high specific gravity of the urine—all signs of an accelerated metamorphosis.

Petroleum. Swelling and induration of glands; increased secretion of the mucous membranes; unhealthy skin; small wounds ulcerate and spread; chronic excoriating eczema, worse on occiput; polypi; salt rheum on arms and hands, red, raw, burning, moist, or covered with thick crusts; herpes on knees and ankles.

Phytolacca. Tinea capitis, worse washing it when he is warm; granular lids; obstruction of Eustachian tubes; acrid, excoriating discharge from nostrils, excoriating lip; swollen tonsils; indurated glands; glands and bones inflamed and swollen.

Psorinum. Pale, sickly, delicate children, whose body always has a filthy smell, even after a bath; deeply penetrating, ichorous ulcers; skin dirty, greasy-looking, with yellow blotches here and there, at times itching; scratching gives temporary relief; hair dry, lustreless, tangles easily; pustules and boils on head; scalp looks dirty and emits an offensive odor; wants to have the head covered even in hot weather; blepharitis and photophobia; purulent offensive otorrhœa; eczema behind ears; submaxillary and lingual glands swollen, sore to touch; distended abdomen, chronic diarrhœa, involuntary micturition.

Rhus tox. Swelling of glands; herpes in the face and other eruptions discharging pus or forming crusts; emaciation; hard and distended abdomen; frequent catarrhs, ophthalmia, otorrhœa, diarrhœa.

Sarsaparilla. Great emaciation, skin shrivelled or lies in folds; herpetic circular ulcers, forming no crusts, red granulated bases, white borders; deep burning rhagades; milk-crust; ophthalmia after checked tetters; **marasmus of children**; neck emaciated.

Silicea. Swelling and suppuration of glands; exostosis, curvature, and caries of bones; pale and bloated; disposition of skin to ulcerate; eczema, impetigo, herpes; tendency to boils, which leave indurations; carbuncles; malignant pustule; blepharitis; otorrhœa; difficult dentition; canine hunger, with nervous irritable persons; desires only cold things; swelling and induration of cervical glands and parotitis; **imperfect nutrition, not from want of food, but from imperfect assimilation.**

Spongia. Swelling and induration of glands; skin and muscles lax; light hair; fevers; yellow scabby eruption; suppuration of external ear; insatiable appetite and thirst.

Sulphur. Scrofulous and rickety complaints; emaciation of chil-

dren, face has a very old look; dry flabby skin; glandular swellings, indurated and suppurating; ulcers, with raised swollen edges, bleeding easily, discharging fetid pus, surrounded with pimples; humid offensive eruptions, with thick pus, yellow crusts, itching, bleeding, and burning; ophthalmia and blepharitis; purulent offensive otorrhœa; painful eruptions around chin; lips dry, rough, and cracked; diarrhœa, as if bowels were too weak to retain their contents, fetid, watery, involuntary; nocturnal enuresis; curvature of spine from softening of vertebræ; hangnails; burning of soles, wants them uncovered; children dislike being bathed; especially suitable for lean stoop-shouldered persons.

Theridion. Scrofula, rachitis, caries, necrosis, when other remedies fail to reach the root of the evil, and destroy cause; itching on scalp; itching behind ears, she would like to scratch them off; chronic catarrh of nose, discharge offensive, thick yellow or yellowish-green; phthisis florida, in beginning.

SCURVY.

Scorbutus: agave, alnus, ammon. carb. and mur., ars., canth., carb. a., caust., cist., gal., geran., hep., hydr., kal. chlor., kal. phos., merc., mur. ac., natr. mur., nitr. ac., nux v., phos., phyt., rum., sep., staph., sulph., sulph. ac., xanthox.

Agave americ. Countenance pale and dejected; gums swollen and bleeding; left leg, from ankle to groin, covered with dark-purple blotches; leg swollen, painful, of stony hardness; pulse small and feeble, no appetite, constipation.

Ammon. carb. Hectic fever; vast hæmorrhages from intestines, nose, and gums; teeth fall out; muscles soft and flabby, emaciation.

Arsenic. Gums bleed readily; fetid smell from mouth; offensive diarrhœa; excessive debility; stiffness and immobility of knees and feet, with violent tearing pains, worse about midnight; better from external warmth; great thirst, but small quantities suffice; despondency and restlessness.

Cantharis. Pains in gums; coagulated blood, early in morning, in bed; eructations and vomiting of sour frothy mucus, tinged bright red; slimy and bloody stools; bloody urine; uterine hæmorrhage, with great irritation in neck of bladder; weakness and trembling of limbs.

Carbo veg. Swelling, receding, and bleeding of gums; readily bleeding ulcers; frequent and easy epistaxis, several times daily for weeks, face pale before or after attack; hæmorrhage from nose and mouth; vomiting of sour, bilious, or bloody masses; urine reddish, turbid, as if mixed with blood (from kidneys), or bloody urine (from bladder); menorrhagia, passive flow; breath cold, skin cold, with hæmoptysis; sepsis; attacks of sudden weakness, like fainting; excessive prostration.

China. Inertia; excessive debility; hæmorrhage from mouth, nose, and intestines; diarrhœa; great desire for sour things; ringing in ears; face pale, fainting; humid gangrene, parts turn black; emaciation.

Cistus can. Scorbutic swollen gums, separating from the teeth, easily bleeding, putrid, disgusting; tongue sore, surface as if raw;

desire for acid food, for acid fruits, but pain and diarrhœa follow after eating them; small painful pimples, which bleed easily and heal slowly, across shoulders and on breast.

Hamamelis. Epistaxis, flow passive, non-coagulable; gums sore, painful, swollen, easily bleeding; hæmatemesis, blood black, with sensation of trembling in stomach, or fulness and gurgling in abdomen; piles bleeding profusely; metrorrhagia, passive flow; hæmoptysis; tired feeling in arms and legs.

Hydrastis. Physical prostration; faintish, weak feeling; sensation of goneness in stomach; ulcers on legs.

Kali phos. Septic bleeding; stench from mouth and stomach; discharges smelling like carrion; putrid gangrene; prostration.

Kreasot. Scorbutic, spongy, ulcerated gums, bleeding easily; blood dark, quickly coagulating; epistaxis; putrid odor from mouth; cadaverous-smelling stools; metrorrhagia, dark and offensive, in large clots, with fainting and loss of pulse; putrid, acrid, corrosive leucorrhœa; lassitude, heaviness, tired sleepiness; disposition sad, irritable.

Mercurius. Spongy, bleeding gums, of a sickly appearance, white along upper border, and receding from teeth; bluish color of inner cheeks; fetid breath; fetid ulcers on legs, which become speedily putrid; spongy, bluish, readily bleeding ulcers; sinking, with excessive malaise of body and mind, obliging him to lie down.

Muriatic acid. Scorbutic swelling of gums; long-lasting nosebleed; taste acrid and putrid, like rotten eggs, with ptyalism; morbid longing for alcoholic drinks; putrid ulcers on genitals, on lower limbs, with sensitiveness and general weakness, and burning (lower legs) at their circumference; blood-boils, pricking when touched.

Natrum mur. Nosebleed when stooping or coughing; decayed teeth feel loose, burn, sting, and pulsate; gums sensitive to warm or cold things, swollen, bleed easily, are putrid; blood-blisters on inside of upper lip; bloody saliva; bloody stool; urine dark, like coffee; difficulty of talking, as if organs of speech were weak; debility and sensation as if limbs were gone to sleep; emaciation, even while living well.

Nitric acid. Epistaxis, blood black, clotted; teeth feel elongated and loose; swelling and bleeding of the gums, bloody saliva; ulceration of tongue; liver enormously enlarged, also spleen; profuse brown offensive discharge between the irregular menses; great weakness and trembling; putrid decomposition; blood-boils, carbuncles.

Nux vom. Putrid bleeding; swelling of gums, putrid ulcers in mouth; cadaverous smell from mouth; bloody saliva; spitting of blackish, coagulated blood, and blowing blood from nose; ecchymosis and boils; pain in limbs, great weariness and languor.

Phosphor. Gums bleed easily and stand off from teeth; small wounds bleed much; ecchymosis; hæmorrhages from internal organs; fungus hæmatodes; frequent fainting, pale and cold.

Phos. acid. Bleeding, swollen gums, teeth yellow and feel dull; nosebleed; diarrhœa from acids; trembling and faintishness, with desire to lie down; external parts turn black; hæmorrhages, blood dark; emaciation.

Sepia. Swelling of gums, dark red, painful, bleeding from the slightest touch; early decay of teeth, which fall out; offensive breath; bad effects from loss of fluids.

Staphisagria. Black, crumbling, carious teeth; gums white, swollen, ulcerating, spongy, bleeding when touched; scorbutic ulcers; after abuse of mercury.

Sulphur. Swelling of gums, with throbbing pain in them; bleeding gums; fetid breath; foul taste; violent thirst for beer; longing for brandy; aversion to meat; ecchymosis from slight bruises; ulcers, which bleed easily and discharge fetid pus; constant sleeplessness.

Sulph. acid. Nosebleed, oozing of dark thin blood; aphthous mouth and gums, yellowish and painful; desire for fresh fruit, for brandy; spleen enlarged, hard, and painful; diarrhœa, with great debility; great exhaustion; hæmorrhages of black blood from all outlets of the body.

Terebinthina. Scorbutic affections, with hæmaturia; earthy color of face, sunken features; exhaustion and debility.

SEASICKNESS.

Ars., *apomorphine*, chloral, cocc., colch., ferr., nux m., *petrol.*, sep., sil., sulph., tab., ter.

Ailments caused by **riding in a carriage**: bov., *cocc.*, hep., ign., cycl., nux m., petr., selen., sep., sil.; for nausea and vomiting caused by **swinging**: apomorphine, cocc., petr.

SEBORRHŒA.

Steatorrhœa, acne sebacea: calc., natr., mur., phos., sep., sil., vinca minor; in the **face**: iodine, natr. mur., sulph.; of **genitals**: lyc., merc. cor. and sol., mez., plumb. acet., sep., zinc. acet. See Acne.

SECRETIONS, Suppression of.

Eruptions, blennorrhœa.

§ 1. The principal remedies for the ailments arising from this cause, are: 1, acon., bell., bry., calc., chin., lyc., nux v., puls., sulph; 2, ars., carb. v., caust., cham., dulc., graph., kal., lyc., phos., phos. ac., rhus, sep., sil., stram.; 3, amb., amm., ant., arn., aur., baryt., cin., cocc., cupr., ferr., hep., hyos., ign., ipec., merc., mur. ac., natr. m., nitr. ac., n. mosch., ran., seneg., spong., veratr., zinc.

§ 2. Give more particularly:

a. After suppression of **eruptions** and **herpes**: 1, bell., bry., dulc., graph., hep., ipec., phos. ac., puls., sulph.; 2, acon., amb., ars., carb. veg., caust., cham., lach., lyc., merc., natr. m., mosch., phos., rhus, sarsap., sep., sil., staph., thuja.

b. Suppression of **hæmorrhage** or abandoning habitual depletions: 1, acon., bell., chin., ferr., nux v., puls., sulph.; 2, arn., aur., bry., calc., carb. veg., graph., hyos., lyc., natr. m., nitr. ac., phos., ran., rhus, seneg., sep., sil., spong., stram.

c. Suppression of **ulcers** and purulent discharges: 1, bell., hep., lach., sil., sulph.; 2, ars., carb. veg., lyc., merc., natr. m., phos. ac., rhus, sep., staph.

d. Suppression of **piles**: 1, acon., calc., carb. veg., nux v., puls., sulph.; 2, amb., amm., ant., ars., bell., caps., caust., chin., coloc., graph., ign., kal., lach., mur. ac., nitr. ac., petr., rhus, sep., sil.

e. Suppression of **lochia**: 1, coloc., hyos., nux v., plat., rhus, sec., veratr., zinc.; 2, bell., bry., con., dulc., puls., sep., sulph.

f. Suppression of **milk**: 1, bell., bry., dulc., puls.; 2, acon., calc., cham., coff, merc., rhus, sulph.

g. Suppression of **menses**: 1, acon., bry., con., dulc., graph., kal., lyc., puls., sep., sil., sulph.; 2, amm., ars., baryt., bell, calc., caust., cham., chin., cocc., cupr., ferr., iod., merc., natr. m., n. mosch., op., plat., phos., rhod., sabin., staph., stram., val., veratr., zinc.

h. Suppression of **catarrh** or some other blennorrhœa: 1, acon., ars., bell., bry., calc., chin., cin., nux v., puls., sulph.; 2, amb., amm., carb. veg., con, dulc., graph., ipec., kal., lyc., natr. m., nitr. ac., n. mosch., phos., rhod., samb., sulph.

i. Suppression of **sweat**: 1., bell., bry., cham, chin., dulc., lach., sil., sulph.; 2, acon., ars., calc., graph., lyc., merc., n. mosch., nux v., op., phos., puls., rhus, sep.

k. Suppression of **footsweat**: 1, cupr., nitr. ac., puls., sep., sil.; 2, cham., merc., natr., rhus.

§ 3. Compare Eruptions, Piles, Nursing, Confinement, Amenia, Catarrh, Cold, etc.

SEPTICÆMIA.

Ichorrhæmia: ars., carb. veg., chin., crotal., lach., phos., sil., etc.

SEXUAL INSTINCT, Morbid condition of the.

Excessive sexual excitement. 1, **Satyriasis**: canth., can. ind., hyos., merc., natr. mur., nux v., phos., picric. ac., stram., sulph., ver. 2, **Nymphomania**: bell., cannab. ind., canth., hyos., merc., natr. m., nux v., phos., plat., puls., stram., sulph., ver.

Disposition to onanism: 1, calc., nux v., sulph.; or 2, chin., cocc., merc., natr. m., phos., plat., puls.

Excessive nocturnal emissions: 1, chin., phos. ac., sulph.; 2, bell., cadmium, calc., carb. veg., caust., collins., con., gels., graph., iris, kali, lyc., merc., nitr. ac., nuphar, nux v., petr., picric ac., phos., puls., sep., stann.

Discharge of prostatic juices: agnus, anac., calc., hep., mang., matico, natr., nitr. ac., phos. ac., puls., selen., sep., sil., staph., sulph., thuja.

Agaricus. External itching of sexual organs; frequent continued erections; great desire for an embrace, with little ability, and insufficient seminal emission; every embrace followed by great debility and languor, profuse nightsweats, and sometimes burning itching of skin.

Agnus castus. Diminished sexual instinct; **after an embrace he feels easy and light**; complete prostration and impotence; semen watery and deficient; penis so relaxed that voluptuous fancies excite no erections; testes cold, swollen, hard, and painful; impotence, with gleet, especially with those who frequently had gleet; pollutions from irritable weakness with prostatorrhœa; prostatic juice passes with hard stool. **Premature old age in young persons** from abuse of sexual functions, with melancholy, apathy, mental distraction, self-contempt, general debility, and spermatorrhœa.

Anacardium. Sexual debility; nervous prostration following sexual emissions; weakness of memory and general temporary feebleness of brain-force; hypochondriasis, sullen mood, dread of labor,

difficult digestion; weakness of stomach, relieved by eating, but all the symptoms return in a few hours; frequent urging to stool without being able to accomplish anything; discharge of prostatic fluid with the stool, and after emission of urine

Anantherum mur. Great exaltation of venereal appetite, increasing the oftener coitus is performed; venereal desire with impotency; frequent seminal and prostatic losses; nocturnal pollutions, with dreams, and unconscious of them.

Antimonium crud. Nymphomania from checked catamenia by taking a bath, with tenderness over the ovarian region; sexual desire and wakefulness; nightly pollutions with or without voluptuous dreams.

Argentum nitr. Impotence; erections, but they fail when coition is attempted; want of desire, organs shrivelled; coition painful, urethra as if put on the stretch, or sensitive at its orifice.

Aurum met. Nightly erections, without emission of semen, or nightly erections and pollutions, **without any subsequent weakness**; discharge of prostatic fluid from a relaxed penis; settled melancholy, with suicidal mania.

Belladonna. Discharge of prostatic fluid or nocturnal seminal losses from a relaxed penis; sexual desire decreased, he is even unable to conceive any lewd or lascivious ideas.

Berberis. Suppressed sexual desire; during coition too weak and too short thrill, ejection too soon; coldness and numb feeling in prepuce and glans; scrotum shrunken, cold, with pressure in testicles; too speedy ejaculation of semen, the desire is weak and soon passes away; swelling and stitching-tearing pains in spermatic cords, pain extending down into the testicles and especially to the epididymis; suppressed sexual desire in women, with long-delayed thrill and often cutting and stitching in the parts during coition; vagina painful to touch.

Bovista. Complaints from sexual excess; seminal emissions; after coition, reeling and confusion in head.

Bufo. Longs for solitude, to give himself up to his vice; quick ejaculation, without thrill, with spasms and painful uneasiness of the limbs; frequent nocturnal emissions, followed by debility; slow emission, or entirely absent; aversion to coitus; impotency.

Caladium. Sexual desire, with relaxed penis, or painful erections without desire; impotence, with mental depression; pruritus vaginæ, inducing onanism.

Calcarea carb. Excessive sexual desire, with retarded erection and too early emission of semen during coitus; nightly seminal emissions, burning and stinging, while the semen is discharged, during coitus.

Calcarea phos. Erection while riding in a carriage, without sexual desire; shooting through the perinæum into the penis.

Camphora. Want of sexual desire, with weakness of the parts, want of erection; testicles relaxed; impotence.

Cannabis indica. **Satyriasis**; erections while riding, walking, and also while sitting still, not caused by amorous thoughts; violent painful erections; sexual desire increased in both sexes.

Cannabis sat. Increased sexual desire in both sexes; frequent erections, followed by stitches in urethra; penis swollen, without marked erections; pressive-dragging sensation in testicles when standing.

Cantharis. Frequent nocturnal emissions; spermatorrhœa from

a relaxed penis, early in the morning, in bed, without sensation; discharge of blood in the place of semen (merc., semen mixed with blood); excessive desire for sexual intercourse; frequent painful erections, or painless and without voluptuous sensation; drawing pain in spermatic cord, testicles drawn up; pruritus vulvæ, with strong sexual desire; itching of vagina; pernicious consequences of onanism; spermatorrhœa.

Capsicum. Coldness of scrotum, with impotence; atrophy of testes and shrivelled spermatic cord; obstinate and taciturn.

Carbo veg. Onanism during sleep; frequent pollutions without any sensation; continual erections at night, without any voluptuous sensations or fancies; seminal discharge too soon during coitus, followed by roaring in head; prostatic discharge while straining at stool.

Carbolic acid. Sexual organs in an unusually relaxed, weakened state during the day, but at night lewd dreams with seminal emissions; intense burning itching of genitals.

Cedron. Depression post coition; undue nervous excitement, followed by nervous depression.

China. **Impotence with lascivious fancies**; frequent and debilitating nocturnal emissions; consequences of excessive or long-continued seminal losses, onanism. Ovaritis from sexual excess or hæmorrhage; parts very sensitive to touch.

Cobaltum. Nocturnal emissions, with lewd dreams; pollutions, waking him from sleep; emissions without erections during sleep, but with lewd dreams; impotence and emissions without erections.

Cocculus. Seminal emissions at night; excitement of genitals, with desire for coition; drawing sore pain in testicles when touched.

Conium. **Premature senility**; **atrophy of testicles**, bad effects from suppressed sexual desire or from excessive indulgence; painful seminal emission instead of the normal pleasurable thrill; sexual desire without erection or with an insufficient one; pollutions, with subsequent excitement of the sexual desire, even when merely dallying with women; discharge of prostatic juice during every motion, without lascivious thoughts.

Cypripedium. Spermatorrhœa, with great nervous prostration and dejection of spirits.

Digitalis. Spermatorrhœa; irritation of sexual organs, with painful erections, night and day; pollutions, always accompanied with lewd dreams and subsequent pains in penis; nightly emissions, with great weakness of genitals; violent beating of heart at the least movement; despondency and fear of the future.

Dioscorea. Nocturnal emissions, with erections and amorous dreams when asleep, or without erections, sensations, or dreams, but with great weakness of knees; depression of spirits; pain in lumbar and inguinal region, extending to testicles; desire to be alone.

Eryngium aquat. **Excessive erotic priapism**; nightly emission, with erections; semen passes by day with the urine; lassitude and depression; decrease of virile power; dull dragging pain in lumbar region.

Fluoric acid. Increased sexual desire in old men, with violent erections at night; oily pungent-smelling sweat from the genitals.

Gelsemium. **Spermatorrhœa from relaxation and debility**; involuntary emission of semen without any erection; seminal weak-

ness from irritability of the seminal vesicles; emission of semen during stool; genitals cold, relaxed; dragging pain in testicles; nocturnal emissions and lewd dreams, followed next day by great languor and irritability of mind; excitable sexual desire; depression of spirits; heavy dragging gait; pale face, sunken eyes.

Graphites. Uncontrollable sexual desire, violent erections; impotence, with dislike to coition; want of proper sensation during coition; seminal emissions with flaccid penis; almost involuntary emission of semen without erection, during an embrace; pollutions almost every night, from debility of the organs; weakness and pain in sacrum; constipation; eruptions on penis. In females, great aversion to coitus, vagina cold, œdema of the pudenda; leucorrhœa in gushes day and night. **Sexual debility from sexual abuse.**

Hamamelis. Amorous dreams, with emissions, followed by lassitude; gloomy depressing mood, and dull pain in lumbar region; great prostration of animal passions, with severe neuralgic pain in testicle, suddenly changing to bowels and stomach, causing nausea and faintness; profuse cold sweat at the scrotum at night. (Caladium, capsicum, ustilago, have coldness of scrotum, but no sweat.)

Helonias. Sexual desire and power increased, erections strong and frequent; impotence. In women, loss of sexual desire and power, with sterility; profound melancholy, deep undefined depression, with sensation of soreness and weight in uterus; aphthæ on labiæ and pudenda.

Hepar. Sexual desire increased, erections feeble; discharge of prostatic fluid during micturition and defecation, and independently of either.

Hyoscyamus. **In both sexes sexual desire excessive, lascivious; exposes pudenda.**

Ignatia. Sexual desire weak; contraction of penis, it becomes quite small; erection during stool; itching on penis and around genitals.

Iris vers. Spermatorrhœa, with pale face, sunken eyes; depression of spirits; heavy dragging gait and excitable sexual desire; nocturnal emissions, with amorous dreams; confusion of mind, with great mental depression.

Kali bichrom. Absence of sexual desire; constrictive pain at the root of penis.

Kali brom. Nocturnal emissions, with amorous dreams and erections; excessive sexual desire, with constant erections at night; diminution or total absence of sexual desire, with impotence; profound melancholy; loss of memory; great nervous prostration (anacardium); epilepsy (bufo) from onanism.

Kali carb. Excessive sexual desire, with burning sensation, or desire deficient; after coition weakness, especially of eyes; copious painful pollutions, with subsequent painful erections; dragging in testicle and penis.

Kali iod. Sexual desire diminished; testes atrophied; atrophy of mammæ.

Lachesis. **Onanism, with epilepsy**; nocturnal emission, with a thrill of delight; excessive sexual desire, with constant erections at night; emissions, with profuse nightsweats; emissions, with cheerful disposition and feeling of ease on waking, succeeded by an in-

creased mental concentration; semen has a pungent smell. Nymphomania; uterine and ovarian pains, relieved by flow of blood.

Ledum pal. Increased sexual desire; nightly emissions bloody.

Lilium tigr. Lascivious dreams and emissions, followed by irritability, difficulty in fixing one's mind, selecting wrong words; desire increased in both sexes, even to obscenity; voluptuous itching in vagina, with feeling of fulness of parts; stinging in left ovarian region.

Lycopodium. **Mental, nervous, and bodily weakness**; impotence; penis small, cold, and relaxed; erections feeble; falls asleep during an embrace; excessive and exhausting pollutions; desponding, grieving, extremely sensitive; weakness of memory; pale, wretched complexion; weak digestion; **the old man's balm**; strong desire, but cannot get up an erection.

Magnesia carb. Sexual desire diminished; discharge of prostatic fluid when passing flatus.

Magnesia mur. Frequent erections early in the morning, with burning in penis; after an embrace, burning pain in back; itching on genitals and scrotum, extending to anus.

Manganum acet. Sensation of weakness in genitals, with burning and drawing in spermatic cords, extending to the glans; itching in interior of scrotum, not relieved by pinching and rubbing; all senses less acute; face pale, sunken; weakness and trembling.

Matico. Discharge of prostatic juice, with slight erections and some sexual irritation.

Mercurius. Lascivious excitement, with painful nightly erections; pollution, sperm mixed with blood; sweat on genitals; chilliness, sallow face, constipation.

Mercur. bi-iod. Sexual desire, particularly on going to sleep; nocturnal emissions; cord and right testicle sensitive.

Merc. cor. Violent erections during sleep; fine painful stinging in left testicle.

Mezereum. Violent erections and increased sexual desire; fine pricking stitches in penis and at the summit of glans.

Naja tripud. Gloomy headache, with spinal pains and palpitations from disorders of the sexual functions.

Natrum mur. Deficient nutrition and dirty, flaccid, torpid skin; genital organs smell badly and strongly; feeling of weakness in sexual organs; sexual instinct dormant, with retarded emission during an embrace; frequent nocturnal emission in spite of frequent embraces; after sexual excesses physical weakness, even paralysis; scrotum relaxed, flabby; emission of prostatic fluid without erection when thinking of sexual things; coldness in joints and weakness. Women averse to coitus, which is painful from dryness of vagina; sterility, with too early and too profuse menstruation.

Nitric acid. Sexual desire too strong, or no desire, with want of erections; painful spasmodic erections at night. In women, after coitus, mucous lining of genitals itches voluptuously.

Nuphar lutea. **Complete absence of sexual desire**, even voluptuous thoughts do not cause erections; involuntary seminal losses during sleep, at stool, and when urinating; spermatorrhœa atonica, from weakness of sexual organs.

Nux mosch. Inclined to coitus, but genitals remain relaxed; seminal emissions; sterility.

Nux vom. Bad effects from sexual excesses; easily excited desire, but during an embrace the penis becomes relaxed; emissions during sleep; increase of smegma.

Opium. Erections during sleep and impotence after waking; nightly emissions, with amorous dreams.

Oxalic acid. Great increase of sexual desire on lying down; erections without any cause; afterwards testicles and cords pain and feel contused.

Petroleum. Women averse to an embrace.

Phosphorus. **Satyriasis.** Sexual excitement and mania; irresistible desire for coitus; frequent erections and emissions; lascivious, strips himself (hyosc.); seminal emissions, caused by exuberance of strength and nervous excitement, followed by impotence. **Nymphomania**; sterility from excessive voluptuousness, with late and profuse menses.

Phosph. acid. Erections, without sexual desire; during coition, sudden relaxation of penis (nux v.) preventing emission; weakness after coition or pollution; frequent and debilitating emissions from weakness of the parts, with onanism and very little sexual excitement, causing hypochondriasis; onanism, when the patient is distressed by the culpability of his indulgence; formication of scrotum.

Picric acid. Violent, strong, and long-lasting erections, with fear it would rupture the penis, followed by profuse seminal emissions; great sexual desire; violent erections all night, preventing sleep; great weakness and heaviness of lower limbs; impotence; penis relaxed and shrunken; coldness of genitals.

Platina. **Satyriasis**; sexual desire excessive, with violent erections, especially at night; embrace with but little pleasurable excitement; morbid excitement, inducing onanism, especially if prepubic. **Nymphomania**, worse in the lying-in state; tingling or titillation from the genitals up into the abdomen; painful sensitiveness and continual pressure in the region of the mons veneris and genital organs; pruritus vulvæ; voluptuous tingling, with anxiety and palpitation of heart.

Psorinum. Impotence, want of emissions during coitus; parts flabby, torpid; averse to an embrace; drawing in testicles and cords.

Pulsatilla. Desire too strong, almost priapism; long-lasting morning erections; emissions after onanism; sexual excesses, resulting in headache, backache, heaviness of limbs.

Rhus tox. Spinal irritation, the result of onanism; sexual excesses; pain in the back, of a tearing or contusive nature, worse during rest; sexual desire increased; nightly pollutions frequent.

Sabadilla. Pollutions followed by loss of power in extremities; lascivious dreams and emissions, with relaxed penis; afterwards painful erections and extreme lassitude. **Nymphomania from ascarides.**

Sarsaparilla. Painful seminal emissions at night; painless emissions, excited even in daytime without sexual feeling; lascivious dreams with erections wake him up, with headache, prostration, and vertigo; inclination to coitus, with restless sleep and frequent emissions; spermatic cords swollen; sexual excitement makes them ache and sensitive; bloody pollutions (ledum); offensive odor about genitals.

Selenium. Erections slow, insufficient; semen emitted too rapidly and with long-continued thrill; weak, ill-humored, after an embrace; weakness in loins; semen thin, without normal odor; lewd thoughts, but physically impotent; lascivious dreams, with seminal emissions, which awaken him, followed by lameness and weakness in small of back; prostatic juice oozes out while sitting, during sleep, when walking, and at stool.

Sepia. During coition insufficient erection and but little thrill; after it great weakness; nightly emission, with dreams; weak and watery pollutions; after emission burning in forepart of urethra, languid and drowsy; sensitive to damp air; emissions after onanism; despondency, relaxation of body.

Silicea. Increased desire in both sexes, with spinal affection; frequent violent, painful erections before rising in the morning; after an embrace sensation on right side of head as if paralyzed, with soreness of limbs; squeezing pain in testicles; nymphomania with plethora; **nausea during an embrace**; pressing-down feeling in vagina, which is tender to touch; itching at the pudenda.

Staphisagria. Cases of long-standing masturbation, with hypochondriasis; great taciturnity, constant uneasiness as to the state of one's health, anxious imagination and fears; great deficiency of vital heat and tendency to take cold; loss of memory, giddiness, and sleepiness; deep-sunken, red, and lustreless eyes; hair falls out; teeth carious, brittle, with gnawing toothache; dry cough, worse after eating, indigestion with great flatulence, stools dry and lumpy; urine deep red or yellow, with brickdust sediment; constant loss of prostatic fluid and impairment of sexual desire; penis relaxed, with dull and contusive pains in testicles; voluptuous itching of scrotum; atrophy of testicles.

Stramonium. Onanism causing epilepsy; exalted sexual passion; lasciviousness; nymphomania, loud talking, sings obscene songs; has smell of semen; whining sobbing after menses.

Sulphur. Involuntary emission of semen; too quick discharge of semen during coition; waning of sexual desire from overindulgence, with weakness of back and threatening paralysis; coldness of penis; testicles relaxed, hanging down; offensive sweat around genitals; sore feeling in vagina during coitus; sterility, with too early and too profuse catamenia.

Tarantula. Sexual excitement; seminal emissions; lasciviousness, reaching almost to insanity; onanism, followed by prostatic ailments, hypochondriasis, and unhappy mood; continual seminal emissions on account of onanism, followed by imbecility, stupid laughter, and progressive wasting.

Thuja. Extraordinary excitation or depression in the genital system; irresistible inclination to onanism (bufo), even during sleep; nocturnal emissions, which wake him; discharge of prostatic fluid in threads, early in morning, after waking; sweetish-smelling sweat on scrotum; palpitations; paretic debility of extremities; coition prevented by extreme sensitiveness of vagina.

Ustilago maidis. Sexual dreams at night, without emission; painful loss of all sexual desire, with great relaxation of scrotum, which is covered with cold perspiration; painful testicles; seminal emissions and irresistible desire to masturbate; erotic fancies; great

prostration of strength; dull pain in lumbar region, with great despondency and irritability of mind.

Viola tricol. Nocturnal emissions, accompanied by vivid dreams, not very exhausting, but causing weariness of mind; loss of seminal fluid at stool and in urine; trembling; feels dull, sleepless, poor appetite.

Zincum oxide. Spermatorrhœa in hypochondriac patients, who annoy their physicians by their fear; their nervous system is shaken, they are restless, sleepy, and miserable; pale face, sunken, blue rings around eyes; emission during coition is too rapid or difficult and almost impossible; atrophy of testicles. Pruritus vulvæ causes masturbation and irresistible sexual desire at night; boring pain in left ovarian region, better from pressure, but **entirely relieved during menstrual flow.**

Study especially for:

Pollutions with increased irritability: ananth., calc. c., camph., cann., canth., dig., eryng., gels., kali brom., tarant. **Pollutions with diminished irritability:** chin., clem., con., dig., graph., lyc., natr. m., phos. ac., sulph. ac. **Spermatorrhœa:** calc., dig., canth., con., gels., iris, phos. ac.; irritable weakness: agar., calad., selen., sep., nitr. ac. **Impotence:** agn., ant., bar., bufo, calad., calc., camph., cann., caps., caust., cobalt., con., graph., hyos., lach., lyc., mosch., mur. ac., natr. m., nuphar, nux m., petr., selen., sep., staph., sulph. **Sterility:** agn., ammon., bor., calc., cann., croc., caust., cic., con., dulc., ferr., graph., hyos., merc., natr. c. and m., phos., plat., ruta, sulph., sulph. ac. **Consequence of onanism:** canth., chin., nux v., phos. ac., staph. **Pungent smell of genital organs:** lach., merc., sep., sulph. **Brooding over ailments:** phos. ac., zinc. **Pollutions without weakness:** agnus, aur., lach., viol. **Solitude for vice:** bufo, diosc., thuj. **Excessive nocturnal emissions:** cadm., calc. carb., carb. veg., caust., chin., collins., con., gels., graph., hydr., iris, merc., lyc., nitr. ac., nuphar, nux v., phos., phos. ac., puls., selen., sep., stan. **Unpleasant feelings from an embrace:** agar., alum., bov., calc., carb. v., chin., graph., kali carb., merc., natr., nux v., phos. ac., puls., selen., sep., staph. **Itching of external genitals:** agar., staph.; **of internal:** phos.

SHINGLES.

See Herpes Zoster.

SHIP FEVER.

See Typhus Petechialis.

SHOCK FROM INJURIES.

Aconite. Fright with the injury, followed by the fixed idea of impending death; active and obstinate restlessness; excessively keen senses; tense thready pulse; internal congestion, chill when uncovered, thirst, fainting on rising, cold feet.

Ammon. caust. Skin pale, breath feeble, weakness, wants to lie down.

Arnica. Bruised sensation, concussion, hæmorrhage; unconsciousness or dizziness, with sickness of stomach, worse by moving or rising, better from lying still; wants head low; slow and weak pulse;

wants to be covered up warmly; whole body cold, except head and face.

Arsenicum. Tendency to collapse; skin dry, pinched, cold, livid; thready pulse; restlessness; thirst for little water and often, vomits drinks instantly after swallowing; wants external heat, cannot bear a breath of cold air; hippocratic features.

Calamus. Great faintness and syncope, immediately after great hæmorrhages (infusion).

Camphora. After sudden and unexpected severe injury; the whole surface of body cold and clammy; face pale and bluish, lips livid; diarrhœa; pulse feeble; nervous anxiety, mingled with stupefaction of the mind; respirations few and sighing; feeling of great exhaustion.

Capsicum. Cold clammy skin, thready pulse; burning sensations internally; chilly externally, especially on back; sluggish manner, with anxiety, as from conscious danger of death.

Carbo veg. Stupor, hardly yielding to stimulants; want of vision and hearing; colliquative cadaverous diarrhœa, cold sweat, rattling breathing, stagnant circulation, frequent filiform pulse.

Chamomilla. Mental urgency and intolerance; unstrung by pain, worse from talk or touch; groaning; pain burning and as if torn; pale, cold, moist skin, or general perspiration; forehead and limbs cold, better from hot applications.

China. Prostration after continued or repeated hæmorrhages; nervous agitation; anxious manner, can hardly breathe, face pale and ghastly; pulse failing; sensation as if the blood flowed warmly right from the heart.

Coffea. Great mental and physical sensitiveness; intolerance to all manipulations, which causes great agitation, interfering with treatment; rather quiet when let alone; sleepless as long as any light and noise continue at night.

Cuprum. Deathly feeling behind ensiform cartilage; sighing; rolling from one side to another; at intervals trying to take a deep inspiration; frequent thready pulse; spasmodic symptoms; sickness at stomach; delirium, even paralysis of brain, with symptoms of collapse.

Digitalis. Very slow pulse; faintness and weakness, with sweat; bluish paleness; inactivity of pupils; optical illusions.

Gelsemium. Overpowering fear, with fatigue; tendency to diarrhœa; exhaustion, drowsiness; anxious, unconscious muttering; pale and languid face; aching in back and limbs; fear of injury.

Hypericum. Shuddering all over, with desire to urinate; retention of urine; mashed, punctured, and torn wounds, when nervous tissues are mainly concerned; lacerations of skin; injuries of vertebral region, of tissues of animal life, as hands and feet.

Hepar sulph. A little pain causes fainting, preceded by vertigo, then headache; involuntary deep inspirations; internal shiverings from below upwards; very irritable and excitable; nervous trembling; limbs feel weak and bruised.

Hydrocyanic acid. General coldness, long-lasting syncope; anguish and pressure on chest; hiccough; rattling, moaning, slow breathing; distorted features; pupils dilated; eyelids paralyzed; filiform pulse.

Ipecacuanha. Prostration, pallor, nausea; vomiting, colic, diarrhœa; suffocative feeling in air-passages; hæmorrhage of bright blood; chilliness, cold hands and feet, which are dripping with cold sweat; pupils dilated.

Lachesis. Lying with body and limbs doubled up; nose, ears, and forehead very cold; giddiness and blindness; skin shrivelled, cold, livid; pulse thready, dying away; rapid gaping, incessant sighing; blue rings around eyes; increasing stupor.

Mercurius. Sinking feeling at the heart, as if dying; on awaking from a doze trembling as if frightened, with palpitations; trembling from slight exertions; weak slow pulse; sweat, which does not relieve.

Nux moschata. Constant sleepiness; skin cool and sensitive to exposure; oppression from pit of stomach to chest; slow rattling breathing; least exertion causes great weakness and sleepiness; diarrhœa.

Nux vom. Cold sweat, anguish, vertigo; dreads motion and uncovering; sense of great weariness, with angry despondency; faintness from slight causes; cramps; flatulence; hæmorrhage of dark blood.

Opium. Rare breathing, eyes fixed unequally; unconsciousness; after fright.

Phosphorus. Apparently lifeless state, with occasional convulsive movements, followed by greenish vomiting; vomits drink as soon as it gets warm in the stomach; copious, easy, gushing vomiting; cadaverous face; hæmorrhage of bright blood.

Secale corn. Great prostration; very watery stools; pulse small, slow; deadness of fingers and toes; heavy anxious breathing, moaning; hollow hoarse voice; thirst for acids; wants to be uncovered, though the skin is cold and clammy cannot bear the least heat; suppression of urine.

Strontiana. Chronic sequelæ of hæmorrhages; great forgetfulness; bright colors before eyes; semilateral (right side) affections; rheumatic pains, debility, trembling, emaciation, desire to keep warm.

Tabacum. Cold sweat; constant deadly nausea; vomiting, especially when moving, better after vomiting; body cold, especially legs; pulse irregular, small, feeble, slow; great relaxation, giddiness.

Veratrum album. Cold sweat, most on face; vomiting, diarrhœa, thirst; extreme pain, with delirium; terror, feels nervous, as if he would fly; despair of life; great weakness; numbness, tingling, and coldness of extremities; chilliness, increased by drinking; intense desire for cold water; features deathlike; thready pulse, yawning, hiccough; speechlessness; visceral hæmorrhage; abdomen feels cold.

SINGULTUS.

See Diaphragm, Hiccough.

SKIN, Sore, Unhealthy.

A disposition of the skin to ulcerate when the least wound is inflicted upon it: 1, cham., hep., lach., petr., sil., sulph.; 2, alum., bar., bov., calc., graph., lyc., mang., nitr. ac., staph.

SKULL, Diseases of the Bones of the.

Arg. met., aur., hecla lava, merc., mez., phos., phos. ac. **Mercurial exostosis**: aur., mez., phos., phos. ac. **Large head of scrofulous children**: calc., puls., sil.

SLEEP, MORBID.

§ 1. Principal remedies for this state, though generally a mere symptom: 1, ars., bry., calc., cham., chin., coff., hep., kal., merc., phos., puls., rhus, sep., sil., sulph.; 2, acon., bell., borax, carb. v., caust., con., graph., hyos., ign., kreas., lach., lyc., magn. c., magn m., natr., natr. m., nitr. ac., n. vom., op., thuj.; 3, amb., amm., amm. m., aur., baryt., camph., cann., carb. an., cocc., dulc., ipec., led., magn. arct., mosch., phos ac., plat., rhod., sabin., samb., sarsap., spong., staph., sulph. ac., veratr.

§ 2. Use more particularly for:

a. **Anxious** sleep: 1, cocc., dulc., graph., lyc., magn. c., natr. m., phos., spong., veratr.; 2, acon., ars., bell., ferr., hep., kal., petr., rhus.

b. **Stupefied** sleep: 1, bell., bry., camph., cham., con., croc., graph., hep., led., n. mosch., op., phos., puls., sec.; 2, calc., carb. v., cic., hyos., ign., lach., magn. arct., magn. c., nitr., n. vom., plat., spig., sulph., tart., veratr.

c. **Deep**, heavy: 1, bell., ign., n. mosch., op., stram., tart.; 2, alum., ant., ars., con., croc., cupr., hyos., led., magn. arct., phos., phos. ac., puls., sec., sep., veratr.

d. **Light**, like **slumber**: 1, ars., cham., graph., ign., n. vom., op., petr. sulph.; 2, calc., coff., kal., lach., lyc., nitr., puls., sil., veratr.

e. **Comatose**: 1, bell., bry., camph., croc., hell., n. mosch., op., sec., stram., tart., veratr.; 2, arn., caps., carb. v., coloc., con., hyos., lach., led., magn. arct., mosch., phos., phos. ac., puls., rhus, samb.

f. **Short**, with early waking: 1, ars., caust., dulc., kal., merc., natr., nitr. ac., n. vom., sep., sil.; 2, aur., borax, bry., calc., chin., coff., croc., graph., lyc., magn. arct., mur. ac., sulph ac.

g. **Too long**, waking late: 1, calc., caust., graph., magn. m., n. vom., phos., sep., sulph.; 2, alum., ant., con., hep., kal., lach., magn. arct., merc., natr., natr. m., phos. ac., puls., sec., sil., stann.

h. **Raving**, with many fancies: 1, acon., calc., carb. v., graph., kal., lyc., natr., natr. m., n. vom., petr., puls., sil, sulph., zinc.; 2, carb. an., chin., con., hell., ign., nitr., nitr. ac., op., sep.

i. With many **dreams**: 1, alum., bell., bry., calc., chin., con., kal., kreas., lyc., magn. c., nitr. ac., n. vom., phos., phos. ac., puls., sil., sulph.; 2, amm., amm. m., arn., bry., camph., carb. v., cham., coloc., ferr., graph., hep., ign., magn. arct., magn. m., merc., mez., natr., natr. m., rhus, sep., spong., staph.

k. Not **refreshing**: 1, alum., bry., chin., con., graph., hep., kreas., lyc., op., phos., sep., sulph.; 2, amb., baryt., bell., calc., cann., caps., carb. an., carb. v., caust., cic., ign., lach., magn. m., natr. m., nitr. ac., petr., sabad., sil., squill., staph., thuj.

l. **Restless, tossing about**: 1, amb., ars., baryt., calc., chin., kal., lyc., phos., rhus, sabad., sabin., sil., sulph.; 2, amm. m., aur., bell., bry., cham., coff., colch., coloc., dig., dulc., ferr., graph., hep., hyos., ign., ipec., led., magn. c., merc., mur. ac., natr., natr. m., nitr., nitr. ac.,

n. vom., petr., phos. ac., puls., samb., sarsap., sec., seneg., spig., squill., staph., stram., tart., thuj.

m. **Interrupted** by frequent waking: 1, bell., calc., graph., hep., kal., lach., lyc., merc., nitr. ac., n. vom., phos., puls., sep., sulph.; 2, amb., ars., carb. an., carb. v., caust., chin., ign., magn. arct., oleand., rhus, sil., staph.

§ 3. *a.* When the patient **stretches his arms above his head** during sleep: chin., nitr. ac., n. vom., plat., puls., rhab., sulph., veratr. When laying them **under his head**: acon., cocc., magn. aust., phos., phos. ac., plat., tart. When on his **belly**: magn., plat., puls.

b. When drawing up his **legs**: carb. v., plat., puls., stram. When **opening** them: cham., magn., puls. When **stretching** them: plat., stann. When **bending the knees**: amb., magn., viol. od.

c. When **bending the head forwards**: acon., phos., puls. When **sideways**: cin., spong. When bending it **backwards**: bell., chin., hell., hep., n. vom., rhab.

d. When lying on his **back** generally: 1, bry., n. vom., puls., rhus; 2, acon., ant., aur., calc., chin., cic., coloc., dig., dros., ferr., ign., lyc., magn. arct., plat., sulph.

e. When he is unable to lie on the **left** side: kal., lyc., natr., phos., sil. Not on the **right**: aur., merc., puls. Not on the **back**: acon., alum., baryt., caust., colch., magn. m., merc., natr., n. vom., phos., spig., sulph. When he is only able to sit in bed: acon., ars., chin., cin., hep., lyc., magn. aust., phos., puls., rhus, sabin., spig., sulph., tart.

§ 4. *a.* For **frightful dreams**, causing anxiety: 1, acon., arn., bell., calc., caust., chin., graph., kal., lyc., magn. c., n. vom., phos., puls., rhus, sil., sulph.; 2, anac., ars., aur., bry., carb. v., hep., ign., kreas., magn. m., merc., natr. m., nitr. ac., rhus, sep., stram., sulph. ac., thuj., veratr., zinc.

b. For **vexatious** dreams: bry., caust., cham., chin., magn. arct., magn. c., natr., natr. m., nitr. ac., n. vom., phos., rhab., sep.

c. **Agreeable, merry** dreams: alum., ars., aur., caust., magn. c., magn. m., merc., natr., nitr. ac., n. vom., op., phos., phos. ac., plat., puls., sep., staph., sulph.

d. **Disgusting** dreams about dirt, vermin, disease, pus., etc.: 1, mur. ac., n. vom., phos.; 2, amm., anac., kreas., magn. m., natr. m., puls., sulph., zinc.

e. Dreams with **fixed** ideas, dreaming about one and the same object: acon., ign., puls., stann.

f. Dreams which **continue** after waking: 1, chin., graph., phos., sil., sulph.; 2, amm., bry., calc., caust., ign., lach., led., natr. m., nitr. ac.

g. **Lascivious** amorous dreams: 1, graph., lach., natr., natr. m., n. vom., op., sil., staph.; 2, ant., canth., chin., coloc., con., ign., kal., lyc., merc., nitr. ac., oleand., phos., phos. ac., puls., sep., spig., stann., thuj.

h. Dreams which **fatigue** the head, about scientific things, etc.; 1, bry., graph., ign., lach., magn. arct., magn. aust., n. vom., phos., puls.; 2, acon., alum., anac., arn., aur., bell., calc., carb. an., carb. v., cham., chin., natr. m., op., phos. ac., sabin., stann., sulph., zinc.

i. **Vivid** dreams: 1, anac., calc., cocc., lyc., natr., natr. m., petr., phos., puls., rhus, sil., stann., sulph.; 2, acon., agar., arn., bell., bry.,

carb. an., carb. v., cham., cic., coff., con., dros., graph., laur., lyc., magn. arct., merc., mur. ac., n. vom., phos. ac., spig., staph., stram.

k. **Fanciful** dreams: 1, calc., graph., kal., lyc., natr., natr. m., n. vom., op., petr., sep., sil., sulph.; 2, acon., baryt., carb. an., carb. v., cham., chin., con., hell., ign., nitr., nitr. ac., puls., spong., zinc.

l. Dreams about the common **affairs of the day**, and other indifferent things: 1, bry., graph., lach., puls., rhus, sil.; 2, anac., bell., cic., cin., croc., kal., lyc., magn. c., merc., natr. m., n. vom., phos. ac., sarsap., staph., sulph.

m. **Confused** dreams: 1, chin., cic., croc., lyc., natr., puls., stann., val.; 2, acon., alum., baryt., bry., cann., caust., hell., magn. aust., magn., phos., sil.

n. Dreams in a waking state: acon., arn., bry., cham., hep., ign., magn. arct., merc., n. vom., op., petr., rhab., sep., sil., stram., sulph.

§ 5. *a.* Dreams about thieves and robbers: 1, magn. c., merc., natr., sil.; 2, alum., aur., bell., magn. m., petr., phos., veratr., zinc. About **ghosts, demons**, etc.: alum., carb. v., ign., kal., lach., magn. c., natr., op., sarsap., sep., spig., sil., sulph. About defunct persons, burials, etc.: 1, anac., ars., calc., kal., magn. c., phos., phos. ac., thuj.; 2, amm., arn., aur., bry., caust., con., graph., magn. m., nitr. ac., n. vom., op., phos. ac., plat., sulph. ac.

b. Dreams about misfortunes, adverse circumstances, chagrin, danger, etc.: anac., arn., ars., chin., graph., iod., kreas., lyc., n. vom., phos., puls. About diseases: amm., anac., borax., calc., con., kal., nitr., n vom., sil. About quarrels, disputes: alum., arn., baryt., bry., calc., caust., cham., hep., kal., magn. c., merc., n. vom., phos., phos. ac., puls., stann., staph. About war, bloodshed: amm m., ferr., hep., merc., plat., spong., thuj., verb. About **murder**: amm. m., calc., carb. an., guai., ign., kal., natr. m., phos., petr., sil., staph.

c. About **animals**, dogs, cats, etc.: 1, arn., puls.; 2, amm., amm. m., bell., calc., hyos., lyc., merc., n. vom., sil., sulph., sulph. ac. About serpents: alum, kal., sil. About **vermin**, etc.: amm., ars., calc., hell., mur. ac., n. vom., phos.

d. About water, and danger of water: alum., amm. m., ars., dig., graph., ign, kal., magn. c., magn. m., merc., nitr., sil. Fire, and danger of fire: alum., anac., ars., calc., hep., kreas., magn. c, magn. m., natr., natr. m., phos., rhod., rhus, spig., spong, sulph.

§ 6. *a.* When the patient moans a good deal during sleep: 1, caust., cham., chin., cin., ign., lach., lyc., nitr. ac., n. vom., rhab.; 2, arn., ars., aur., bry., hyos., ipec., magn. c., merc, mur. ac., natr. m., op., phos, phos., ac., rhab., sulph., veratr.

b. When he starts a good deal: 1, ars., bell., cham., graph., hyos., kal., lach., lyc., merc., nitr. ac., n. vom., op., petr., puls., samb., sec., sil., sulph.; 2, arn., bry., calc., carb. an., caust., chin., cupr., dros., hep., ign., magn. arct., magn. c., natr., natr. m., phos., rhus, sep., veratr., zinc.

c. For **screams** during sleep: 1, bell., bry., cham., hep., puls., rhab., rhus, sil., sulph., zinc.; 2, arn., aur., borax, calc., caps., carb. an., caust., cocc., croc., graph., hep., lyc., magn. c., magn. m., natr., sep., staph., tart.

d. **Talking** during sleep: 1, ars., baryt., calc., cham., ign., n. vom., puls., sil., sulph., zinc.; 2, arn., calc., graph., kal., lyc., magn. c.,

merc., natr. m., phos., phos. ac., plumb., rhab., rhus, sabin., sep., spong., stann., tart., thuj.

e. **Weeping** during sleep: 1, cham., ign., kal., natr. m., nitr. ac., n. vom., puls.; 2, calc., carb. an., caust., kal., lyc., magn. arct., magn. c., phos., puls., sil.

§ 7. *a.* When the patient **snorts** a good deal during sleep: 1, bell., camph., carb. v., op., rhus, sil., stram.; 2, calc., caps., cham., chin., dros., dulc., hyos., ign., mur. ac., nitr. ac., puls., rhab., sulph.

b. When the eyes are only half closed or entirely open: bell., caps., chin., coloc., hell., ign., ipec., op., phos. ac., samb., stram., sulph.

c. Sleeping with the mouth open: cham., dulc., ign., magn. arct., magn. aust., merc., op., rhus, samb. For **chewing** and **swallowing** during sleep: bry., calc., ign.

d. For distorting one's features, quivering of the lips, distortion of the eyes, and other convulsive motions during sleep: bell., bry., cham., chin., cocc., hell., hyos., ign., ipec., op., phos. ac., puls., rhab., rhus, samb., veratr.

§ 8. Compare Sleeplessness and Sopor.

SLEEPLESSNESS, INSOMNIA.

Where it is the only or principal symptom; acon., bell., cimicif., coff., hyosc., ign., mosch., nux v., op., puls., syphil.

Aconite. Sleeplessness after midnight, with anxiety, restlessness, continual tossing about; eyes closed, caused by fear, fright, anxiety, with fear of the future; anxious vivid dreams; sleeplessness from a nervous fear that he was not going to get asleep; **sleeplessness of infants and of the aged.**

Agnus castus. Sleeplessness, awakes often as if frightened; anxious dreams, which start him from his sleep and keep him awake.

Alumina. Lies awake from crowding of fancies or ideas, or from heaviness in his arms; unrefreshing nightsleep, feels too warm, starts in affright, muttering and crying; on **awaking, weak and faint till he eats.**

Ambra. Sleeplessness without cause; sleepless after worriment in business; walks the floor anxious and restless; nervous, weak, irritable women and children; body cold, anxious dreams; awakens weak, languid.

Anacardium. Sleeplessness from restlessness on account of itching.

Argentum met. Cannot fall asleep easily and sleep is restless; as soon as she sinks in a slumber, an electric shock of the whole body or of single limbs appears and interrupts sleep; nausea; seminal emissions during dreamy sleep; prostration on awaking.

Argent. nitr. Is kept awake by fancies and images hovering before his imagination.

Arsenicum. Sleeplessness, with restlessness and moaning, awakened by pains, especially before midnight.

Arum triph. Sleeplessness, from soreness of mouth and throat, or from itching of skin.

Aurum met. Awake all night; no pain; no lassitude or sleepiness in the morning; worse after midnight.

Baptisia. Restless from 3 A.M. till morning, tosses about, cannot sleep; head and body feel scattered about the bed.

Belladonna. Sleep prevented by anxiety, with great anguish, restlessness, frightful visions; drowsy in the evening, but no sleep follows, and feels in the morning as if he had not slept enough.

Bryonia. Sleeplessness, on account of uneasiness in the blood and anxiety; thoughts crowd one upon another; night very restless, disturbed by frequent dreams; no sleep before midnight, on account of frequent shivering sensation over one arm and foot, followed by sweat; prattling, murmuring delirium.

Cactus. Sleepless without cause, or from pulsation in pit of stomach and in ears.

Camphora. Sleeplessness alternating with coma.

Capsicum. Sleepless from emotions; homesickness, cough; restless, dreamy sleep.

Carb. veg. Sleepless from uneasiness of body, awakens often after midnight from cold limbs; does not fall asleep till after 1 A.M.

Causticum. Sleepless on account of dry heat; very uneasy all night; after a short sleep awakened by anxiety and restlessness, which scarcely allowed ten minutes' quiet in one place; must sit up; involuntary throwing of head from side to side till exhaustion brought sleep.

Chamomilla. Sleepiness with yawning during day; at night sleepless with anxiety, inability to remain in bed, with prattling delirium; starting in sleep, weeping and complaining; pain seems to be felt during sleep.

Cimicifuga. Great restlessness at night, imagines strange objects in room, under bed, with dilated pupils and tremor of limbs; sleeplessness after severe mental exertion; from hysteria, dentition, typhus, etc.; children wake up frightened.

Cistus canad. Sleepless from dryness of throat or flatulence.

Coca. Nervous sleeplessness, hallucinations, delirium; sleeplessness with desire for work; disturbed sleep, with frequent waking, unpleasant dreams, and constant perspiration.

Cocculus. Sleeplessness from mental activity, chiefly of memory, from night-watching; constant disposition to sleep, but sleep is restless, interrupted by frequent wakings and startings, so that in the morning he is still sleepy, and his head feels worse after sleeping.

Coffea. Sleeplessness from overexcitement of mind and body, from joy or agreeable surprise, from long watching, from excessive use of coffee; sleeplessness of children without cause.

Cypripedium. Sleepless from nervous exhaustion, especially where the system has been debilitated by long sickness, especially from uterine complaints.

Digitalis. Sleeplessness, with constant desire to urinate, in nervous persons; uneasy, unrefreshing sleep.

Ferrum. Anxious tossing in bed after midnight; can lie only on back at night; child does not sleep, on account of itching from ascarides.

Fluoric acid. Sleeplessness, without inclination to sleep; a short sleep suffices and refreshes him.

Gelsemium. Wideawake feeling, or lies in a half-awake state, with incoherent talk; sleepless from violent itching of face, head, and shoulders during dentition; night terrors on account of his nose being stopped up and dry; chronic cerebral irritation and pulsation in head and body.

Hyoscyamus. Sleeplessness from nervous excitement, especially after violent diseases; suitable to irritable and easily excited persons.

Ignatia. Sleepless from grief, care, sadness; anxious thoughts and depressing emotions. Child awakens from sleep with piercing cries and trembles all over.

Iodum. Sleepless after midnight, or restless sleep, with vivid anxious dreams.

Kreasot. Sleeplessness, worse before midnight; child moans constantly, or dozes with half-open eyes; tosses about all night without any apparent cause; starts when scarcely fallen asleep.

Lachesis. Persistent sleeplessness; sleepless in evening, with talkativeness; awakens at night and cannot sleep again; always worse after sleep, especially during climaxis.

Lachnanthes. Sleepless, feverish, with circumscribed red cheeks and increasing dryness of throat.

Lycopodium. Sleep restless; at ease in no position; cries out, starts, jerks of limbs; on awaking cross, kicks and scolds, feels unrefreshed; hungry when awaking at night.

Mercurius. Sleepless from ebullition of blood and anxiety, from embarrassed portal circulation, with beating at the pit of the stomach, sometimes accompanied by profuse sweats or with extreme depression of spirit and other nervous symptoms.

Moschus. Sleepless from nervous excitement, without any other ailment; restless nights, full of dreams of strife and effort; cannot lie long on one spot, for the part on which he laid becomes painful as if sprained or broken; sleep uneasy, wakes every half hour and throws off covering, feels too hot, yet does not perspire.

Natrum mur. Tormenting sleeplessness after gnawing grief; on falling asleep, twitching in limbs, and electric shocks through whole body; sleep often interrupted by the need of allaying thirst and desire to void urine; complete sleeplessness at night, from simple wakefulness, without being sick.

Nux vomica. Sleeplessness caused by excessive study late at night; sleepy and dull in the evening, goes to bed early and sleeps well until 3 A.M., then wakes and lies awake thinking with mind quite clear and active till 5 A.M., then dozes and sleeps an hour and wakes more tired than when he awoke at 3 A.M., and often with a headache.

Opium. Stupid sleeplessness, with frightful visions before midnight; insomnia, with acuteness of hearing; clocks striking and cocks crowing at a great distance keep her awake.

Phytolacca. Restless at night; pains drive him out of bed.

Plantago. Insomnia from abdominal troubles; cannot sleep after 4 A.M.; tosses about or falls into a dreamy sleep, full of gloom and fright, which rouses him up.

Platina. Sleeplessness from extreme nervous excitability; the patient dreams of fire, wants to go there, but cannot get there; intense nervous wakefulness.

Pulsatilla. Sleepless after late supper or eating too much, with orgasm of blood and congestion to head, heat causing anxiety; wide awake in the evening, does not want to go to bed; first sleep restless, sound sleep when it is time to get up; wakes languid and unrefreshed.

Selenium. Sleepless before midnight; light sleep, least noise

awakes him; hungry during the night; awakes early and always at the same hour.

Sepia. Restless sleep, awakes early in the morning and cannot go to sleep again; wakeful at night from rush of thoughts.

Scutellaria. Wakeful at night, owing to many pleasant thoughts crowding upon his mind.

Sticta pulm. Sleepless from nervousness, from cough, after surgical operations.

Sulphur. Sleepiness in the evening, but the night is full of unrest, tossing, nervous excitement, orgasm of blood; pains of various kinds and but little sleep throughout the night.

Tabacum. Insomnia of dilated heart.

Thuja. Insomnia, sees apparitions on closing eyes; parts lain on painful from heat and restlessness, or from mental depression.

SMALL-POX.

See Variola.

SMELL.

Too strong: *Aurum* (sulph.): everything smells too strong. *Drosera*: great sensitiveness to sour smells. *Graph.*: intolerance of flowers. *Bell.*: smell of tobacco unendurable. *Lyc.*: smell of hyacinth produces nausea. *Phos.*: exceedingly sensitive to bad smells, with headache. *Sabad.*: sensitive to the smell of mice. *Sang.*: great dislike to the smell of syrup. *Sulph. ac.*: smell of coffee is intolerable.

Diminished: bell., calc., sep., sil., sulph., tab., etc.

Aurum: in connection with extensive organic destruction. *Kali bichr.*: smell diminished with frequent sneezing; blunted smell even of strong scents, followed by frequent sneezing and incipient coryza, then loss of smell, with great dryness and insensibility, or numbness of nose.

Loss of smell: *Caust.*: with impaired vision. *Hyos.*: with loss of taste. *Nat. mur.*: loss of smell and taste, with severe fluent coryza; *teucrium.*

Perversion of smell: bell., calc., anac., aur., graph., kali bichr., kreas., menyanth., nitr. ac., paris quad., puls., sang., sulph.

Agnus cast.: smell of herring, of musk, of pus at night. *Alum.*: sour smell, morning. *Anacardium*: smell of dung (bry., ver.), or burnt cinder, on rising in the morning. *Arsenic*: smell of pitch, or as of saffron before the nose. *Aurum*: putrid smell on blowing nose, momentary smell of brandy, with dyspnœa; sweet smell. *Belladonna*: smell of rotten eggs (calc. c., kali bichr., nux v.). *Bryonia*: smell of dung. *Conium*: smell of pitch in back of nose; he fancies he can taste it also. *Graphites*: smell of burnt hair mixed with sulphur; smell of burning soot; smell of an old coryza at night. *Kali bichrom.*: sensation as if she drew in sulphuretted hydrogen with each breath; bad smell preceded by stuffing and increased secretion; smell of rotten eggs; fetid smell, with a watery discharge and redness of nose; imaginary putrid fetid smell. *Kreasot.*: indescribable bad smell in the morning when awaking. *Lavendula*: peculiar bad smell and taste. *Lycopodium*: smell like lobsters. *Menyanthes*: disgust-

ing smell like rotten eggs in room and in open air. *Mercurius:* putrid smell; discharge of acrid pus from nose smells like old cheese. *Nitric acid:* bad smell in the evening. *Nux v.:* smell like rotten eggs, rotten cheese, sulphur, candle-stuff; all worse towards evening. *Pulsatilla:* illusion as if he had smelt tobacco and coffee together, even in open air; bad smell in mornings; smell like an old coryza. *Sanguinaria:* smell as of roasted onions; dislike to the smell of syrup. *Senega:* putrid smell; smell before nose as of a malignant ulcer. *Sulphur:* smell like shelled peas, burnt corn, or like old coryza.

Smell bad, of the mouth.

§ 1. Though only a symptom, yet it is of great importance in the selection of a remedy, and generally points to: 1, arn., ars., aur., carb. veg., merc., puls., sep., sulph.; 2, bell., bry., cham., chin., dulc., hyos., nitr. ac., nux v., petr., rhus, sil., stann.; 3, acon., amb., anac., carb. an., coff., graph., ipec., spig.

§ 2. If affecting **young girls** at the age of pubescence, aurum is generally suitable; or, bell., hyos., puls., sep.

If perceived only **in the morning**, try: arn., bell., nux v., sil., sulph.

If **after a meal**: cham., nux v., sulph.

If in the **evening** and at **night**: puls. or sulph.

If caused by **abuse of mercury**: aur., carb. veg., lach., sulph.; or, arn., bell., hep.

Smell, excessive sensitiveness and illusions of. Principal remedies: 1, aur., bell., calc., graph., lyc., magn. arct., nux v., phos., sep., sulph.; 2, acon., cham., chin., coff., hep., puls.

For great **sensitiveness**, give: 1, aur., bell., con., graph., hep., lyc., phos., phos. ac., plumb., sil., sulph.; 2, acon., baryt., cham., coff., con., kal., nux v., sep.

For **illusions of smell**, such as of **bad eggs, putrid substances, decayed cheese, manure**, or generally for **bad** and **fetid** smell, give: aur., bell., calc., magn. arct., men., merc., nitr. ac., nux v., phos., verat. For smell as of **chalk** or **clay**: calc., magn. arct. As of **herrings**: agn., bell. As of **pitch** or **tar**: ars., con. As of **sour** things: alum. As of **old coryza**: graph., ars., sulph. As of **sweetish** things: aur. As of **sulphur**, or **burning sponge**, or **gunpowder**: anac., ars., calc., graph., nux vom. As of **burnt** or **burning** substances: anac., aur., graph., nux v., sulph.

SOFTENING OF THE BONES.

Osteomalacia: arn., calc. c., calc. phos., fluor. ac., picric acid, rhus, sil., symph. See Ostitis.

SOFTENING OF THE BRAIN.

Abrotanum, ars., dig., phos., picr. ac.; aphasia from arterial obliteration: caust., colch., lyc., oleand., stram.

SOFTENING OF SPINAL CORD.

Phos., picr. ac., thuja. See Paralysis.

SOFTENING OF STOMACH, Gastromalacia.

Ant., ars., bar., calc. carb., calc. ars., carb. veg., kreas., nux v., puls., sulph.

SOMNAMBULISM.

Acon., bell., bry., cham., *cicuta*, hyosc., merc., phos., sil., stram.

SORE SKIN.

Intertrigo of full-grown persons during summer: arn., carb. veg., lyc., nux v., petr., sulph. **Bedsores**: arn., carb. veg, chin., plumb., sulph. ac. **Soreness of children**: acon., cham., chin., graph., ign., lyc., merc., petr., puls., ruta, sep., sulph.

SORE THROAT.

Angina faucium.

§ 1. **Acute angina**: 1, acon., bell., bry., cham., coff., ign., merc., nux v., puls., rhus; 2, ars., bar., canth., caps., chin., dulc., hep., lach., mang., staph.

Chronic habitual angina: 1, alum., bar., calc., carb. veg., hep., lach., lyc., sep., sulph.; 2, bell., chin., mang., natr. m., nitr. ac., nux v., phyt., sabad., seneg., staph., thuj.

Clergyman's or singer's sore throat: alum., arum, arg. nitr., cupr., zinc.

Catarrhal or rheumatic angina: acon., bell., carb. veg., cham., caps., dulc., hep., merc., nux v., puls., rhus, seneg., sulph.

Phlegmonous angina: 1, acon., bell., hep., ign., merc., nux v., sulph.; 2, alum., bar., calc., canth., coff., lach., sep., thuj.

Gangrenous angina: ammon., ars., con., euphorb., kreas., lach., merc., sulph.

Aconite Violent fever; dry heat; red cheeks; restlessness; despair; dark redness of affected parts; troublesome and painful deglutition; burning, choking, creeping, and contraction of throat; painful sensitiveness of throat when talking; burning thirst.

Æsculus hip. Throat, fauces, uvula, and back of pharynx dusky red or relaxed and swollen; constricted sensation with disposition to hawk; dryness and burning in throat, when swallowing, with raw feeling; scraping sensation in throat, with expectoration of watery mucus; stinging and burning in soft palate and posterior nares, which are congested and ache; gastric disorders, general malaise, coated tongue; catarrhal irritation of gastro-intestinal mucous membranes; piles.

Alumina. Clergyman's sore throat; livid redness and sensation of relaxation of throat; feeling as from a lump, with soreness; dryness and stitches in throat, when talking, as if something pointed was sticking in it; swallowing causes crepitation in ears; spasmodic constriction, salivation, and impossibility to swallow or to open the mouth; worse evening and at night, better by hot drinks or eating.

Ambra. Sore throat after exposure to a draught of air; stitching from throat into right ear, and pains from motion of tongue; sore feeling in throat during empty deglutition and from outward pressure, not when swallowing food, with tension of the glands of throat, as if swollen.

Ammonium carb. Putrid sore throat, tendency to gangrene of tonsils; great dryness of mouth and throat.

Apis mel. Erysipelatous and œdematous appearance of affected

parts; throat swollen inside and outside, breathing and swallowing difficult; mucous membrane covered with dirty-gray membrane; blisters, in clusters, filled with clear lymph on back part of throat; feeling of rawness and scalding all around the margin of tongue; tenacious mucus in throat.

Argentum nitr. Dryness of throat in beginning to speak; burning and scraping; sensation of soreness; wartlike excrescences; dark redness of palate and velum palati; sensation as if a splinter was sticking in the throat when swallowing, eructating, breathing, stretching and moving the throat; frequent accumulation of thick tough mucus in throat, producing gagging and frequent hoarseness.

Arnica. Chronic pains in fauces and larynx, worse for a long time after an animated talk; stinging in back of throat between the acts of deglutition.

Arum triph. Rapid swelling of tongue, with prickling and burning pains; œdema glottidis; mercurial or idiopathic salivation; throat and tongue very sore; putrid ulcers in throat; constant hawking and profuse secretion from the diseased tissues; enlarged tonsils; refuses food and drink on account of soreness of throat.

Baptisia. Fauces dark red; dark putrid ulcers; tonsils and parotids swollen; unusual absence of pain; can swallow liquids only, the least solid food gags; throat sore, feels contracted, even down to the stomach; mucus abundant and viscid, which can neither be swallowed nor expectorated.

Baryta carb. Smarting in throat when swallowing, worse from empty swallowing; throat sore to touch; liability to tonsillitis after every slight cold or suppressed footsweat; tonsils suppurate, especially right one; on swallowing, sensation as if food forces itself over a sore spot, worse swallowing solids; chronic tonsillitis.

Belladonna. For almost every kind of angina, especially when the following symptoms are present: **Sore pains, scraping**; sensation of thickness, burning, or stinging in the throat, especially during deglutition; pains which extend into the ears; **contraction and spasmodic constriction of the fauces**, with constant desire to swallow, or else difficult, almost impossible, deglutition; absence of thirst, or else violent thirst, with aversion to drink, or with inability to drink, because the liquid returns by the nostrils; vivid, frequently yellowish, redness of the affected parts, without swelling; or swelling and inflammatory redness of the velum palati, uvula, or tonsils, even with suppuration; rapidly spreading ulcers: profuse accumulation of viscid whitish mucus in the throat, mouth, and on the tongue; ptyalism; swelling of the muscles and cervical glands; violent fever, with hot, red, and bloated face; violent aching pain in the forehead; whining mood.

Benzoic acid. Angina faucium and tonsillaris, with the characteristic high-colored strong urine, very offensive and ammoniacal.

Bromium. Elongation of uvula; swelling of mucous membrane of fauces and pharynx; tonsils swollen, inflamed, constant pain in throat; swallowing difficult, especially of fluids.

Bryonia. Painful sensitiveness of the throat to contact, and when turning the head; painful and troublesome swallowing, as if a hard body were sticking in the throat: **stitches, soreness, and dry feeling in the throat**, rendering talking difficult; fever, with or without thirst, or chilliness and feeling of coldness; irritable mood.

Cactus. Constriction of throat, exciting a constant desire to swallow; constriction of œsophagus; must drink large quantities of water to force the fluid into the stomach.

Calcarea carb. Inflammatory swelling of palate and uvula or tonsils, with sensation as if the throat were contracted when swallowing; pain in throat extending to ears.

Cantharis. **Throat feels on fire**, is inflamed, and covered with plastic lymph, swallowing very difficult; constriction and intense pain at the back of throat.

Capsicum. Stitches in throat when not swallowing, exciting dry convulsive cough; uvula elongated, feels as if pressing on something hard; constriction in throat, with burning; soreness and ulceration of mouth and throat; constant desire to lie down and sleep, with dread of the open air and cold.

Chamomilla. Suitable to children, or when the disease is occasioned by suppression or interruption of the cutaneous action; or for: swelling of the parotid or submaxillary glands, or tonsils; stitching-burning pains, or sensation as if a foreign body was sticking in the throat; dark redness of the affected parts; inability to swallow solids, especially when lying; thirst, with dry mouth and throat; **tickling in the larynx**, with cough; roughness, hoarse voice; fever towards evening, with alternation of heat and chilliness; **red** cheeks, or only **one** cheek red; great restlessness, tossing about, crying, moaning.

Cimicifuga. Dry spot in throat, causing cough; dryness of pharynx and inclination to swallow during the night; soreness of throat when swallowing; unpleasant fulness in throat; inflammation of uvula and palate.

Cistus can. Sore throat from inhaling the least cold air, not from warm air; fauces inflamed and dry, without a dry feeling; must swallow saliva to relieve the unbearable dryness; worse after sleeping, better after eating or drinking.

Coffea. Sore throat, worse from cold air; uvula too long, swollen; affected parts very sensitive, with sleeplessness; whining and moaning; short dry cough; constant desire to swallow, from sensation as of a plug in throat.

Colchicum. Inflammation and redness of palate and fauces; tonsils inflamed and swollen, with difficult swallowing; greenish thin mucus in throat, coming involuntarily into the mouth.

Cuprum. Inflammation of palate and tonsils; dull piercing pain in left tonsil, increased by external touch.

Dolichos prur. Stitch as from a splinter in right side of throat, with fulness behind posterior palatine arch.

Fluoric acid. Throat peculiarly sensitive to cold, slightest exposure resulting in inflammation, with increase of pain and impeded deglutition; soft palate and uvula intensely red and much tumefied; breath fetid, voice nasal, articulation indistinct; hawking of phlegm mixed with blood, especially in the morning.

Gelsemium. Pain on swallowing, going up into the ear, spasm of the glottis; dryness, irritation, and soreness of the fauces; difficult swallowing; paralytic dysphagia; painful sensation of something having lodged in the œsophagus; burning in the œsophagus from the mouth to the stomach; spasmodic pains in the œsophagus; hawking up of bloody water.

Hamamelis. Sore throat in those predisposed to fulness of veins; worse in warm moist air; right tonsil more swollen, varicose; dryness of lips and fauces, must drink large quantities of water to assist deglutition.

Hepar sulph. Swelling of tonsils and glands of neck; scraping sore throat, impeding speech, but not swallowing; stitches in throat, extending to ears, worse when swallowing food; sensation as if a fish-bone or a splinter were sticking in throat; pressure in throat as from a plug, with danger of suffocation; worse from atmospheric changes.

Hydrastis. The mucous membrane of the fauces studded with round protuberant spots of a red color, as if injected with blood, with aggravation from the least exposure to cold; mercurial salivation; syphilitic angina; ulceration of the mucous membrane of the throat.

Ignatia. Inflamed, hard, swollen tonsils, with small ulcers; stitches in soft palate, extending to ear, worse between the acts of swallowing; throat worse when not swallowing, or from liquids, better when swallowing food.

Iodum. Swelling and elongation of uvula; inflammation of throat, with burning pain; ulcers in throat, with swelling of glands of neck.

Kali bichrom. Chronic congestion of fauces and pharyngeal mucous membrane; uneasiness and pain in swallowing; sensation of dryness, of burning, and of rawness, or a scraping feeling, or as if something sticking in throat; accumulation of sticky tenacious mucus in pharynx, with tendency to hoarseness and tickling cough; throat pains more when putting out tongue; sharp shooting pains in left tonsil, extending toward the ear, relieved by swallowing; suppuration of tonsils; burning in pharynx, extending into the stomach; solids cause pain when swallowed, and leave sensation as if something remained there; chronic nasal catarrh, yellow slimy-coated tongue, more or less stomach disorder, bitter taste in mouth, tendency to nausea.

Lachesis. Sense of plug in throat, which is very sensitive to touch; liquids swallowed escape through nostrils; solids swallowed better than liquids; stitches in throat when swallowing, with pain in left ear; uvula elongated, fauces purplish, swollen, or ulcerated. Nervous element prevails, and the severity of symptoms is out of proportion to the morbid appearance seen on inspection.

Lachnanthes. Great dryness in throat, especially at night when waking, accompanied by cough; sensation of swelling in left side of throat; when swallowing, the sore spot itches; dryness of throat, with sleeplessness, followed by hoarseness.

Ledum. Malignant sore throat, with fine stinging pain, worse when not swallowing; great heat in throat when going into open air.

Lycopodium. Swelling and suppuration of tonsils, going from right to left; chronic enlargement of tonsils; fauces brownish red, worse from warm drinks and after a sleep.

Mancinella. Angina following scarlatina; great elongation of uvula; yellowish-white ulcer on tonsils, with violent burning pain; great swelling and suppuration of tonsils, with danger of suffocation, and whistling breathing.

Mercurius. Frequently in alternation with *bell.* for violent stitches

in the throat and tonsils, especially when swallowing, the stitches extending to the parotid glands, ears, and submaxillary glands; burning in the throat, with soreness; swelling and intense inflammatory redness of the affected parts; elongation of the uvula; constant desire to swallow, with sensation as of a lump in the throat that ought to be swallowed down; **difficult deglutition**, especially as regards drinks, which frequently return by the nostrils; bad taste in the mouth; **ptyalism**; swelling of the gums and tongue; suppuration of the tonsils, or slowly-spreading ulcers in the throat; aggravation **at night**, or in the evening, or in **the open air**, and when talking; **chill towards evening**, or alternation of chilliness and heat; sweat without relief; rheumatic, tearing, or drawing pains in the head and nape of the neck.

Merc. cor. Throat intensely inflamed, preventing swallowing and causing suffocation; uvula swollen, elongated, dark red; tonsils swollen and covered with ulcers; pricking in throat, as from needles; retching and vomiting on attempting to swallow; sleeplessness on account of anxiety.

Merc. iod. Pharynx more irritable than larynx, with affection of posterior nares; great sensitiveness to cold air.

Nitrum. Sore throat day and night, with inflamed velum and uvula; stinging during swallowing; feels choked, as if closed, at night, can scarcely breathe.

Nux vomica. Throat raw, sore, rough, as if scraped; pain as if pharynx was constricted, or as if a plug was sticking in throat, during empty deglutition; stitches into ear when swallowing; throat worse while eating, and still worse afterwards; small fetid ulcers in throat; dry cough, with headache and pains in hypochondria when coughing.

Palladium. Dryness of fauces and tongue, without thirst; sensation when swallowing as if something were hanging in the neighborhood of the hyoid bone, or as if a bread-crumb had lodged there, even when the muscles of the throat were inactive; frequent hawking of small solid lumps, which he must swallow.

Phosphorus. Tonsils and uvula much swollen, the latter elongated, with dry and burning sensation; muscular angina, with fatty degeneration; dryness of throat, day and night, it fairly glitters; sensation as of cotton in throat.

Phytolacca. Sensation in the pharynx like that caused by eating chokepears; soreness of the throat, and a feeling when swallowing saliva as if a lump had formed there; soreness of the posterior fauces, and apparent extension of the irritation into the Eustachian tubes; swelling of the soft palate and tonsils; feeling as if a ball of red-hot iron had lodged in the fauces and the whole length of the œsophagus when swallowing; sensation as if the trachea were being strongly grasped; hawking to rid the throat and posterior nares of mucus, which relieves the choked feeling; sensation of scraping and rawness in the throat and tonsils; great dryness of throat at bedtime.

Plumbum. **Angina granulosa**, going from right to left; tonsils inflamed and covered with small painful abscesses; tough mucus in fauces and posterior nares; fluids can be swallowed, but solids come back into the mouth; stricture from spasm; sensation as of a plug in throat.

Psorinum. Tonsillitis; submaxillary glands swollen; fetid otorrhœa; throat burns, feels scalded, swollen with pain during deglutition; ulcerated sore throat.

Pulsatilla. Suitable to females and persons of a bland and phleg-

matic temper, for bluish redness of the throat, tonsils, or uvula, with sensation of swelling in these parts, or sensation of a lump in the throat; scraping, soreness, and dryness in the throat, without thirst; stitches in the throat, especially between the acts of deglutition, with pressure and tension during empty deglutition; **chill towards evening**, with increase of soreness; varicose swelling of the cervical veins; accumulation of tenacious mucus on the affected parts.

Rhus tox. Sticking-stinging pain in tonsils, worse when beginning to swallow; throat sore, feels stiff, after straining it; sensation of swelling in throat, with contusive pain, even when talking; cellulitis of neck, parotitis; œsophagitis; whining mood.

Sabadilla. Tonsillitis after coryza; suppuration; right tonsil remains swollen and indurated; when swallowing or not swallowing, feeling in throat of a body which he must swallow down; sensation of a skin hanging loosely in throat, must swallow over it; stitches in throat when swallowing, better from eating warm food.

Sanguinaria. Ulcerated sore throat; chronic dryness in the throat, and sensation of swelling in the larynx and expectoration of thick mucus; aphonia, with swelling of the throat; continual severe cough without expectoration, with pain in the head, and circumscribed redness of the cheeks; tormenting cough, with exhaustion; feeling of dryness in the throat, not diminished by drinking; heat in throat relieved by inspirations of cold air.

Silicea. Tonsils swollen; each effort to swallow distorts face; pricking in throat, as from a pin, causing cough; throat feels filled up; tough slime in fauces; the suppurating tonsils fail to heal.

Sulphur. Swelling of throat, tonsils, or uvula; scraping and dryness, sore pain; burning and stitching in throat during and between deglutition; pressure in throat as from a lump, or painful sensation of contraction; swelling of cervical glands.

Tellurium. Sore throat, worse on empty deglutition, better by eating and drinking; dry sensation in fauces.

Ustilago. Tonsils congested, inflamed; left one very large, dark-colored, with dull pain, worse when swallowing; sharp lancinating pain in right tonsil; feeling as of a lump behind larynx, producing constant desire to swallow.

§ 2. As regards symptoms, give:

a. When the **velum** is principally affected: 1, acon., bell., coff., lach., merc., natr. m., phos., phos. ac.; 2, arg., carb. v., stram., sulph.

b. When the **uvula**: 1, bell., calc., carb. v., coff., merc., n. vom., puls.; 2, caust., iod., lyc., natr. m., sil., sulph.

c. When the **tonsils**: 1, bell., lach., merc.; 2, amm., cham., ign., n. vom., puls., staph.; 3, alum., baryt., calc., hep., lyc., nitr. ac., phos., sep., sulph., thuj.

d. When the **larynx** is involved: acon., ars., bell., bry., carb. v., dros., hep., iod., n. vom., phos., spong.

e. When the **œsophagus**: amm., ars., asa., canth., carb. v., coccul., graph., lach., natr.

f. When the **fauces**: alum., bell., carb. v., ign., lach., merc., n. vom., phos., puls., sulph.

§ 3. *a.* For **burning** pains: alum., ars., bell., carb. v., lach., merc., nitr. ac., n. vom., puls., rhus, seneg.

b. **Aching**: alum., caust., hep., merc., nitr. ac., phos., puls., sep., sulph.

c Sensation of **swelling**, without any swelling being present: chin., lach., nitr. ac., puls., sulph.

d. For **tickling** and titillation: carb. v., lach., sep.

e. For **scraping** and **roughness**: 1, acon., amm., carb. v., n. vom., phos., puls., sulph.; 2, alum., ars., caust., con., graph., sabad., sep.

f. Sensation as of a **plug, lump**, etc., in the throat: 1, bell., cham., ign., lach., merc., natr. m., n. vom., puls., sulph.; 2, amm., caust., nitr. ac., sep.

g. **Tearing** pains: amm., ars., iod., lyc.

h. Pains as if **raw** and **sore**: 1, alum., calc., carb. v., caust., ign., lach., merc., mur. ac., nitr. ac., phos., puls., sep.; 2, amm., caps., carb. an., graph., kal., lyc., n. vom., phos. ac., sep., staph.

i. **Cutting** pains: puls., sep., stann.

k. **Stitching** pains: 1, acon., bell., ign., merc., puls.; 2, calc., cham., hep., lach., lyc., natr. m., nitr. ac., sulph., thuj.

l. Sensation of **contraction**: 1, bell., dros., puls., rhus, sulph.; 2, alum., calc., carb. v., caust., chin., natr. m., veratr.

m. **Constrictive** sensation and spasm in the fauces: 1, bell., ign., n. vom., stram., sulph.; 2, alum., ars., caps., carb. v., coccul., con., natr. m., sabad., seneg., veratr.

§ 4. *a*. For **swelling** of the affected parts: 1, amm., bell., calc., lach., merc., n. vom., staph.; 2, alum., baryt., cham., chin., coff., graph., hep., lyc., nitr. ac., phos., sabad., sil., sulph., thuj.

b. **Suppuration**: bell., lach., hep., merc., sil.

c. **Ulcers** in the throat: 1, alum., bell., ign., lach., merc., natr. m., nitr. ac., n. vom., thuj.; 2, borax, calc., staph.

d. **Redness**: 1, acon., alum., amm., bell., cham., ign., merc., n. vom., puls., sulph.; 2, baryt., coff., hep., lach., lyc., staph.

e. Profuse **secretion of mucus**: alum., bell., calc., caps., caust., cham., chin., con., ign., kal., lach., lyc., n. vom., phos., puls., seneg., staph., sulph.

f. **Mucous lining** on the affected parts: bell., canth., chin., merc., plumb., puls.

g. **Ptyalism**: 1, acon., bell., chin., merc., n. vom., phos., puls., rhus, sulph.; 2, alum., amb., ant., arg., bry., calc., cham., ign., lach., lyc., natr. m., nitr. ac., sep., sil.

h. **Dryness** of the mouth and throat: acon., bell., bry., calc., cham., ign., merc., nitr. ac., n. vom., phos., puls., rhus, seneg., sep., sil., sulph.

i. **Varicose** condition of the throat: carb. v., ham., puls.

k. **Soreness**: alum., amb., carb. v., graph., kal., lach., merc., mez., mur. ac., nitr. ac., phos., phos. ac., sabad., sil.

§ 5. *a*. For **constant desire** to swallow: 1, bell., cham., ign., lach., lyc., n. vom., phos., puls.; 2, alum., calc., caps., caust., chin., con., kal., seneg., staph., sulph.

b. **Painful** deglutition: bell., bry., hep., merc., n. vom., phos., puls., rhus, sep., staph., thuj.

c. Pain during **empty** deglutition: bry., coccul., lach., hep., merc., n. vom., puls., rhus, sulph.

d. Pain when swallowing **food**: alum., baryt., bry., chem., hep., nitr. ac., n. vom., phos., rhus, sep., sulph.

e. Difficulty in **swallowing liquids**: bell., canth., cupr., ign., iod., lach., merc., natr. m., phos., sil.

f. Deglutition being altogether **prevented**, or rendered very **difficult**: 1, acon., bell., canth., hyos., lach., lyc., merc., stram.; 2, alum., amm., ars., bry., calc., canth., carb. v., caust., cham., cic., cin., con., cupr., dros., hep., ign., n. vom., phos., phos. ac., puls., sep., sil.

g. Pain **not increassd** by swallowing: 1, ign.; 2, alum., amb., caps., graph., lach., merc., mez., n. vom., puls., spong., stann., staph.

SPASM OF GLOTTIS OR LARYNX.

See Asthma Millari.

SPASMUS SCRIPTORUM.

Writer's cramp: bell., caust., *gels.*, ign., n. vom., ruta, sec., sil., stann., staph., zinc.

SPASMUS FACIALIS.

Tic convulsive. When caused by **exposure to cold**: bell., hyos., merc. By **external injuries**: arn., hyper. By **diseases of bones**, decayed teeth: hecla, hep., merc., sil. By **anger**: n. vom. By **fright and terror**: hyos., ign., op. Constant **winking of eyelids**: anacard., bell., hyos., natr. mur., stram. Habitual **hysterical** spasm of face: kali carb., sep., sil. **Risus sardonicus**: acon., anac., alum., asa., bell., bov., calc., cic., con., croc., cupr., hyos., natr. m., n. vom., phos., plat., ran., scel., sep., stram., ver., zinc.

SPASMUS OF NERVUS ACCESSOR. WILLISII.

From a draught, or **sudden chilling of the neck**: colch., tart. emet. From **spondylitis**: phos. During **dentition**: bell., merc., ign. In obstinate cases: caust., lyc.

SPASM OF THE CALVES OF LEGS.

Ars., bell., cupr., ferr., lach.

SPASMS.

Rhus, tart. emet.

Spasms depending upon wounds or other external injuries: ang., arn., cic., puls., rhus, suph. See Tetanus.

Spasms from emotions: cham., cimicif., coff., cupr., gels., hyosc., ign., nux v., op., plat., solan., tarant.

Spasms from abuse of narcotics: bell., cham., citr. suc., coff., cupr., hyosc., ign., nux v., op., etc.

Spasms from retrocession of eruption: ars., bell., calc., caust., cupr., gels., ipec., lach., nux v., sil., stram., sulph; from **lowered vitality**: lach.; from **worms**: cin., hyosc.

a. Convulsions with **anguish**: *bell.*, caust., cham., *cupr.*, hyosc., ign., lyc., veratr.; with **eructations**: *kal.*, lach., lyc., puls., sass.; with **colic**: bell., caust., *cham.*, cupr., lach., *merc.*, natr. m., plumb., sep., *sulph.*; with **loss of consciousness**: ang., bell., camph., cic., con., cupr., *hyosc.*, ign., ipec., lach., n. vom., op., plumb., stram.; with **diarrhœa**: alum., *chin.*, hyosc., kal., led., *nitr. ac.*, sep.; with **thirst**: acon., bell., cham., merc., n. vom., verat; with **vomiting**: camph., cupr., ipec., lach., lyc., natr. m., *n. vom.*, puls., sep.; with **yawning**: ign., hep., rhus; with **blue face**: 1, camph., verat.; 2, cin., cupr., hydroc. ac., hyosc., lauroc., ign., op.; with **pale face**: cic., ipec., sil., sulph.; with

yellow face: cic.; with **red face**: *bell.*, camph., cin., cocc., *cupr.*, ign., ipec., lyc., stram.; with **pains in the extremities**: bell., caust., cham., cin., plumb., sec.; with **micturition**: caust, cupr., hyosc., lach., natr. m., n. vom.; with **palpitation of the heart**: glon., lach., merc.; with **hunger**: cin., hyosc.; with **cough**: cham., cin., croc., cupr., dros., verat.; with **headache**: ars., bell., calc., caul., caust., cham., cin., con., gels., lach., natr. m., sep., verat.; with **laughing**: 1, aur., calc., con., ign.; 2, alum., bell., caust., croc., cupr., ign., phos., zinc.; with **crawling in the extremities**: bell., caust., ign., plumb., *rhus*, *sec.*; followed by **paralysis**: 1, caust., lach.; 2, arg. n., bell., cic., cocc., cupr., hyosc., laur., n. vom., plumb., rhus, sec.; with **running in the limbs as of a mouse**: *bell.*, nitr. ac., *sil.*, sulph.; with **cardialgia**: ars., con., hyosc., lyc., natr. m., nitr. ac., n. vom., plat., plumb.; with **foam in the mouth**: canth., cham., cin., cupr., hyosc., ign., lach., laur., lyc., op., plumb., sil.; with **fainting**: acon., camph., carb. v., cham., cupr., ign., lach., mosch., n. vom., verat.; with **spinal pains**: alum., calc., con., kal., lyc., merc., mosch., natr. m., nitr. ac.; with **somnolence**: bell., camph., cham., dros., hyosc., ign., lach., merc., nitr. ac., op., sil.; with **screaming**: bell., calc., caust., cin., hyosc., lach., lyc., merc., nitr. ac., op., sil.; with **debility**: calc., cic., con., kal., merc., n. vom., plumb., sec., sep., squill., verat.; with **perspiration**: bell., sec., sil.; with **vertigo**: ars., bell., calc., lach., n. vom., op., sep., sil.; with sensation in the limbs as **if they were gone asleep**: acon., bell., bry., camph., n. vom., oleand., op., puls., rhus, sec., sulph.; with **nausea**: camph., cupr., ipec., lach., lyc., natr. m., n. vom., puls.; with **mental alienation**: bell., canth., croc., hyosc., mosch., sec., stram.; with **crying**: alum., aur., bell., caust., cin., cupr., ign., lach., mosch., plumb., stram.; with **rage**: bell., canth., croc., hyosc., stram.; with **gnashing of teeth**: acon., caust., coff., hyosc., sulph.

b. Convulsions (or epilepsy), with **falling backwards**: 1, bell., ign., op., rhus; 2, ang., camph., canth., chinin., cic., ipec., kal., n. vom., spig., stram.; with **falling sideways**: 1, bell., con., n. vom., sulph.; 2, sil., squills; **sideways left**: bell., caust., lach., sabad.; **sideways right**: bell.; **forwards**: 1, cic., rhus; 2, arn., canth., cupr., ferr., sil., sulph.

c. If the convulsions are mostly in the **evening**: alum., *calc.*, caust., laur., op., stram., sulph.; after **exercise**: alum., kal., natr. m., petr.; at the **equinoctial**: calc.; at the **touch**: ang., bell., cocc., stram., tart.; in the **open air**: carb. v., n. vom., plat., sep., sulph.; **mornings**: *calc.*, kal., n. vom., *plat.*, sep.; after every **emotion**: acon., bell., coff., *hyosc.*, ign., n. vom., puls.; at every **noise**: ang., arn., ign.; from **cold water**: *calc.*, rhus; from **running**: sulph.; from **bright substances or light**: bell., stram.; at **night**: *calc.*, caust., cic., cin., cupr., *hyosc.*, kal., lyc., merc., *op.*, *sec.*, *sil.*, sulph.; at the **new moon**: caust., sil.; at the **full moon**, calc.; during the **menses**: cocc., coff., cupr., caul., cimicif., ign., puls.; during **sleep**: kal., sil.; at the least **fright**: ign., hyosc., lach., op., sec., sil., sulph., verat.; after **drinking**: *calc.*, bell., hyosc., stram.; after **washing**: sulph.; after **crying**: arn., cupr.; from the **wind**: plat., sep., sulph.; **amelioration by cold water**: caust.

SPERMATORRHŒA.

See Sexual Instinct, Morbid.

SPINAL CORD, Inflammation of.

See Myelitis.

SPINA BIFIDA.

Hydrorachis: arn., ars., asaf., bar., bell., calc., calend., cann., carb. v., dulc, eupat, graph., hep., lach., lyc., merc., mez., nitr. ac., phos., ruta, sep., staph., sulph.

SPLEEN, Diseases of.

See Lienitis.

SPONDYLITIS.

Spondylarthrocace: inflammation of vertebræ: phos. for two weeks, and then alternating with natr. mur., hep.; as soon as abscesses form, sil. and sulph. Cold abscesses, from the same cause, require: phos., calc. arsenic., calc. iod., calc. phos., natr. mur., sil., sulph., iod.

SPOTTED FEVER.

See Meningitis Cerebro-spinalis.

STENOCARDIA.

See Angina Pectoris.

STOMATITIS.

Stomacace. Inflammation and ulceration of buccal cavity.

Stomatitis materna: bapt., carb., corn. circ., hydr., natr. mur., phos.

Stomatitis infantilis, aphthæ: bapt., bor., caul., corn., eup. ar., hell., hydr., merc., mur. ac., myrrh., nux v., sulph., sulph. ac.

If caused by **mercury**: bapt., carb. v., chin., dulc., iod., hep., iris, natr. mur., nitr. ac., staph., sulph.

If from abuse of kitchen salt: carb. veg., nitr. spir.

Æthusa cyn. Profuse salivation or dryness of mouth; diarrhœa or constipation; infants vomit the milk, or substance resembling milk; aphthæ are painful, and much crying as if from colic; undigested stools.

Alumen. Gums swollen and inflamed, spongy, covered with a dirty gray coating; teeth surrounded by proud flesh; spreading ulcers in the mouth; profuse, offensive ptyalism, mercurial or not.

Apis mel. Rosy red mouth and fauces; mucous surface swollen, tongue swollen and studded with small blisters, also in clusters along the tongue or its borders; slight thirst.

Arsenicum. The edges of the tongue are ulcerated, aphthæ, violent burning pains; swollen and readily-bleeding gums; looseness of the teeth; the aphthæ assume a livid or bluish appearance, attended with **great weakness** and diarrhœa.

Arum triphyllum. **Burning and biting sensation** in the mouth and throat; stomatitis in its most acute forms, with great tumefaction of the lips, mucous membrane of the mouth, followed by superficial ulceration; mercurial or idiopathic salivation.

Baptisia. **Soreness of the teeth and gums**; **oozing of blood from the gums**; thick and swollen tongue with numb pricking sensation of the tongue and bad taste in the mouth; ulcerous sore mouth; chronic mercurial sore mouth, the gums loose, flabby, dark-red or purple, and intolerably fetid breath; **stomatitis materna**; cancrum oris; in children profuse salivation; offensive stools; child can swallow only fluids, even a small lump of thickened milk will cause gagging; long-standing ulcerations of mouth, extending through alimentary canal with watery discharges; aphthous diarrhœa; derangement of the mucous surfaces generally; **sore mouth of nursing infants and of persons in last stage of consumption.**

Borax. The child frequently lets go the nipple, showing signs of pain in the mouth from nursing; **it cannot bear a downward motion**; it is very nervous, cries much day and night; ulcerated gums; **aphthæ in the mouth or on the tongue**, which bleed readily; tenacious mucus in the throat; **acrid fetid urine**; obstinate green stools.

Bryonia. The mouth is usually dry with thirst; dry lips, rough and cracking; the child does not like to take hold of the breast, but when once its mouth is moistened and it is fairly at work, it nurses well.

Capsicum. Suitable to large, phlegmatic, plethoric persons, who lead a sedentary life; especially for burning vesicles in the mouth and on the tongue, swelling of the gums.

Carbo veg. The mouth is very hot, the tongue almost immovable, with escape of bloody saliva; the gums stand off, are sore and ulcerated, bleed profusely, with loose teeth and bad smell of the ulcers.

Caulophyllum. Stomatitis materna; aphthæ, sensation of dryness and heat in mouth; distress in fauces, with frequent inclination to swallow; great atony.

Chamomilla. Excessive fretfulness; child wants to be carried about all the time; gums red and tender during dentition; heat in mouth; thirst for cold water and acids; griping-tearing colic; painful, thin, green stools, like chopped eggs, smelling sour.

Cornus cir. **Stomatitis materna**: aphthous stomatitis of children; ulceration of the buccal mucous membrane from a cold or gastric derangement; scrofulous ulceration of the tongue, gums, and mouth.

Eupatorium arom. Great soreness of mouth, especially of tongue, in infants with high color of skin and innumerable red dots or minute papules on face; nervous irritability.

Gelsemium. Sore mouth, coincident with febrile and catarrhal states, intermittent or remittent type.

Hamamelis. **Bleeding and spongy gums**; dryness of mouth; burnt sensation on tongue; blisters on the sides of tongue; canker spots near the tip.

Hepar sulph. White aphthous pustules on inside of lips and cheeks, and on tongue.

Hydrastis. **Stomatitis materna**; mercurial sore mouth; aphthæ of children; sticky mouth; excessive secretion of tenacious mucus from the mouth, so profuse that it may be **removed in long tenacious shreds**; peppery taste in the mouth, dryness of the tongue, with sen-

sation as if it had been burnt; it felt raw and sore and had a dark-red appearance with raised papillæ.

Iris vers. Painful burning in the mouth and fauces; tongue feels as if it had been scalded; constant discharge of saliva; ulcers on the mucous membrane of the cheeks.

Iodum. Aphthous eruption in the mouth of offensive odor; copious saliva; nasal catarrh thin, excoriating.

Kali bichrom. Aphthous ulcers eating deeply; stringy mucus in mouth and throat; nasal catarrh.

Kali chlor. Follicular stomatitis, with extreme fetor.

Mercurius. Red, spongy, **receding**, ulcerated gums, with **burning pains at night**, and soreness, especially when touched; **loose teeth, inflamed, sore, ulcerated tongue and mouth**, somewhat covered with aphthæ; fetid, cadaverous smell from the mouth and ulcers; profuse discharge of fetid, and even bloody saliva, with ulceration of the orifice of the Stenonian duct; the tongue is swollen, stiff, hard, or moist and covered with white mucus; pale face and chills; burning diarrhœic stools.

Mercurius cor. Mouth terribly swollen; lips swollen and everted; ptyalism; nose sore and stuffed up with a gluey secretion.

Muriatic acid. Deep blue ulcers; painful burning blisters on tongue; deep ulcers on tongue with black bases and everted edges; mucous lining of lips inflamed, red, and painful, stripped of epithelium and dotted with whitish points; copious salivation; excessive prostration.

Natrum mur. Swollen, readily-bleeding gums, with great sensitiveness to cold and warm substances; ulcers and blisters in the mouth, on the tongue and gums, with burning pains and impeded speech; ptyalism, rigidity of the tongue, especially on one side.

Nitric acid. Bleeding, white, and swollen gums; loose teeth; sore mouth, with stinging pains; fetid smell from the mouth; ptyalism.

Nux vomica. Suitable to thin persons of lively temper and sedentary habits, especially for foul and painful swelling of the gums, with burning or beating pains, fetid ulcers, pimples and painful blisters in the mouth, on the gums, palate, and tongue; ptyalism at night, bloody saliva; tongue white and thickly coated with mucus; fetid odor from the mouth; pale face, with sunken cheeks and dim eyes; emaciation; constipation; angry, irritable mood.

Phytolacca. Mercurial ptyalism; inflammation and ulceration of the buccal cavity; tenderness and heat in the roof of the mouth and on the tongue; yellowish saliva of a metallic taste; tongue feels rough, with blisters on both sides and a very red tip; teeth feel very sore and elongated; secretion from mouth, throat, and salivary glands much increased, and of a thick, tenacious, ropy consistency; teeth clenched; lips everted and firm.

Podophyllum. Copious salivation; offensive odor from the mouth; soreness of the mouth and tongue on waking in the morning; stomatitis materna; tongue red, dry, cracked, somewhat swollen, and often bleeding.

Rhus ven. **Intense redness** of the mucous membrane of the tongue, cheeks, and fauces, with small vesicular points, with the feeling as if the mouth and throat had been scalded.

Staphisagria. Pale, white, ulcerated, or painful and swollen

gums; **readily-bleeding spongy excrescences** on the gums and in the mouth; mouth and tongue are ulcerated and covered with blisters; discharge of saliva, which is at times bloody; stinging pains on the tongue; sickly complexion, with sunken cheeks, hollow eyes, surrounded with blue rings; swelling of the cervical glands, and blisters under the tongue.

Sulphur. Readily-bleeding, receding, and swollen gums, with beating pains; blisters and aphthæ in the mouth and on the tongue, with burning and soreness, especially when eating; fetid and sour smell from the mouth; ptyalism or bloody saliva; tongue thickly coated, whitish or brownish; slimy, greenish stools, with tenesmus; rash; restlessness at night, etc.

Sulphuric acid. Aphthæ; swollen, ulcerated, and readily-bleeding gums; profuse ptyalism; great weakness; **ecchymosis.**

Compare Ptyalism; Gums, diseases of the; Scurvy; Mercury.

STOMACH, Weakness of the.

Dyspepsia.

Dyspepsia of children requires: baryt., calc., ipec., lyc., merc., nux v., puls., sulph.; or, hyos., iod.

Of **old people**: 1, baryt., cic.; or, 2, ant., carb. veg., chin., n. mosch., nux v.

Of **hypochondriacal people**: 1, nux v., sulph.; or, 2, bry., calc., chin., con., lach., natr., staph., veratr., etc.

Of **hysteric individuals**: 1, puls., sep.; or 2, bell., bry., calc., con., hyos., ign., lach., n. mosch., phos., sep., sulph., verat., etc.

Of **pregnant females**: acon., ars., con., ferr., ipec., kreas., lach., magn. m., natr. m., n. mosch., nux v., petr., phos., puls., sep.

Dyspepsia in consequence of **sedentary habits**: bry., calc., nux v., sep., sulph. In consequence of **watching**: arn., carb. veg., cocc., nux v., puls., veratr. Of long **studying**: arn., calc., lach., nux v., puls., sulph.; or, cocc., veratr.

Dyspepsia caused by **loss of animal fluids**, abuse of cathartics, vomiting, bloodletting, etc., requires: chin., carb. veg., ruta; or, calc., lach., nux v., sulph. By **sexual abuse**: calc., merc., nux v., phos. ac., staph.

By **overloading** or deranging the stomach: ant., ars., ipec., nux v., puls. By abuse of **wine or spirits**: carb. veg., lach., nux v., sulph.; or, ars., bell., chin., merc., natr., puls. By **abuse of coffee**: cocc., ign., nux v.; or, carb. veg., cham., merc., puls., rhus, sulph. By abuse of **tea**: ferr. or thuja. By abuse of **tobacco**: cocc., merc., ipec, nux v., puls., staph.

Dyspepsia in consequence of external injuries, a blow on the stomach, heavy lifting strain, etc., requires: arn., bry., rhus tox.; or, amm., calc., con., puls., ruta.

In consequence of **depressing emotions**, such as chagrin, **anger**, etc.: bry., cham., chin., coloc., nux v., phos. ac., staph., etc.

Abies nigra. Total loss of appetite in the morning, craving for food at noon and exceedingly hungry and wakeful at night; pain after a hearty meal, but abstinence from any particular food does not relieve the dyspepsia; belching, acid eructations and frequent vomiting of food; sensation of an undigested, hard-boiled egg in stomach;

continual distressing constriction just above the pit of the stomach, as if everything was knotted up, or as if a hard lump of undigested food remained there.

Æsculus hip. **Hæmorrhoidal** patients; heartburn, waterbrash, empty eructations; burning pain in stomach after eating, lasting from one meal to another; nausea, vomiturition, or vomiting; empty eructations or bringing up thick phlegm; **pricking in hepatic region**, with pains between shoulders and whole length of spine; bloatedness of abdomen; colic around navel, and incisive pain around navel; incessant desire to defecate, provoked by pressure behind, with pruritus and sensation of ulceration of anus; bilious temperament, lassitude, confusion of ideas; hypochondriasis.

Agaricus musc. Epigastric pain, commencing to be felt about three hours after eating, and daily renewing itself about the same time after a meal; burning, changing to a sensation of deep pressure, with nausea, vomiting, and feeling of obstruction in throat; stitches in hypochondria and around navel; borborygmi, colic, constipation; during the paroxysm, convulsive motions of face and extremities; lips cyanosed; nervous persons, vertigo, with pale face and tendency to fall forward; nearly amaurotic weakness, with muscæ volitantes.

Aletris far. **Dyspepsia from general debility**; nausea, disgust for all food, the least food causes distress in stomach; frequent attacks of fainting, with vertigo; slow digestion; flatulence, constipation, sleepiness.

Allium sat. Long-standing dyspepsia, especially in old fleshy people, whose bowels are disturbed by the slightest deviation from the regular diet; copious flow of saliva after eating; belching or heartburn after every change of diet; weight in epigastrium immediately after a meal; cough, which seems to come from the stomach; dry cough after eating.

Alstonia constr. Atonic dyspepsia; total loss of appetite, etc.

Alumina. **Dryness**, hence deficiency of gastric juice in stomach; irregular or excessive appetite; derangement of stomach and œsophagus, so that even small portions of food are swallowed with difficulty; tingling itching at tongue, loss of taste, heartburn; potatoes disagree; chronic indurated engorgement of glands; **stubborn constipation from inertia and dryness of rectum**; **pruritus ani.**

Ammon. mur. Lymphatic subjects, without energy; **all mucous secretions increased and retained**; bitter eructations, thirst for acids; regurgitation of food, hawking up of sour mucus; nausea after a meal, heat and fulness in stomach; epigastric pain sets in **immediately** after eating; heaviness of liver, bloatedness of abdomen; stools soft, glairy, or hard, followed by tenesmus, and always covered by mucus; burning and smarting of anus after every stool; lassitude increased by the least exercise; no sleep after 3 A.M.

Anacardium. **Prostration of nervous system and functional languor of stomach**, often from excessive mental labor, exhaustion of nerve force, hence **constant desire to eat**, which gives momentarily ease, but the hunger is never assuaged, and pain and distress may be again relieved by eating; he has to get up at night to eat something; flatulence from emptiness.

Antimonium crud. **Overloading the stomach**, especially in children, women, and old people; white tongue, painful fulness of

stomach; slow digestion, with fetid eructations; bitter or tasting after the food; nausea and vomiting; dryness of mouth, with great thirst, especially at night; constipation alternating with diarrhœa; helminthiasis; patients cannot stand the heat of summer, perspire freely then and feel used up.

Argentum nitr. **Spasmodic dyspepsia**; sharp stinging pains soon after taking food, with copious eructations; the stomach seems as if it would burst with wind, with great desire to belch, which is accomplished with difficulty, when the air rushes out with great violence; after taking any fluid, it appears as though it were running straight through the intestinal canal, without stopping; loud rumbling in bowels; time seems to pass very slowly; moral and nervous disturbance, especially after dinner.

Arnica. Sensation of lassitude and of fatigue; restlessness and agitation after a meal; burning heat in pit of stomach; frequent eructations, smelling of sulphuretted hydrogen, especially in the morning; bad taste when waking up; sour taste constantly in mouth, all what he eats tastes sour; thick brown tongue; repugnance to milk, meat, fat soup, wishes only for vinegar; complete loss of appetite; after eating, nausea or vomiting; fulness of stomach and pressure as from a stone; cramps, stitches, burning; tendency to diarrhœa or lienteria; heat in head and coldness of other parts of body; fulness in epigastrium, with flatulence and distension of abdomen after a meal; feeling of indolence in the extremities, restlessness, and disturbed sleep, cannot find a soft place or an easy position to sleep; dulness of head, especially forehead, and over the eyes; obscurity of sight, especially when moving head or walking; furunculosis.

Arsenicum. Dyspepsia, with heartburn, and gulping up of acid burning fluid, which seems to excoriate the throat; red and irritated tongue, which feels heated and rough to patient, as if scalded; burning heat in stomach and abdomen; epigastric swelling, with painfulness to pressure and even to contact; sensation as if stomach were full of water; nausea, vomiting, and diarrhœa, especially after drinking cold or acidulated water; **relief from hot drinks**; sensation of emptiness in stomach, so that he wants food, and still does not feel like eating when set before him; disgust for animal food; sensation of faintness, excessive sudden weakness, cold extremities, cold skin. Dyspepsia from immoderate use of ice, vinegar, acid or fermented liquors, from abuse of tobacco.

Asafœtida. Enormous meteorismus of stomach, and great difficulty of bringing up wind (arg. nitr.); rancid eructations, flatus passing upwards, none down; pulsations in pit of stomach, with faint feeling; pressing, cutting-stitching pains in spells, not regular; great disgust for food, appetite for wine; watery offensive diarrhœa or obstinate constipation; physical and mental oversensitiveness.

Aurum. Hypochondriasis, with thoughts of suicide; immoderate appetite and thirst (anacard.), with qualmishness in stomach; he relishes his meal, but appetite not appeased; aversion to meat, wants milk, wine, coffee; burning and pressure in stomach, with hot risings; pressure in hypochondria, as from flatulence, worse after food, drink, and motion; eructations of gas relieve attacks of palpitation; piles.

Baptisia. Great sinking at the epigastrium, with frequent fainting; irritation of stomach, showing itself by violent pains at short

intervals over the whole cardiac region, with anguish and a burning sensation; **tongue brown in centre and red at edges**; nausea, with want of appetite and constant desire for water; frequent small diarrhœic stools, but excessively fetid; pain in liver. Excessive prostration of stomach, after typhoid fever, with general debility, trembling; weak, soft pulse; atony of all functions and undefinable malaise.

Baryta carb. Nausea early in the morning; sourish eructations daily a few hours after dinner; pain and pressure at the stomach as from a stone, relieved by eructations; even when fasting, a soreness is felt at the stomach; gnawing pains in stomach not aggravated by pressure; the passage of food into the stomach is painful, as if it passed over a sore spot.

Belladonna. Face flushed or very pale; eyes red; putrid taste in fauces, also while eating and drinking, although food tastes natural; nausea in throat; painless throbbing and beating at pit of stomach; feeling of emptiness in stomach, hard pressure in stomach after eating.

Berberis. Offensive metallic odor from mouth; mouth and fauces dry and sticky, especially in the morning, relieved by eating; before dinner chilliness; after eating solids belching for hours, and soreness, continuing all night; heartburn; pressure in stomach, as if it would burst, pit of stomach puffed up (calc. carb.); great thirst or aversion to drink.

Bismuth. Sweetish and metallic taste; copious and continuous secretion of a thick saliva, brown and of a metallic taste; sensation of excoriation in mouth; swelling and sensitiveness of gums; burning heat in throat, great thirst for cold beverages; **he vomits the smallest quantity of water, although the stomach retains everything else; cough when stomach is empty**; soon after eating, burning and pressure in stomach, circumscribed on a narrow point, and forcing patient to bend backwards; nausea; eructations of a bad odor; vomiturition and vomiting; loud borborygmi and flatulency; malaise in lower abdomen; constipation, or watery, foul-smelling diarrhœa; urine abundant and limpid.

Bovista. Nausea in the morning, vomiting of a watery fluid, relieved by eating breakfast; **sensation of a lump of ice in the stomach**; pressure and fulness in pit of stomach; tension in temples, mental anguish.

Bryonia. **Dyspeptic ailments during summer heat,** especially moist heat (ant. crud.); acute, recent cases, caused by high living, or where fruits produce painful bloating of stomach; dry mouth and throat; yellow coat of tongue; aphthæ; empty or bitter belching; everything tastes bitter, hence desire for stimulants; **great sensitiveness of epigastrium to touch**; pressure of clothing produces pain, but not always oppression of breathing; nausea and faintness on rising from a recumbent position; distension in intestines rather than in stomach; after a meal, sensation of fulness in stomach or as if a stone laid there; waterbrash; icteric tint of the skin and eyes; congestive headaches; obstinate constipation, differing from nux by the absence of desire, without result.

Calcarea carb. Chronic dyspepsia, with sensation of pressure and contraction, worse during night and after sleeping; strumous dyspepsia, with its difficulty of assimilating fats (eryngium); **disgust and repugnance for meat and to warm or cooked food, desire for cold vic-**

tuals; no appetite, continual thirst; taste acid, bitter or putrid; tongue covered with a thick whitish-yellow coating; salivation, which eases stomach; after a meal general heat, palpitation of heart, fulness and bloatedness of stomach, which is sensitive to touch; eructations, without amelioration; oppression, debility, and somnolence; obstinate constipation, or scanty, hard, dry stool in lumps every three or four days, or diarrhœa in scrofulous persons; urine muddy, and smarting when passing; hemicrania in the morning when waking up; damp cold feet; sweats easily and nearly always cold; ill-humor and anger.

Caladium. Throbbing and beating in epigastrium, with debility and languor, obliging the patient to lie down, and fainting sensation when getting up; **fluttering as from a bird** in the stomach causes nausea; burning in stomach, not relieved by drink; frequent eructations of very little wind, as if the stomach were full of dry food; acrid sour vomit, making teeth feel too long; aversion of cold drinks; **wants only warm beverages** (ars.); restless and starting in sleep.

Carbo veg. Dyspepsia after abuse of mercury, or from too high living (nux v.); **excessive flatulency with tendency to diarrhœa**; dyspeptic sufferings come on most severely after breakfast; sensation as if he would burst open after eating or drinking; nausea every morning from ten to eleven; gastric troubles after drinking wine or ardent spirits to excess; sensation of trembling and weight in the stomach; the thought of taking food causes nausea and disgust; violent spasmodic contraction in epigastric region, better by eructations, worse at night or by fright, chagrin, cold, or taking food; **gastralgia of nursing women**, the whole mouth seems bitter, bitter eructations; milk is insupportable, turns sour; repugnance to meat and especially to fat; hiccough; heaviness and dulness of head; cannot bear any pressure around the waist; sensation of pressure and fulness along the edges of the false ribs in both hypochondria, the diaphragm being pushed out of its place by the accumulated gas, with painful respiration.

Causticum. Dyspepsia of arthritic, rheumatic, hæmorrhoidal patients; phlegm in throat, but inability to hawk it up; sensation of lime being burned in stomach, with rising of air; dryness of mouth, with desire to be constantly swallowing; gums sensitive and easily bleeding; paroxysmal violent pains in pit of stomach, extending into the lower abdomen and radiating into the chest, back, bones of the pelvis; food causes, immediately, heaviness and cramps; abdomen soft, only bloated by gas; constipation; vertigo when going to stool, which is hard, brown, scanty or glairy; white diarrhœa at night, with tenesmus; swollen painful hæmorrhoids, with pruritus ani, relieved by cold water and pressure; worse from eating fresh meat.

Chamomilla. Great thirst, with dry red tongue; bitterness of mouth, with rising of bile and acrid eructations aggravating all pains; fulness after a meal, and afterwards nausea, vomiting of bitter green masses; heat and pain in head, red face; sensation of burning in eyes; agitated sleep, with great irritation; bloated abdomen, colic, with green diarrhœic stools; embarrassed respiration.

Chelidonium. Tongue dry and white, sometimes streaky, of narrow and pointed shape; great longing for wine, which does not cause congestion or heat in head as formerly; aching gnawing pain in stomach, with a sense of constriction, aggravated by pressure, but **relieved by eating** or during the early hours of digestion; great de-

sire for milk, which when in health caused flatus, now ameliorates all her symptoms when drinking it; **preference for hot drinks and for hot food**; gurgling in abdomen, colic, retraction of navel, with nausea; incisive intestinal pains; constipation; icterus; morose disposition; constant pain under lower inner angle of right scapula, extending up into chest and down to liver.

China. Dyspepsia from loss of animal fluids; noxious miasmata; face pale or sallow, tongue foul, white or yellow; **continual sensation of satiety**, of coldness in stomach, and desire for pungent, spiced, sour, refreshing things, and for stimulants; extreme slowness of digestion; pressure and cramps of stomach after eating; malaise, drowsiness, fulness, distension; eructations, tasting after the food, and even vomiting the ingesta; desire to lie down; sense of sinking at the epigastrium, relieved by eating, but speedily returning; aggravation from farinaceous food; obstructed respiration; liquid lienteric stools immediately after eating; urine dark-colored and heavy; sleep frequently disturbed; ill-humor and indisposition to do anything.

Chininum sulph. **Excessive repugnance to all food**; swelling and sensitiveness of epigastrium; oppression after eating, nausea, desire to sleep; visceral obstructions, especially engorgement of spleen; loss of all energy; somnolence in daytime.

Cina. Desires many and different things; great hunger soon after eating; on drinking wine she shudders as though it were vinegar; hiccough during sleep; gnawing sensation in stomach, as from hunger; pressure in stomach at night, causing restlessness; diarrhœa after drinking; vomiting of mucus, with weak, hollow, empty feeling in head; grinding of teeth.

Cocculus. Chronic dyspepsia, from abuse of stimulants or from too long studies; confused feeling in head after eating or drinking; nausea, with vertigo and afflux of saliva; morning nausea and vomiting of food and mucus, especially at night, with sleeplessness, headache, and constipation; absolute loss of appetite; burning in œsophagus extending into the fauces, with taste of sulphur in mouth; acid taste in mouth, with aversion to acids; after eating, pains of contusion, of pressure, of grinding and squeezing, in the pit of stomach; lower extremities seem nearly paralyzed; **extreme aversion to food, even the smell of food sickens, although he feels hungry.**

Colchicum. Appetite for different things, but as soon as he sees them or still more smells them, he shudders from nausea and is unable to eat anything (*cocculus*, extreme aversion to food, even the smell of food nauseates, although feeling hungry); the smell of fish, eggs, or fat meat makes him faint; frequent copious eructations of tasteless gas; on assuming an upright position qualmishness in stomach and inclination to vomit; violent retching, followed by copious and forcible vomiting of food and then of bile, renewed by every motion; burning sensation in stomach, more frequently an icy coldness, accompanied by great pains and debility. (Retrocession of gout.)

Collinsonia. Hæmorrhoidal dyspepsia and headache; tongue yellow along centre or base, with bitter taste; cramplike pains in stomach, with nausea; flatulence and spasms of stomach; chronic constipation, with much flatulence and hæmorrhoids.

Colocynthis. Violent cutting-tearing pains, which, from different parts of chest and abdomen, concentrate in pit of stomach; better

from hard pressure and bending double; **brought on by vexation and indignation**; bitter taste of food or drink; scalded sensation of tongue; vomiting of bitter-tasting yellow fluid; diarrhœa after the least food or drink.

Conium. Violent pains in stomach always **two or three hours after eating**, but also at night; better in knee-elbow position; violent vomiting of **black masses like coffee-grounds**, sour and acrid; sour rising from stomach after eating; swelling in region of pylorus; pressing, burning, squeezing pain, extending from pit of stomach into the back and shoulders (bismuth); hypochondriasis.

Cornus circ. Nausea, with bitter taste and aversion to all kinds of food; empty feeling in stomach, with tasteless eructations; desire for sour drinks; smarting and burning in mouth, throat and stomach, with desire for stool; sensation of faintness in stomach and abdomen.

Cuprum. Deathly feeling, with pain behind the ensiform cartilage; expression of prostration in face; sweet or coppery taste; tongue dry and rough; papillæ enlarged; loss of appetite; **great desire for cooling drinks**, a swallow of cold water relieves cough and vomiting; hiccough; constant eructations; nausea and **vomiting with brain affections**, from suppression of menses; sensation as if clothing were lying too hard on pit of stomach.

Cypripedium. Dyspepsia, the result of mental overexertion, anxiety, or grief.

Dioscorea. Pain and spasm arises from the umbilical region and radiates all over abdomen, extending into stomach, pelvic organs, and even extremities; sharp cramping pains in pit of stomach, followed by raising, belching, and gulping enormous quantities of tasteless wind, followed by hiccough and discharge of flatus downwards; dull, heavy, weary pain in stomach, worse after eating, relieved by copious eructations of air; burning-jerking pains in stomach, with faintness; hæmorrhoids.

Eupatorium perf. Insipid taste; disgust for food; desire for ice cream; **anorexia of drunkards**; belching of tasteless wind, with a feeling of obstruction at the pit of stomach; shuddering proceeding from stomach; qualmishness from odors, smell of food, cooking, etc.

Fel bovis. Dry tongue, eructations; borborygmi in epigastrium and abdomen; flatulent dyspepsia; incomplete digestion of food; constipation of soft stool, when nearly done he can still press out some fecal lumps; **dyspepsia of convalescents from severe acute diseases** (kreasot).

Fel vulpis. Dyspepsia, based on lassitude of the whole intestinal canal, hence flatulency, constipation; foul lienteric stools, from decomposition of food.

Ferrum met. Increase of the watery elements of the blood and decrease of solids; relaxation and debility after an excitation which might be mistaken for exuberance of life; unbearable taste of blood, of rotten eggs; loathing of sour things, of meat, which disagrees, of hot things (calc. carb.); solid food is dry and insipid while masticating; appetite good and bad alternately; nausea, with headache; nightly diarrhœa; **vomiting immediately after eating**; heavy pressure in pit of stomach; painless and involuntary diarrhœa, with undigested food, or constipation from intestinal atony.

Fluoric acid. Chronic irritation of mucous membranes; disagree-

able mood; dull heavy headache; hunger and thirst, especially for wine; complaints worse from sweets; bilious vomiting after slight errors in diet, with increased alvine discharges, preceded by tormina; feeling of weight in stomach between meals; fulness and pressure in epigastrium; bilious diarrhœa soon after drinking, especially warm drinks.

Graphites. Weak, slow, and imperfect digestion; bloatedness of stomach and abdomen after a meal; flatulency; sensation of lump in stomach, with constant beating as of two hammers; periodical gastralgia, with vomiting of food immediately after eating; chronic catarrh of stomach, with frequent eructations, tasting of the food taken, not relieving the pressure in stomach; pain in stomach necessitates eating; better from warm milk, worse from cold drink or boiled meat, sweets are disgusting and nauseous; excessive discharge of flatus downwards; obstinate constipation, with very hard stools, expelled only by great efforts; or pappy, half digested, brown stool of a most atrocious odor; large protruding hæmorrhoidal tumors; humid or crusty eruption; unhealthy skin.

Helonias. Great prostration of nervous system; anæmia; pulse small and feeble; paleness and icteric color of skin; loss of appetite, bitter taste; constricting pressing pain in stomach; empty eructations; vomiting, borborygmi, and sensation as if diarrhœa would set in, but stools are regular; tongue red at tip and borders, white in centre; albuminuria, diabetes, sorrowfulness, and melancholy; patient excitable and wishes to be let alone; renal and uterine troubles.

Hepar sulph. Desire for acid food and drinks; flatulency in stomach, but without much soreness; burning sensation in scrobiculus cordis; considerable epigastric swelling, even after eating but little; liability to derangement of stomach in spite of the most careful diet, with desire for wine and pungent refreshing things; fetid eructations, with sensation of burning in throat; nausea, especially in the morning, perhaps with sour, bilious, and slimy vomiting; accumulation of mucus in throat; aversion to fat; great thirst; colic; hard, difficult, dry stools; slightly colored or white diarrhœa.

Hydrastis can. Great lassitude, debility, exhaustion; obstinate constipation, and its attendant dull headache in the forehead; urging to urinate, and sensation as if bowels would move, but only wind passes; large, flabby, slimy-looking tongue; sour eructations; cannot digest bread and vegetables; empty, **aching, gone feeling in stomach,** aggravated by eating; **weakness of digestion, with heavy, dull, hard, thumping fulness of chest and dyspnœa,** palpitation of heart; even light pressure of hand reveals strong pulsations in pit of stomach; eructations of a bitter fluid; pyrosis; burning pains in umbilical region, with stitches in epigastrium, extending to testicles, appearing after stool and accompanied by great weakness; constipation, fæces hard, knotty, stool followed by pain and weakness; hæmorrhoids; sympathetic sore throat; chronic mucous discharges.

Ignatia. **Dyspepsia, with great nervous prostration,** caused by mental depression; excessive sweat during a meal; feeling of weakness and sinking at the epigastrium; mouth full of mucus, taste flat; food has a bitter, repulsive taste; fanciful aversion to special articles of food, or craving for a particular article, and after a small portion has been enjoyed, sudden and great aversion to it; frequent regurgitation of food and of bitter liquid; **empty retching relieved by eating;**

painful bloating after a meal, with hiccough after eating and drinking; great emptiness with qualmishness and weakness in region of stomach, with flat taste in mouth; periodical paroxysms of cramps in stomach; stitching and lancinating in the sides of abdomen; flatulent colic, especially at night; hard stools, he tries often, but in vain, to defecate; prolapsus recti while defecating; pruritus and tingling in ano; difficult respiration, as if the chest were compressed; at night palpitations.

Iris vers. Nausea and vomiting of watery and extremely sour fluid; great burning distress in the epigastrium, can hardly endure it; shocks of pain in umbilical region up to epigastrium; nausea, straining, and belching of wind; yellow, watery, corrosive stool, with burning in anus and rectum after it; vomiting of food an hour after eating.

Kali bichrom. **Immediately, during, or after a meal,** sensation as if digestion was impeded and the food rested in stomach like a heavy weight; **bad effects from overindulgence in beer and malt liquors,** as morning nausea and sensation of heaviness in head and eyes; nausea and vomiting of mucus, especially mornings; flatulency, loss of appetite, dislike to water or meat, which deranges digestion; coppery taste in mouth, with sour eructations; burning pain at the throat and in the stomach; florid red complexion, blotchy appearance and heavy skin; mucous membrane of digestive and respiratory organs simultaneously affected, with excessive secretion of both; excessive weakness and small pulse.

Kali brom. Anorexia, foul breath, white tongue, involving the edges as well as the dorsum, and not necessarily furred; great languor; violent headache; loathing; vomiturition or vomiting of mucus, with saltish taste in mouth; vomiting of drunkards after a debauch; troublesome pressure at stomach after dinner.

Kali carb. **Dyspepsia of aged persons** rather inclined to obesity, or after great loss of vitality; repugnance to all food; constant chilliness, cold hands and feet; no perspiration however great the heat is; face pale, eyes sunken, œdema of upper eyelid, dryness of mouth, dull taste, tongue yellowish white; lips dry, thirst; great desire for sugar and sweets, for acids; aversion to rye bread; epigastrium swollen, hard, sensitive to touch; painful sensation of emptiness in stomach, and after eating ever so little great feeling of fulness and pressure, which soon gives way to a sensation of goneness; burning after eating, and rising from stomach to throat; great pain in the cul-de-sac of stomach, radiating to chest and spreading all over body to back and extremities; pulsations in epigastrium; nausea, eructations, vomiting of food and mucus; bloatedness of abdomen, which is painful to touch; constipation, as from inertia of rectum; stools dry, rare, difficult to discharge; bloody hæmorrhoids; frequent desire to urinate during night; pale-red muddy urine passes slowly and burns; **right ear hot, left ear pale and cold**; vertigo from least motion, especially riding in carriage; respiration difficult, anxious; sleepiness or restless sleep after 3 A.M.; great irritability.

Kreasot. **Deep and lasting disgust for food in convalescents** from severe diseases; great and constant nausea and inclination to vomit, but without actual sickness; cold feeling at the epigastrium internally, as if cold water or ice were there; tension over the stomach and scrobiculum; cannot bear tight clothing; painful hard spots

at or near the left of stomach; water tastes bitter, worse from cold, better from warm food; constipation, stool hard and expelled only after great effort; debility, weariness from a slight exertion, better after sleeping.

Lachesis. **The enemy of all compression**; vertigo and congestive headache; tongue red, shining, even fissured; constant desire to swallow, and when swallowing sensation as if he had foreign body in throat, which cannot be moved upwards or downwards; immoderate desire for wine, and eructations after a meal; stomach hard and distended with flatulent colic; gnawing in the stomach, relieved by eating, but returning in a few hours as soon as the stomach is empty; nausea, vomiting of food, especially after having eaten; constipation, with hard and difficult stool, or soft stools at night; fruit and acids easily cause diarrhœa; habits of drunkenness.

Leptandra. Nausea, with deathly faintness upon rising in the night; painful distress in stomach, with rising of food, very sour; canine hunger; sharp cutting pains in the lower part of epigastrium and upper portion of umbilical region; weak sinking in pit of stomach; great distress in stomach and liver, worse from drinking water; stools black, tarry, bilious, undigested, followed by griping, but no straining.

Lithium carb. Pain in left temple; gnawing sensation in stomach the whole morning, going off after eating, but appetite is soon satisfied; after eating, acidity and heaviness in stomach; the pain in head, which had ceased while eating, returns, to be again relieved by eating; fulness in pit of stomach, cannot endure slightest pressure; diarrhœa worse after fruit or chocolate.

Lycopodium. **Atonic dyspepsia of weakly subjects; intestinal flatulent dyspepsia** (carbo veg., gastric); constant sleepiness, but sleep does not refresh; dryness and bitterness of mouth without thirst; strong breath, yellow teeth, soft gums; desire for food from a sensation of weakness in stomach, but appetite is quickly satisfied on account of the enormous swelling of stomach, as soon as he begins to eat; epigastric pain not increased by external pressure; fatigue after eating; acrid eructations; bloatedness; drawing and tension over whole abdomen, especially in colon descendens; palpitation of heart; irresistible sleep; cannot digest fresh vegetables or leguminosa; chronic catarrh of stomach from enlarged liver, with œdema pedum; constipation or slow stools, the discharges are always incomplete; brickdust sediment in urine; nervous exhaustion; constant sleepiness, but sleep does not refresh.

Magnesia carb. Extreme bloatedness of stomach, without eructations or flatulence, or with sour eructations and pyrosis after having eaten **cabbage, potatoes, and other gross food**; dryness of mouth; burning in throat and palate; frequent rising of mucus in the throat; violent thirst for water; nausea and vertigo while eating, followed by retching and vomiting of a bitter salt water; constrictive pain in stomach.

Magnesia mur. Continual rising of white froth into the mouth; eructations tasting like onions; fainting nausea succeeded by coldness and weakness of stomach and gulping up of water; hunger, but knows not for what, followed by nausea; violent thirst towards morning; throbbing in pit of stomach; eroding pains in stomach, going

off after eating and coming on again at the end of digestion; stools in hard large lumps, crumbling at the verge of the anus, knotty, like sheep's dung.

Mancinella. Very bitter taste, with burning and prickling in mouth; whole mouth and tongue covered with small vesicles; offensive breath; heat in pharynx and down œsophagus, without thirst; can only take liquid food on account of soreness of mouth; thirst for cold water, but is prevented from drinking by the choking sensation rising from stomach; excessive nausea; **sour, greasy vomit**, with aversion to water; on the vomited matter floats a white mass like coagulated fat; sensation as of flames rising from stomach, or as if stomach drew together in a lump and then suddenly opened again; fulness in rectum, with a hollow feeling in stomach; diarrhœa in alternation with constipation.

Mercurius sol. Foul, sweetish, or bitter taste, especially early in the morning; loss of appetite, or voracious, with speedy repletion after eating; aversion to solid food, meat, warm food, with desire for refreshing things, milk, cold drinks, wine, or brandy; peculiar deadly faintness caused by pressure in epigastrium; eructations, heartburn, nausea, desire to vomit; painful sensitiveness, fulness, pressure, tension in gastric region; flatulence; constipation, often with ineffectual urging to stool and tenesmus; sadness, hypochondriasis, suspicious and vehement mood.

Mercur. corros. **Repugnance to hot food and great desire for cold food**; putrid taste in morning, increased saliva, bad breath; bilious taint, the liver rises above the ribs; oppression after eating; distension and painful sensitiveness of stomach, eructations, nausea; tendency to diarrhœa, with tenesmus; copious excessive perspiration, without relief.

Mezereum. **Canine hunger noon and evening**; burning and uneasiness in stomach, relieved by eating; wants ham, fat, coffee, and wine; beer tastes bitter and causes vomiting; abdomen distended by flatulence the food is obstructed in its passage through the œsophagus by the flatulence; the blood seems to leave her extremities and make her feel weak and giddy, with inability to speak; abundant fetid flatus before stool, consisting of dark-brown, hard balls.

Moschus. Persistent troubles of digestive functions in susceptible hysterical persons, with palpitation of heart, dyspnœa, and prostration; is afraid to lie down for fear of death.

Muriatic acid. **Everything tastes sweet**; acrid and putrid taste, like rotten eggs, with ptyalism; excessive hunger and thirst, morbid longing for alcoholic drinks, aversion to meat; bitter, putrid eructations; vomiting, with belching, coughing; involuntary swallowing, gulping of contents of stomach into œsophagus, which sometimes go down again; empty sensation in stomach, extending through the whole abdomen; weak feeling in stomach, but no hunger; stool difficult, as from inactivity of bowels; prostration and drowsiness all day, wants to lie about; peevishness.

Natrum carb. During gastric digestion patient is disagreeable, sorrowful, hypochondriac, shows aversion to family; heaviness and pressure in stomach, nausea, frequent hiccough; stitches in liver and spleen; abundant expulsion of fetid gas; constipation alternating with soft and liquid stools; vegetables are badly digested (magn. carb.)

Natrum mur. **The mind of the patient varies with the degree of constipation**; despairing, hopeless feeling about the future, accompanied by dryness of mouth, irritable mucous membrane, often with sore tongue and slight ulcerations; heartburn after eating; longing for salt food, aversion to bread; feeling of great hunger, as if the stomach were empty, but no hunger; food and drink have no taste; sensation of coldness in stomach, chilliness all over; slight pressure of clothing is painful; obstinate constipation, with great straining, general lassitude, and sensation of soreness all over; somnolence in daytime, unrefreshing sleep at night.

Nitric acid. Intestinal dyspepsia based upon mercurial or syphilitic cachexia; cadaverous smell from mouth; ulcers on tongue, with tough, ropy mucus; saliva fetid, acrid, corroding lips; longing for fat, herrings, chalk, lime, aversion to meat and drink; milk disagrees; nausea, bitter, from moving about or carriage riding; bitter and sour vomiting, with much eructation; pain in cardiac orifice on swallowing food; abdomen distended with flatulence, very tender; painless constipation for several days, stools hard, preceded by great pressure, and followed by mucous discharges; **lancinating pains in rectum after stool**, following even a soft stool; painful hæmorrhoids, prolapsing with every stool, with loss of blood.

Nux moschata. Dyspepsia of hysterical women, given to sleepiness, fainting, or laughing hysteria, with feeling as though the food formed itself into small hard lumps, with hard surfaces and angles, which produce soreness of stomach; dyspeptic symptoms come on at once, while patient is still at the table; she eats with appetite, but a few mouthfuls satisfy her; turning in stomach, with some nausea; chalky taste; vomiting of digested food, with tough mucus, of somewhat bitter or sour taste; all food seems to turn into wind; heartburn; distended condition of stomach and abdomen, with sensation of warmth, not only after a meal, but also from least contradiction, showing its nervous character.

Nux vomica. **Atony of the ganglionic system of nerves**; first half of tongue is nearly clean, sometimes red and shining, but the posterior half is coated with a deep fur; food and drink have their nominal taste, but immediately after eating ever so little, fulness and swelling of epigastrium, which is sensitive to pressure; pyrosis, acid eructations, borborygmi, squeezing around the waist, lassitude, nausea, with or without vomiting; head dull and painful, confusion of ideas; after a meal, pain in epigastrium, with sensation as if he had stones in stomach, pain limited to small spot; vomiting of food and bile; vomiting of glairy mucus; taste insipid, sour, bitter, especially mornings, with little or no appetite; bread, acids, milk disagree, but all food aggravates; constipation, with frequent and useless desire to go to stool, with sensation as if anus were closed.

Oleander. **Extreme debility of digestive power**; food has a weak, insipid taste; ravenous hunger, with trembling of hands, and hasty eating, without appetite; violent empty eructations while eating; vomiting of food and bitter greenish water; after vomiting ravenous hunger and thirst; sudden sinking in pit of stomach, with nausea or vomiting; wants brandy, which relieves; pulsation in pit of stomach, as if beats of heart were felt through whole thorax; lienteria, burning at anus before and after stool.

Pepsin. Dyspepsia of infants and convalescents, especially where they lost a great deal of blood, and have been otherwise weakened; lienteria; potbelliedness of children (calc. c.).

Petroleum. **Dyspepsia always relieved by taking food** (chelid.); **atonic dyspepsia**, with tendency to diarrhœa and vomiting; pain and tenderness in epigastrium; occasional pyrosis; chilly cold abdomen; severe pains in stomach, radiating to chest, with sweat and nausea; aversion to meat, fat, and to all warm cooked food; violent thirst for beer; after eating, gastralgia better, but food causes giddiness, heat in face, and cutting in abdomen; diarrhœa during daytime, never at night, with colic before defecation and hunger immediately after stool.

Phosphorus. Acute or chronic dyspepsia, but mostly chronic; great weakness; earthy color of tongue; tongue dry, dotted; dryness of throat; sour taste in mouth; after eating swelling in epigastrium, sour eructations; pyrosis; regurgitation of food soon after taking it; burning in stomach, relieved by cold water, which is soon thrown up again as it becomes warm in stomach; tympanitis, especially in cœcum and colon transversum; loud borborygmi, tiring one out by their noise; momentary relief by the passage of wind; soft, watery stools without pain; slight hyperæmia of liver; beating of heart; heat and congestion of head; hectic fever, nightsweats.

Phosphoric acid. Excessive moral and somatic debility, frequently from old inward affections, or from loss of vivifying fluids; loss of appetite, the little food taken comes up with acid eructations, half an hour after eating, with crampy distress in stomach; desire for warm food, for something refreshing and juicy, for beer and milk, aversion to coffee or spirits; pressing in stomach as from a heavy load; sensation as if the stomach were being balanced up and down; watery diarrhœa, with borborygmi; lienteria; milky urine; copious sweating, mornings.

Plantago. Frequent empty eructations, sometimes with the taste of sulphur; heaviness of stomach even after a light meal; sensation of heat in the præcordia, with fulness in abdomen while walking in the fresh air, better when sitting down; faint and tremulous feeling, with nausea; slight appetite and speedy satiety, food tasteless; rumbling in abdomen after eating; loud and copious flatulency; diarrhœa with loose frequent stools and flatulence; hæmorrhoids.

Plumbum. Lead dyspepsia in persons suffering already with numbness of the extremities; intolerable pain in stomach, pressing, burning, stitching, tearing; sour, greenish, blackish vomiting; hot and fetid eructations; tongue yellow, coated, or dry, brown and fissured; lips excoriated; total loss of appetite alternating with bulimy, even after taking a meal; beating and burning in stomach; pains of constriction in stomach, which meet around the navel; abdominal walls hard, contracted; umbilicus sunken in; stubborn constipation, with constant desire to go to stool without any result; stools voluminous, hard, expelled only with great force, commonly environed with mucus, or sanguinolent, yellow diarrhœa, of very bad odor; emaciation.

Podophyllum. Changeable appetite; avidity for acids; putrid taste, foul breath, dryness of mouth and throat, tongue dry and white; after eating, pyrosis, sour eructations, regurgitation of food and vomiting, followed immediately by great desire for food; consti-

pation, with headache, fulness of head; prolapsus recti after every effort of defecation; morning diarrhœa, and then no more stool during the day; after the stools extreme weakness; colic before the stools; abdominal pains, relieved by pressure; physical and moral depression.

Psorinum. Flat, sticky taste, the whole dinner tastes oily; tough mucus in mouth of a foul nauseous taste, the teeth stick together as if glued; good appetite, but easily satisfied; thirst, especially for beer, mouth feels so dry; perfect disgust for pork; rancid eructations or tasting like rotten eggs; constant nausea during day, with inclination to vomit; vomiting of sour mucus in the morning, before eating; stitching pain in pit of stomach; cutting pains in intestines; when lying down waterbrash, removed by getting up; colic removed by eating; involuntary stools at night, with much flatulency; perfect aversion to an embrace.

Pulsatilla. **Slow digestion**; tongue lined with a tenacious white mucus; slimy, fatty kind of taste, or bitter; great feeling of tightness after a meal, so that the clothes must be removed or loosened; sense of pressure at the pit of the stomach, epigastric pains immediately after eating; food and drink may have their natural taste, but repugnance to all food, especially warm dishes; taste of the food returning to and remaining in the mouth long after eating; food tastes as if too salt; taste pasty, or of spoiled meat, with accumulation of thick mucus in mouth, bitter or sour eructations, with sour, salty, or bilious vomiting; tongue coated, with sensation in middle of tongue as if it were on fire; complete thirstlessness; cold water aggravates; flatulence; difficulty of breathing, especially after a meal; bread disagrees, water-brash; frequent hiccough; diarrhœa, or slow stool, colicky pains, with rumbling in abdomen.

Ratanhia. **Atonic dyspepsia**; accumulation of tasteless water in mouth; flat taste; no appetite, but constant desire to eat; eructations after dinner, empty or tasting after the ingesta; vomiting of water, preceded by loathing; bloatedness of stomach, relieved by the emission of flatulence; constrictive pain in stomach, and cutting in abdomen, going off by eructations; ineffectual urging to stool; hard stool with straining; yellow diarrhœic stools, with burning before and during stool; languor and prostration, with weariness of the whole body.

Rhus tox. (Compare with china.) Somnolence, lassitude, and nausea after a meal; bloatedness of the stomach, empty eructations; no appetite, as if one had eaten enough, with aversion to bread and meat, or desire for dainties; liquids, bread, and beer disagree; frequent violent and painful eructations; tongue dry and thirst at night; great agitation, all his troubles are worse at night; stools preceded by colic, and nearly always diarrhœic, resembling jelly, or containing mucus and blood; hypochondriasis, melancholy, despondency, dread of future.

Robinia. Food, soon after eating, turns sour; constant feeling of weight in stomach, with fulness and tension; eructations, accompanied by a sour liquid with vomiting, at times, of portions of the ingesta; burning pain in stomach and between scapulæ; thirst; constant frontal headache; water taken before retiring at night would be returned in the morning green and sour; worse at night,

preventing sleep; **excessive acidity of stomach**, vomiting of intensely sour fluid, setting the teeth on edge; great distension of stomach and bowels with flatulence; sour vomiting of infants, the whole child smells sour (rheum); desire for stool, but only flatulence passes off; constipation.

Rumex crispus. Dryness of mouth and tongue during night; sensation of excoriation and of burning of the brown tongue; large quantities of dried-up mucus in pharynx; bitter taste in the morning; heaviness in the stomach, soon after eating; tasteless eructations, nausea; lancinating pains in the hollow of stomach, radiating to different points, especially forward and to left chest; morning diarrhœa.

Ruta grav. After raising heavy weights eructations after every meal accompanied by headache; pruritus of whole body; **pruritus of stomach and intestines**, showing itself by pricking-gnawing pains; unquenchable desire for cold water, he drinks much and often without being incommoded by it; appetite normal, but as soon as he begins to eat aversion to everything; sudden nausea while eating, with vomiting of ingesta; difficult expulsion of the large-sized fæces, as if from want of peristaltic motion in rectum; falling of rectum.

Sabadilla. No relish for food till the first mouthful is taken, when he makes a good meal; heartburn, commencing in abdomen and extending clear up to mouth; horrid burning in stomach; empty eructations, with feeling of shuddering over body; qualmish, uncomfortable, **cold** sensation in stomach; nausea and desire to vomit; vomiting of ascarides; thirstlessness.

Salicylic acid. **Flatulent dyspepsia**; extreme distension of stomach after eating, with belching up of putrid flatus, accompanied by collapse of stomach and temporary relief; vomiting characterized by the same **putrid fermentation.**

Sanguinaria. **Recurring sick headaches**; flushing at the climax; fetid breath, clammy mouth, sticky teeth (psorinum); burning in throat, especially after eating sweet things; wants piquant articles, feels empty soon after eating, with waterbrash; lassitude almost to fainting; intense nausea in paroxysms, craves food to quiet the nausea; vomiting of sour acrid fluids, of ingesta, of worms; soreness and pressure in epigastrium, aggravated by eating; goneness in stomach; alternate diarrhœa and constipation.

Selenium. Aversion to salted food; hungry during night; great longing for ardent spirits; violent beating of pulses all over body, worse in abdomen after eating, must lie down; hard, impacted stool, needing mechanical aid for its removal; irresistible desire to lie down and sleep.

Sepia. **Atonic dyspepsia, with amenorrhœa**, especially in women of dark complexion, with black circles around eyes, and where the sweat of axillæ or of feet exhales a very strong odor, having either headache or a pain in stomach; face full of pimples; hawking up of mucus, tongue moist and slightly fissured; nausea and vomiting when thinking of food; gone sensation in stomach about 11 A.M., relieved by **eating and lying down**; taste putrid, sour; disgust for food; repugnance to meat and bacon, the latter causes diarrhœa; desire for wine and beer, especially for vinegar; nausea and great sensitiveness to any odor from cooking (cocc., colch.); pressure in stomach, as of a

stone, especially at night; painful sensation of emptiness in stomach, with anguish, palpitations, weakness, and fatigue in all limbs; acrid, sour, salty eructations, sometimes with vomiting; borborygmi; knotty stools, or green diarrhœa of a putrid or sour odor.

Silicea. Canine hunger, with nervous, irritable persons; averse to warm cooked food, desires only cold things, disgust for meat; small quantities of wine cause ebullitions and thirst; loud, uncontrollable, sour eructations; nausea, with violent palpitations of heart; intense heartburn, sensation of a load in epigastrium, burning or throbbing in pit of stomach; morning nausea and vomiting of viscous matter; after eating, bitter taste, pressure in stomach as from a stone; flow of water in mouth; constipation, hard stools, difficult to discharge and crumbling during defecation. Habitual footsweat.

Spongia. Patient craves dainties, but after eating has dyspeptic distress and fulness in stomach; cannot endure tight clothing around body; better from warm drinks, particularly the colicky pains in abdomen.

Stannum. Everything tastes bitter or offensive but water; irregular appetite, cannot eat enough; nausea after eating, followed by vomiting of bile or undigested food; cardialgia, pains gradually come and go, extend to navel, and are better from hard pressure; sinking gone feeling in epigastrium; rectum inactive, much urging even with soft stool; **helminthiasis.**

Staphisagria. Sensation as if the **stomach were hanging down relaxed**; hunger shortly after a full and substantial meal; appetite for bread and milk, for soup, wine, brandy, tobacco; feeling in abdomen as if it would drop, wants to hold it up; hot flatus, smelling like rotten eggs; stools retarded, but soft, with escape of flatus; nervous weakness; **arthritis.**

Sulphur. Disagreeable taste when first waking up in the morning; repugnance to all food, especially to meat and bread, likes best wine and acids; pain of pressure and heaviness in stomach after eating; suffocation, eructations, nausea, and vomiting of food early in morning; regurgitation of food; swelling of epigastrium and abdomen; pyrosis, abundant secretion of limpid saliva; milk, milky food, and sweets are hard to digest; **unusual hunger between 10 and 12** A.M.; very painful wind colic; constant borborygmi, fetid flatus, constipation, hæmorrhoids; psoric diathesis; gastralgia after repercussion of chronic eruptions.

Sulphuric acid. Excessive secretion of gastric mucosities rising up into the mouth, rendering teeth dull by their acidity; great thirst, dryness of mouth; sour vomit, first water, then food; **vomiting of drunkards,** of cachectic persons, going into steady decline; coldness and relaxed feeling of stomach (sabadilla); debilitating diarrhœa.

Tabacum. **Abuse of tobacco** causes dry skin; capricious appetite or none; constant desire for liquors; dull gray complexion, emaciation, hectic fever; nausea and vomiting on least motion; sticking in pit of stomach through to back; deathly nausea, with pallor, coldness; body cold, abdomen hot; paroxysms of suffocation; palpitations, intermittent beats of the heart; vertigo; irritability; great timidity; paralysis of rectum and bladder; extreme weakness of collapse.

Taraxacum. Immoderate desire to sleep after eating; at night frightful dreams or erotic ones.

Tartarus emet. Bloating of abdomen with gas, without emission; empty eructations of a bad odor; violent cough after eating, causing vomiting of food; continual bitter taste in mouth, like rotten eggs, in afternoon and evening; constant nausea; bitter acid vomiting, especially at night; dyspepsia from drinking sour wine; copious stools.

Uranium nitric. Vomiting of white fluid or of blood; great thirst, no appetite; tasteless or putrid eructations; paroxysmal attacks of gnawing-twisting pains, with sinking sensation in stomach, especially at cardia, without hunger, but relieved by food.

Urtica urens. Rash from eating shellfish.

Veratrum album. Craves fruit, juicy food, or salt food; thirst for the coldest drinks, aversion to warm things; flat, sweetish, or putrid taste in mouth; bitter eructations; heaviness after hot drinks; nausea, with sensation of fainting; violent vomiting; gastric catarrh; intestinal catarrh, especially in summer at night, with vomiting and purging, vomiting of froth, followed by vomiting of a yellow-green, sour-smelling mucus.

Vipera torva. Nausea, vomiting, with vertigo and dyspnœa, syncope, icterus, colliquative diarrhœa, palpitations; numbness and general lassitude; dyspepsia of old people, or of persons prematurely senile, suffering from spasmodic affections of throat and chest.

Zincum. Sweetish metallic taste, dryness of throat; aversion to cooked food and sweets; eructations, with pressure at the middle of the spine; subdued nausea, with universal tremulous feeling; vomiting of food as soon as it reaches the stomach; worse from eating melons.

Zingiber. **Vomiting of old drunkards**; slimy bad taste mornings, foul breath, as from disordered stomach, which feels heavy like a stone; slimy vomiting.

Use more particularly:

a. For the ill effects from **beer**: 1, ars., bell., coloc., ferr., n. vom., puls., rhus, sep., sulph.; 2, alum., asa., ign., mez., mur. ac., stann., veratr. From **lemonade**: selen. **Brandy**: 1, n. vom., op.; 2, ars., calc., cocc., hep., ign., lach., led., stram., sulph., veratr. **Wine**: 1, ars., calc., coff., lach., n. vom., op., sil., zinc.; 2, ant., arn., natr., natr. m., puls., selen., sulph. **Spirits** generally: 1, ars., calc., carb. v., hell., hyos., lach., n. vom., op., puls., sulph.; 2, ant., bell., chel., chin., coff., ign., led., lyc., merc., natr., natr. m., n. mosch., rhus, selen., sil., stram., veratr.

b. From **coffee**: 1, cham., coccul., ign., merc., n. vom.; 2, canth., carb. v., caust., chin., coccul., hep., ipec., lyc., puls., rhus, sulph. **Tea**: 1, chin., ferr., selen.; 2, ars., coff., hep., lach., veratr. **Chocolate**: bry., caust., lyc., puls. **Milk**: 1, bry., calc., n. vom., sulph.; 2, amb., ars., carb. veg., chin., con., cupr., ign., kal., lach., lyc., magn. c., natr., natr. m., nitr. ac., phos., puls., rhus, sulph. ac. **Water**: 1, chin., merc., puls., rhus, sulph. ac.; 2, ars., cap., cham., ferr., natr., n. vom., veratr.

c. When **bread** disagrees: 1, baryt., bry., caust., chin., lyc., merc., natr. m., phos. ac., puls., rhus, sep., staph.; 2, cin., coff., kal., nitr. ac., n. vom., phos., sulph., zinc. **Butter**: ars., carb. veg., chin., hep.,

nitr. ac., puls., sep. **Fat**: 1, ars., carb. veg., chin., natr. m., puls., sep., sulph., tarax., thuj.; 2, colch., cycl., ferr., hell., magn. m., nitr. ac. **Meat**: calc., caust., ferr., merc., puls., ruta, sep., sil., sulph. **Veal**: calc., caust., ipec., nitr., sep. **Pork**: carb. veg., colch., dros., natr m., puls., sep. **Spoiled sausage**: ars., bell., bry., phos. ac., rhus. **Fish**: carb. an., kal., plumb. **Oysters**: puls., drinking at the same time quantities of milk, when dangerous symptoms set in, in consequence of the stomach being overloaded with oysters. **Foul fish**: 1, carb. veg., puls.; 2, chin., rhus. **Poisonous mussels**: bell., carb. veg., cop., euphorb., lyc., rhus. **Melons**: zinc.

d. **Flatulent** food: 1, carb. veg., chin.; 2, bry., chin., cupr., lyc., petr., puls., sep., veratr. **Potatoes**: alum., amm., sep., veratr. **Fruit**, etc.: 1, ars., bry., puls., veratr.; 2, chin., magn. m., merc., natr., selen., sep. **Pastry**, etc.: 1, bry., puls., sulph.; 2, ars., carb. veg., lyc., kal., veratr. **Eggs**: colch., ferr., puls. **Acid things**: 1, acon., ars., carb. veg., hep., sep.; 2, ant., ferr., lach., natr. m., n. vom., phos., phos. ac., sulph, sulph. ac. **Salt**: ars., calc., carb. veg., dros., lyc., nitr. sp. **Sweets**: acon., cham, graph., ign., merc., selen., zinc.

e. **Ice**: ars., carb. veg., puls. **Pepper**: ars., chin., cin., n. vom. **Onions**: thuj.

f. **Tobacco**: 1, n. vom., puls.; 2, ign., spong., staph.; 3, acon., ant., arn., bry., cham., chin., clem., coccul., coloc., cupr., euphr., ipec., lach., merc., natr., natr. m., phos., veratr.

g. Every kind of food disagrees shortly after taking it: 1, calc., carb. veg, caust., chin., natr. m., n. vom., sulph.; 2, amm., ars., bry., con., cycl., graph., kal., lyc., natr., nitr. ac., petr., phos, phos. ac., puls., rhus, sep., sil.

h. Temporary relief from eating: anac., chelid., lithium, petr.

i. Hunger after eating with gnawing: alum., arg., bov., lyc., stront. Hunger after eating with feeling of emptiness: calc., cascar., chin., cin., grat., lauroc.

STOMACH, Chronic softening of the.

Arg. nitr., ars., kreas.

Arg. nitr. Paralysis of whole intestinal tract; food and drink pass immediately after being taken, with borborygmi, through the stools.

Kreasot. Acid vomiting, with rapid emaciation, although the number of stools is not greatly increased.

STOMACH, Round ulcer of.

Ulcera ventriculi perforans, with **sensitiveness to pressure**: ars., bell., bry., kali bichr., phos.; with **diminished sensibility**: bismuth, arg. nitr., carb. veg., phos. ac.; with **excessive acidity**: calc., nux v., phos., sulph.; with excessive **flatulency**: carb. veg., chin., nux v., phos.; **status pituitosus**: puls., sulph.; **status biliosus**: ars., nux v., puls.; **loss of appetite**: ars., nux v.; **bulimy**: calc. carb. and iod., iod., nux v., phos.; **syncope**: ars., iod., phos., ver.; round ulcer at pyloric end: ars.; at cardiac end of stomach: kali bichr.

STOMACH, Cancer of.

Scirrhus ventriculi: ars., atropia, bell., carb. v., kreas., lyc., lapis alb., mez., nux v., phos., sep., sulph., uran. nitr. See Cancer.

STRABISMUS.

Squinting: 1, agar., bell., cina, cyclam., gels., hyosc., spig., sulph., tab.: 2, alum., aur., calc., chin., kali iod., phos.; as a relic from convulsions: bell., cic., hyosc.; as a worm symptom: cina, cycl., spig.

STRAMONIUM, Ill effects of.

Poisoning with large doses: black coffee, lemon-juice, vinegar, and if no vomiting should set in, injections of tobacco. For the remaining symptoms: bell., hyosc., nux v.

STRICTURE OF ŒSOPHAGUS.

See Œsophagus.

STRICTURE OF URETHRA.

1. **Spasmodic**: bell., camph., canth., cic., cocc., nux v., puls. 2. **Callous**, as after gonorrhœa: *clem.*, dig., dulc., petr., puls., rhus; or acon., camph., carb. veg., canth., cic., graph., merc., phos., sil., spong.

STROPHULUS.

Red gum, toothrash of infants. See Dentition, and Children, Diseases of.

STRUMA.

See Goitre.

STYES.

On upper lid: alum., caust., phos. ac., ferr., merc., staph., sulph., uranium. **On lower lid**: phos., rhus, senega. **In the corner of eye**: natr. mur., stann., sulph. **Right side**: calc., canth., natr. mur.; **left side**: lyc., puls., staph., uranium. See Hordeolum.

SUBSTANCES, ALKALINE, Poisoning by.

Hering recommends; 1, *vinegar*, two tablespoonfuls mixed with eight to ten ounces of water, drinking a tumblerful every quarter of an hour; 2, *lemon-juice* or other vegetable acids, sufficiently diluted; 3, *sour milk*; 4, *mucilaginous* drinks and injections.

In a case of poisoning with **barytes**, pure vinegar is hurtful; but *glauber-salt*, dissolved in vinegar and diluted with water, will be frequently found excellent.

The effects of poisoning with **potash** are best antidoted by *coffea* or *carb. v.*; and with **sal-ammoniacum**, hy *hep.*

SUDAMINA,

Miliaria crystallina: 1, ars., *bry.*, rhus; 2, amm. carb., bell., lach., phos. ac., sulph. ac., valer.

SULPHUR, Ill effects of.

Principal remedies: 1, merc., puls., sil.; 2, chin., n. vom., sep.

For the consequences of the **vapors of sulphur**, give: *puls.*; for **sulphurated** wine: 1, merc., puls. 2, ars., chin., sep.

SUMACH, Ill effects of.

The eruptions require: bell., bry.; or ars., grind., merc., puls., sulph.

SUNSTROKE.

Coup de soleil: 1, ant. crud., arn., bell., cact., lach.; 2, acon., agar., gels., glon., kalm., natr. carb., scutel., therid., veratr. vir.

Antim. crud. Fainting from the heat of summer, from exposure to excessive heat; all ailments worse from exposure to sun.

Glonoin. Distension of cerebral capillaries, reflux of blood impeded; loss of consciousness, fainting, increased warmth, and abnormal sensations; heaviness, fulness; relaxation of muscular tone, spasms followed by a paralyzed condition; painful constriction of heart, with sensation as if all the blood had ascended to head, and as if the head would burst; dizziness, worse on stooping, shaking head, or inclining it backward; dryness of mucous membranee, followed by increased secretion.

Belladonna. Dulness of brain; congestion of blood to head, with whizzing in ears; distensive headache, worse when stooping; great anguish, tearful disposition; paroxysm of dyspnœa, with anguish; constipation as from inertia of intestines.

Lachesis. Paralysis depending on an apoplectic condition of the brain, produced by exhaustion from extremes of temperature, heat or cold; burning pressure in head from within outward; dizziness, with paleness of face, tendency to faint, and numbness; cadaverous sunken expression, or bloated red face, attended with heat, headache, and coldness of extremities; excessive dryness of throat; tightness and oppression of chest.

Carbo veg. Universal debility; obtuseness of nervous sensibility; vertigo, heaviness of head, with pulsative pains and pressure above the eyes, especially when a highly electrical state of the atmosphere produced the attack.

Camphora. Severe headache, congestion of brain, fainting, delirium, convulsions; skin icy cold, covered with cold sweat; sinking of vital force; embarrassed respiration and circulation, with coldness of surface and extremities, tremors and cramps in muscles, cold sweat, especially about head and neck.

Cactus grand. Congestion to brain, bloodshot eyes, coma, suffocation, flushes in face; pulsation in temples, as if skull would burst; dimness of sight; profuse nosebleed, face pale or blue; cold sweat, general weakness, prostration, fainting; oppression of chest, as from a great weight, uneasiness, and difficult breathing, as if an iron band prevented normal motion of chest.

Natrum carb. Dulness of head when at rest, or when in the sun; head feels too large, stupefying and pressing headache in forehead, with nausea, eructations, and dimness of sight, worse in room; twitching in muscles and limbs; great debility from any exertion.

Veratrum viride. Fulness in head, throbbing arteries; increased sensitiveness to sound; buzzing in ears; double or partial vision, dilated pupils; tongue yellow, with red streak in centre; vomiting; congestion of chest, with rapid respiration and dull burning in cardiac region; faintness and blindness from sudden motions, when rising from lying; coldness of whole body; cold sweat on face, hands, and feet.

SUPPURATION.

§ 1. The principal remedies for suppurating wounds and ulcers are: 1, asa., hep., lach., merc., puls., sil., sulph.; 2, ars., bell., calc., canth., carb. v., caust., cist., dulc., kreas., lyc., mang., nitr. ac., phos., staph., sulph. ac.

§ 2. Give more particularly for **bloody** pus: 1, asa., hep., merc.; 2, ars., carb. v., caust., nitr. ac., puls., sil.

For **jellylike**: cham., merc., sil.

Ichorous: 1, ars., asa., carb. v., chin., merc., nitr. ac., rhus, sil.; 2, calc., caust., kreas., phos., sulph.

Watery, thin: 1, asa., caust., merc., sil., sulph.; 2, ars., carb. v., lyc., nitr. ac., ran., rhus, staph.

Fetid, cadaverous: 1, asa., carb. v., chin., hep., sil., sulph.; 2, ars., calc., graph., kreas., lyc., n. vom., phos. ac., sep.

Viscid: asa., con., merc., phos., sep.

§ 3. **Brown, brownish**: ars., bry., carb. v., rhus, sil.

Yellow: 1, hep., merc., puls., sil., sulph.; 2, ars., calc., carb. v., caust., phos., rhus, sep., staph.

Greenish: asa., aur., caust., merc., puls., rhus, sep., sil.

Gray: ars., caust., merc., sil.

Leaving a black **stain**: chin.

§ 4. **Sour-smelling**, or **causing an acid taste**; calc., hep., merc., kal., sulph.

Salt: 1, amb., ars., calc., graph., lyc., puls., sep., staph., sulph.

Acrid, corrosive: 1, ars., caust., merc., nitr. ac., ran., rhus, sep., sil.; 2, carb. v., cham., clem., lyc., natr., petr., staph., sulph., sulph ac.

§ 5. **Laudable pus**: 1, hep., lach., merc., puls., sil., sulph.; 2, bell., calc., mang., phos., rhus, staph.

Malignant pus: 1, asa., chin., hep., merc., phos., sil.; 2, ars., calc., carb. v., caust., kreas., nitr. ac., rhus, sulph., sulph. ac.

Too **profuse**: 1, asa., hep., merc., phos., puls., sep., sulph.; 2, ars., calc., chin., lyc., rhus, sil.

Suppressed or prematurely stopping: calc., hep., lach., merc., sil.

Suppuration of **membranous** tissues: sil.

§ 6. See Abscess, Gangrene, Tumors, Ulcers, Wounds, etc.

SWEAT, BLOODY.

This symptom points to: 1, arn., calc., n. vom.; 2, cham., clem., coccul., crotal., lach., n. mosch.

SWEAT, MORBID, Nightsweats, Liability to Sweat, etc.

§ 1. Mere symptoms, but of great importance, and pointing to: 1, bell., bry., calc., carb. an., carb. v., caust., cham., chin., graph., hep., kal., merc., natr. m., n. vom., op., puls., rhus, samb., selen., sep., sulph., verat.; 2, acon., ars., borax, cocc., coff., guai., ign., lyc., natr., nitr. ac., phos., phos. ac., sabad., sil., stann., staph., thuj.; 3, amb., amm., amm. m., baryt., caps., coloc., con., dros., dulc., ferr., hell., hyos., lach., magn. arct., magn. aust., nitr., rhab., rhod., spig., spong., sulph. ac., tart.

§ 2. *a*. For **profuse nightsweats**: 1, amm. m., ars., baryt., bry., calc., carb. an., caust., chin., graph., ipec., kal., lyc., nitr. ac., petr., phos., puls.,

rhus, sep., stann., staph., sulph.; 2, alum., amb., amm., anac., arn., bell., canth., carb. v., dig., dros., dulc., ferr., hep., iod., lach., magn. arct., merc., natr., natr. m., nitr., n. vom., sabin., samb., sep., veratr.

b. Sweat setting in as soon as one gets **into bed**: ars., calc., carb. an., carb. v., cham., con., hep., magn. c., merc., mur. ac., op., phos., rhus, verat.

c. **Morning-sweats**: 1, bry., calc., caust., chin., con., ferr., lyc., natr. m., n. vom., phos., puls., rhus. sep., sil., stann., sulph.; 2, amm., amm. m., ars., canth., carb. an., carb. v., guai., hell., hep., iod., kal., magn. c., natr., nitr., nitr. ac., n. vom., op., phos. ac., veratr.

d. Sweat in daytime from **the least exertion** or exercise: 1, calc., carb. an., carb. v., caust., chin., hep., kal., natr., natr. m., puls., selen., sep., sulph., veratr.; 2, amm. m., asar., bell., bry., ferr., graph., lach., lyc., merc., nitr. ac., n. vom., petr., phos., phos. ac., rhod., rhus, spig., staph., sulph. ac., zinc.

e. Sweat in the daytime, even **during rest**: 1, anac., rhus, sep., sulph.; 2, asar., calc., con., ferr., phos. ac., spong., staph., sulph. ac.

f. Sweat during **mental exertions**, conversations, etc.: borax, graph., hep., sep., sulph.

§ 3. **Partial** sweats, *a.* On **one side**: amb., baryt., bry., cham., ign., nux v., puls., rhab., rhus, spig., sulph.

b. About the **head** only: 1, bell., bry., calc., cham., chin., merc., puls., sil., veratr.; 2, graph., kal., nux v., op., phos., rhab., rhus, sarsap., staph., val.; 3, camph., dulc., guai., hep., magn. m., sabad., sep., spig.

c. In the **face** only: 1, carb. v., ign., puls., rhus, samb., spong., veratr.; 2, alum., bell., borax, carb. an., cocc., coff., dros., dulc., magn. arct., merc., phos., rhab., ruta, sep., sil., stram., sulph. **Under or around** the nose: bell., nux v., rhab.

d. Sweat on the **neck** and nape of the neck: 1, bell., nitr. ac., sulph.; 2, ars., kal., mang., nux v., phos. ac., rhus, stann.

e. On the **back**: 1, chin., petr., phos. ac.; 2, ars., calc., dulc., guai., hep., lach., natr., sep., sil., verat.

f. On the **chest**: agar., arn., canth., chin., cocc., graph., hep., lyc., nitr., nitr. ac., phos., phos. ac., selen., sep., sil.

g. On the **abdomen**: amb., anac., arg., canth., dros., phos., plumb., staph.

h. About the **sexual** parts: 1, aur., hep., sep., sil., sulph., thuj.; 2, amm., baryt., bell., canth., con., ign., magn. m., merc., nux v., phos. ac., rhod., selen., staph.

i. In the **axillæ**: 1, hep., kal., lach., nitr. ac., petr., sep., sulph.; 2, bry., caps., carb. an., dulc., rhod., selen., squill., thuj., zinc.

k. On the **hands**: 1, calc., con., hep., sil., sulph.; 2, baryt., carb. v., dulc., ign., iod., led., nitr. ac., nux v., petr., puls., rhab., thuj., zinc.

l. On the **feet**: 1, calc., carb. v., kal., lyc., nitr. ac., sep., sil., sulph.; 2, amm., baryt., cupr., dros., graph., lach., magn. m., natr. m., petr., phos. ac., puls., sabad., sabin., thuj., zinc.; and if this sweat should smell badly: baryt., graph., kal., nitr. ac., sep. sil., tellur., zinc.

§ 4. *a.* **Exhausting** sweats: 1, ars., carb. an., chin., ferr., natr. m., nitr., phos., sep., sil., stann., sulph.; 2, calc., chinin. sulph., cocc., iod., lyc., merc., nux v., samb., veratr.

b. Profuse sweats, not affording any relief, especially with pains in

the limbs, catarrhal or rheumatic fevers, etc.: chin., dulc., lach., lyc., merc., nitr., sep.

c. **Oily, fatty** sweats: bry., chin., magn. c., merc., stram.

d. Warm or **hot** sweats: bell., bry., camph., cham., lach., op., phos., sabad., stann.

e. **Cold** sweats: 1, ars., camph., carb. v., chin., cin., hyos., ipec., sec., veratr.; 2, aur., cupr., ferr., hep., ign., lach., magn. arct., nux v., petr., puls., sabad., sep., staph., stram., tart.

f. **Sticky** sweat: acon., anac., ars., bry., calc., camph., carb. an., cham., chin., ferr., hep., lyc., merc., nux v., phos., phos. ac., plumb., sec., spig., veratr.

g. Sweat leaving a **stain on the linen**: ars., bell., carb. an., graph., lach., merc., rhab., selen.

§ 5. *a.* **Fetid** sweats: 1, amm. m., baryt., dulc., graph., hep., led., lyc., nitr. ac., nux v., phos., rhus, selen, sep., sil., staph., sulph.; 2, bell., canth., carb. an., ferr., kal., magn. c., merc., puls., rhod., spig., veratr.

b. **Sour-smelling**: 1, ars., asar., bry., lyc., nitr. ac., sep., sil., sulph., veratr.; 2, arn., bell., carb., v., cham., ferr., hep., ipec., kal., led., magn. c., merc., nux v., rhus.

c. **Bitter-smelling**: veratr. With smell as of **blood**: lyc. **Empyreumatic** smell: bell., magn. arct., sulph. **Fetid** smell: carb. v., nux v., staph., stram. **Acrid** smell: rhus tox.

Unilateral sweats: *nux v.* and *baryt.* affect the head and face; *puls.*, the face alone; *bar.*, *chin.*, jaborandi, the left side of the body, the former confined to head; *phos.*, *puls.*, right side; *arg.*, *phos.*, *selen.*, anterior portion of body; *sep.*, posterior; *thuj.*, one side of scrotum; *croc.*, lower half of body.

Suppression of footsweat: apis, cham., cupr., merc., natr., nitr. ac., puls., sep., sil., rhus.

Aconite. Peculiar sensation over whole body, as when vapors are descending upon the skin suddenly in a vapor-bath, and drops are felt standing upon it; constant sweat, especially in covered parts.

Agaricus. Sweat after every little exertion; when walking, at night when sleeping.

Antimonium. General sweat without smell, making the tips of fingers soft and wrinkled; sweat during sleep; general warm sweat in bed every morning.

Arsenicum. Debilitating, cold, clammy sweats, sour and fetid; sweat tinging the skin and eyes yellow; **nightsweats at the commencement of sleep.**

Baptisia. Critical sweat on forehead and face, which relieves; frequent sweat from small of back in all directions; fetid sweat.

Belladonna. Sweat on the covered parts; sweat with or immediately after a heat, mostly in face; sweat staining the clothing and of empyreumatic smell; sweat during sleep, day and night; sweat ascending from feet to head; general sweat, suddenly occurring and suddenly disappearing; sweat with enuresis.

Benzoic acid. Sweat while eating, while walking, morning in bed, especially in face; sweat with itching; cold sweat.

Bryonia. Sweat in short spells, and only on single parts; profuse and easily excited sweat, even when slowly walking in the cold open air; profuse night and morning sweat; sour or oily sweat, night and day; sour sweat at night, preceded by thirst; oppressive draw-

ing in head when the sweat is about to terminate, and succeeded by a muddled condition of the head; vaporous exhalation of the skin from evening till morning.

Calcarea carb. Sweat from the slightest exercise, even in cold open air; during first sleep; morning-sweat; most profuse on head and chest; clammy nightsweats, only on legs; footsweat makes the foot sore; feet feel cold and damp.

Calcarea phos. Copious nightsweats, on single parts, towards and in the morning.

Cantharis. **Sweat smells like urine**; sweat on genitals; cold sweat, especially on hands and feet; from every movement.

Carbo veg. Copious and frequent sweat on face and head; profuse putrid or sour sweat; exhausting night and morning sweats; footsweat excoriating toes.

Chamomilla. Checks the excessive sweating of women after confinement; sour sweat, with smarting sensation of skin during or after heat; sweat during sleep, mostly on head.

China. Copious profuse sweat, easily excited during sleep or motion; **exhausting nightsweats**; greasy sweat on the side on which he lies; increased thirst during sweat; partial cold sweat on the face or all over body, with thirst; sweats easily, especially at night in sleep; hectic fever, with profuse debilitating nightsweats.

Cocculus. Sweat of body from evening till morning, with cold sweat on face; morning-sweat principally on chest; sweat from slightest exertion over whole body, especially of affected parts.

Colocynth. Sweat at night, smelling like urine, causing itching of skin, especially on head and extremities.

Conium. Sweat day and night, **as soon as one sleeps**, or even when closing eyes; night and morning sweat with offensive odor and smarting in skin, or offensive odor present without the perspiration.

Crocus. Scanty sweat at night, only on the **lower half of body**, cold and debilitating.

Dulcamara. Fetid sweat, with skin diseases; offensive sweat night and morning over whole body; during day, more over back, in axillæ, and palms; fetid sweat, with copious discharge of limpid urine.

Ferrum. Sweat profuse, long-lasting, as well by day, at every motion, as at night and morning in bed; clammy debilitating sweat; strong-smelling nightsweat; every other day sweat from morn till noon; sweat stains yellow, is fetid on going to sleep; **worse while sweating.**

Graphites. Sweat from slightest motion, often of the front of body only; stains yellow, is sour and offensive, frequently cold; profuse nightsweat or inability to sweat; the feet sweat profusely, not offensive as under silicea, but moderate walking causes soreness between the toes, so that the parts become raw.

Ignatia. Sweat on face while eating.

Hepar. Cold, clammy, frequently sour or offensive-smelling sweat; perspires day and night, without relief, or first cannot sweat at all, and then sweats profusely; night or morning sweat with thirst.

Jaborandi. **Copious sweating and salivation**; profuse secretion from most of the glandular structures of the body; perspiration starts on forehead and face, and then spreads all over body, most profuse on trunk; profound prostration after sweating; unilateral left-sided sweat.

Kali carb. Sweat mostly on upper parts, after eating, and easily excited by exercise during the day; nightsweat, without relief.

Lachesis. Profuse sweat with most complaints; sweat cold, stains yellow, or bloody, staining red, with bodily languor.

Lactic acid. Profuse, not offensive, sweating of the feet.

Ledum. Nightsweat, putrid and sour, with inclination to uncover; sweat, mostly on forehead, from the least exertion, mixed with chilliness; itching of body.

Lycopodium. Sweat from least exertion, cold, sour, bloody, or offensive, smelling like onions; clammy at night, often with coldness of face.

Mercurius. Sweat, with burning of skin; profuse fetid sweat, tinging the linen yellow and imparting to it a feeling of stiffness; not only without relief, but aggravating the weakness.

Nux vom. Sweat after midnight and in the morning, sour, offensive, **one-sided** (right), **or only on upper part of body**; cold, clammy, in face, and relieving the pains in limbs.

Opium. Hot burning sweat over whole body; wants to be uncovered; sweat on upper part of body, lower part of body hot and dry; cold sweat on forehead.

Petroleum. Fetid sweat in axilla; tenderness of feet, as if bathed in a more or less foul-smelling moisture; tendency of skin to fester and ulcerate.

Phosphorus. Sweat mostly on head, hands, and feet, with increased urine, or only on forepart of body; clammy sweat; profuse nightsweat, worse during sleep.

Phosphor. acid. Sweat, mostly on occiput and neck, with sleepiness during daytime; profuse during nights and mornings, with anxiety; clammy sweat; thirst only during sweat.

Pulsatilla. **Sweat one-sided** (left), only on face and head; more at night and in morning, soon ceasing when waking; sour, musty, at times cold; at night with stupid slumbers; pains during sweat.

Rhododendron. Profuse debilitating sweat, especially when moving about in the open air; offensive-smelling sweat in the axilla; formication and itching of skin with the sweat.

Sambucus. Profuse nightsweats; profuse weakening sweat night and day; hectic flush, hot body, with cold hands and feet during sleep; on awaking the face breaks out into a profuse sweat, which extends over the body, and continues more or less during the waking hours; on going to sleep again the dry heat returns, but still he shuns uncovering.

Secale. Cold, clammy, colliquative sweat over whole body, especially upper part.

Selenium. Profuse sweat on chest, arm-pits, and genitals; sweats from least exertion as soon as he sleeps; sweat stains linen yellow or white and stiffens it.

Sepia. Free and sudden perspiration from a nervous shock or from exertion, the sweat coming out after the exertion is over or the shock passed and when one is sitting quietly (calcarea sweat during exertion). Nightsweat on chest, back, and thighs, from above downward to the calves, smelling sour, offensive, or like elder-blossom; profuse morning-sweat after awaking; **offensive footsweat**, causing soreness of toes.

Silicea. **Offensive footsweat,** with rawness between the toes; periodical sweat; debilitating, sour, and offensive nightsweats, mostly after midnight.

Stannum. Mouldy, musty-smelling sweat, most profuse on neck, debilitating from the least movement, especially night and morning.

Staphisagria. Sweat smelling like rotten eggs; cold on forehead and feet, with desire to uncover; yellowish, excoriating leucorrhœa, with a disposition to cellular polypi of womb.

Stramonium. Cold sweat all over, oily, and of putrid odor, with impaired vision or shunning light.

Sulphur. Profuse sour-smelling sweat the whole night and in morning hours, on nape and occiput; in evening most on hands; no sweat, skin hot and dry, cannot find a cool place in bed.

Sulphur. acid. Excessive sweat, mostly on upper body; profuse at night from motion, and continuing after sitting down; lessened by drinking wine.

Thuja. **Sweat only on uncovered parts,** while covered parts are dry and hot; general, except the head; sweats during sleep, but sweat stops as soon as he awakens; oily, fetid-smelling sweat; fetid sweat on toes; suppressed footsweat.

Veratrum album. General cold sweat, worse on forehead, clammy, staining linen yellow, with deathly pale face.

SWELLING OF THE CHEEK.

For swelling in consequence of toothache: 1, arn., cham., merc., magn. arct., nux v., puls., sep., staph.; or, 2, ars., aur., bell., bry., carb. v., caust., sulph., etc.

For **red** and **hot swelling**: arn., bell., bry., cham., merc.

Hard swelling: arn., bell., cham.

Pale swelling: bry., nux v., sep., sulph.

Erysipelatous: 1, cham., sep.; 2, bell., graph., hep., lach., rhus, sulph.; and other remedies indicated for erysipelas.

If remedies had been administered for the toothache before the swelling set in, give after merc. and cham., puls.; or after puls. or bell., merc.; bell. after merc.; or sulph. after bell., bry., etc.

Compare Toothache.

SWELLING OF THE LABIA. (Vulva.)

The lymphatic swelling of the **labia** requires: merc., sep., sulph.

Swelling of the prepuce, if not caused either by gonorrhœa or syphilis, requires: acon., arn., merc., rhus, sep., sulph.

See Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Phimosis, Herpes Præputialis, etc.

SWELLING OF THE LIPS.

Scrofulous swelling of the lips requires: aur., bell., bry., hep., lach., merc., sil., staph., sulph., etc.

Swelling and **eversion** of the lip: bell., merc.

Crusts and **ulceration** of the lips: 1, bell., hep., merc., sep., sil., staph., sulph.; or, 2, ars., aur., cic., clem., graph., natr. m., nitr. ac., etc.

Scirrhous indurations and **cancerous** ulcers: 1, bell., sil., sulph.; 2, ars., clem., con.

Compare Eruptions in the Face and Swelling of the Face.

SYCOMA.

Mentagra. (A kind of acne). Ars., carb. v., cic., con., graph., hep., sil., sulph., thuj.

SYCOSIS HAHNEMANNI.

Venereal figwarts.

Mucus tubercules: cinnab., merc. cor., nitr. ac., thuj.

Figwarts, complicated with **gonorrhœa**: thuj., merc. cor., cinnab., con., nitr. ac., lyc., puls., sulph.

Figwarts complicated with **chancre**: cinnab., nitr. ac., phos. ac., staph., thuj.

When **flat**: magn., nitr. ac., sarsap., sulph. **Cauliflower** or **mulberry-shaped**: thuj., staph. **Fan-shaped**: cinnab. Growing on **pedicles**: lyc., nitr. ac. **Conical**: merc. sol. **Dry**: thuj., staph., merc. sol., merc. cor., lyc., nitr. ac. **Moist, suppurating**: nitr. ac., thuj., sulph., euphr. **Soft, spongy**: sulph. Intolerably **burning and itching**: sabina.

On **glans** or **corona glandis**: nitr. ac., thuj., cinnab., lyc., sulph. **Prepuce**: thuj., nitr. ac., lyc., merc. cor. On **scrotum**: thuj. At **anus**: thuj., euphr., merc. cor.

SYNCOPE.

Lypothymia, fainting.

§ 1. Principal remedies for fainting, sudden loss of consciousness, hysteric weakness, etc., require: acon., amyl nitr., camph., carb. v., cham., hep., ign., lach., mosch., n. vom., phos. ac., tereb., veratr.

§ 2. If caused by **fright** or some other emotion, give: acon., amm., camph., cham., coff., ign., lach., op., veratr.

If by **violent** pain: acon. or cham.

If by the **least** pain: hep., n. mosch.

To **hysteric persons** give: 1, cham., cocc., ign., mosch., n. mosch., n. vom.; or, 2, arn., natr. m., tereb.

If caused by **debilitating** losses, or **acute** diseases, give: carb. v., chin., n. mosch., n. vom., psor., veratr.

If by **abuse of mercury**: carb. v.; or, hep., lach., op.

§ 3. Give more particularly:

Aconitum. For violent palpitation of the heart, congestion of blood to the head, buzzing in the ears; and if the fainting takes place as soon as the patient raises himself from a recumbent posture, with chills and deadly paleness of the face, which was red previously.

Carbo veg. The paroxysms set in after sleeping, after **rising** in the morning, or while yet in bed.

Chamomilla. The paroxysm is accompanied with vertigo, darkness of sight, hard hearing, sensation of qualmishness and flatness in the pit of the stomach, etc.

Coffea. Suitable to sensitive persons, and if the symptoms caused by fright do not yield to acon.

Hepar. The paroxysms set in in the evening, preceded by vertigo.

Lachesis. Asthmatic affections, vertigo, pale face, **nausea**, vomit-

ing, **pains and stitches** in the region of the **heart, cold sweat**, spasms, trismus, stiffness and swelling of the body, etc.

Moschus. The paroxysms set in at night, or in the open air, with **pulmonary spasms**, or **succeeded by headache.**

Nux vom. The paroxysms set in principally in the morning, or **after a meal**; also suitable to pregnant females or persons worn out by mental labor or addicted to the use of spirits; and generally when nausea, pale face, scintillations before the eyes, or obscuration of sight, pains in the stomach, anguish, trembling, and congestion of blood to the head or chest are present.

Phosphoric acid. The paroxysms set in after a meal, nux v. being insufficient.

Veratrum. The paroxysms set in after the least motion, or are preceded by great **anguish** or despondency; or attended by spasms, lockjaw, convulsive motion of the eyes and eyelids, etc.

SYNOVITIS.

1, apis, bry., puls., sil.; 2, bell., calc., caust., iod., kali carb., led., lyc., merc., rhus, sep. Helmuth (*Surgery*, 3d edition, page 515) has great faith in iodide of potash, 3–10 grains pro dosi ter die, in addition to rest, accomplished by the weight and pulley.

Belladonna. Excessive pain, with sensation as if the surrounding ligaments were contracted, or when there is a bubbling, as from drops of water, in the forepart of the knee, with cutting and drawing pains; congestion to head, flushed cheeks, etc.

Bryonia. Painful tension and pressure in right shoulder; pain in right knee so that he could hardly walk, inner side of knee very painful to touch.

Calcarea. Chronic cases, in pale, weakly persons of a scrofulous habit; drawing pressure in the joints; osseous system otherwise affected.

Causticum. Stiffness of joints; bruised, tearing, and sticking pains; stiffness of joints, profuse sweat; numbness of the parts; worse in the evening.

Cimicifuga. With the synovitis there are wandering rheumatic pains; chilliness alternating with heat; great distress of mind; danger of metastasis to heart.

Colchicum. Inflammation of the smaller joints, with tearing, jerking, lacerating pains, worse at night and by motion, care, or anxiety; stiffness and lameness of joints when attempting to walk; moist skin, urine turbid.

Iodum. Much swelling of the parts, with erratic tearing pains.

Ledum. Diseases of joints, but especially of knee; **effusion**, with sensitiveness of the parts to pressure; aching-tearing pains; great coldness; want of vitality.

Lycopodium. Stiffness of joints; pains better by warmth and worse in cold rainy weather.

Mercurius. Drawing pains, with aching in the bones and rigidity of the parts, worse at night, with profuse, not alleviating sweat; feeling of coldness and chilliness; threatening suppuration.

Phytolacca. Dull heavy pain in joints, increasing when exposed to the air, especially in damp weather; sensation like shortening of the tendons behind the knee when walking, pains extending either

upwards or downwards along the shafts of the femur and tibia, increased by motion or pressure, worse on right side.

Pulsatilla. Especially in affections of the knee, ankle, and tarsal joints, of a gouty character.

Rhus tox. Stitches in the tendons surrounding the joints, with tingling and burning in them and rigidity of the joints; tendency to typhoid conditions.

Ruta grav. Inflammation of the larger joints, especially of the upper extremities.

Silicea. Particularly affects the knee-joints.

See Rheumatism.

SYPHILIS AND SYCOSIS.

Arg. nitr., arn., ars., berb., carb. v., hep., kali bichr., lach., lyc., merc c., merc. iod., merc. sol., nitr. ac., phos. ac., sep., sil., sulph., syphilinum, thuj.

Primary: ars., merc. cor. and iod., nitr. ac., sulph.

Secondary and **tertiary**: arg. nitr., aur., berberis aquif., carb. v., hep., kali bichr., kali iod., lach., lyc., mez., phos. ac., phyt., sep., stilling., sulph., thuj.

Phimosis: acon., arn., bell., bry., calc., cann., canth., caps., cinnab., hep., merc., rhus, sep., thuj.

Paraphimosis: acon., arn., ars., bell., lach.

Syphilitic bubo: during first stage: bell., merc. iod., kali iod., nitr. ac., sil., thuj.; after awhile: aur., badiaga., carb. an., staph., sulph.

Special indications:

Arsenicum. Inflammation and swelling of genitals; phagedenic and gangrenous chancres; copper-colored eruptions on genitals; burning pimples or pustular eruptions on skin. (Ars. iod.: mucous plaques.)

Asafœt. Tertiary syphilis, especially after abuse of mercury; ulcers, particularly when affecting the bones, discharging ichorous, fetid, thin pus; syphilitic caries and necrosis, with fetid and bloody suppuration; ulcers very sensitive to touch; extreme nocturnal pains.

Aurum. Secondary syphilis; low-spirited; bones of skull painful when lying on them; exostosis on head; caries of mastoid process of temporal bone, with fetid otorrhœa; caries of nose, with offensive discharge of pus from nose; inflammation of bones of face; putrid smell from mouth, with caries of palate; ulcers which attack the bones; headache from tophi in different parts of cranial bones.

Badiaga. Syphilitic bubo, as hard as a stone, uneven, ragged, at night violent lancinations, as if with red-hot needles, even where decided fluctuation has already set in.

Belladonna. Large and painful buboes, with intense inflammation of integuments, presenting a deep-red hue, and extending over large surfaces; phlegmonous phimosis and paraphimosis; erysipelatous balanitis; painful eruptions.

Berberis aquifolium. Inveterate cases of tertiary syphilis.

Carbo animalis. Indurated buboes, with lancinating or cutting pains; chancre; nasal syphilis.

Carbo veg. Syphilitic ulcers with high edges that become irritable from topical treatment; margins of sores sharp, ragged, undermined; discharge thin, acrid, offensive; ulcer painful and liable to bleed freely

when touched; vesicles or blisters on prepuce; burning of labia; burning eruptions on skin.

Cinnabaris. Swelling of penis; redness and swelling of prepuce, with painful itching; violent itching of corona glandis, with profuse secretion of pus; small shining red points on the glans; blennorrhœa of glans; **sycotic excrescences**; violent erections in the evening; small ulcer on roof of mouth, on the right side of tip of tongue, and on tip.

Coral. rubr. Chancre and gonorrhœa of gland.

Corydalis. Syphilitic nodes on skull; ulceration of fauces; profuse morbid secretion of mucus; tongue coated, with fetid breath.

Hecla lava. Destructive ulceration of the nasal bones.

Hepar sulph. Mercurio-syphilitic diseases of gums; pains in bones; chancres not painful, but disposed to bleed readily; margins of ulcers elevated and spongy looking, without granulations in their centre; buboes after mercurial treatment; phimosis, with discharge of pus, accompanied by throbbing; itching of penis, glans, and frænum; ulcers like chancres on prepuce; humid soreness on genitals, scrotum, and folds between thigh and scrotum; humid, suppurating herpes præputialis.

Hydrastis. Ozæna, with ulceration, bloody or mixed purulent discharge; mercurial salivation.

Kali bichrom. Syphilitic affections of mouth and fauces; bone-pains, with stitches as if from sharp needles; periodical wandering pains all over the body; pustular syphiloderma; indurated chancre.

Kali hydroiodicum. Secondary and tertiary syphilis; abuse of mercury.

Lachesis. **Phagedenic chancre**; gangrene of glans and mons veneris; ulcers in throat and inflamed tonsils; caries of tibia; flat ulcers on lower extremities, with blue and purple areola.

Lycopodium. Chancres with raised edges; **indolent chancres**, with thick, rounded, prominent margins, granulations flabby or absent; eruptions on glands; condylomata; syphilitic ulcers in mouth.

Mercur. corros. Excessive pain, swelling, and inflammation; regular indurated Hunterian chancre with lardaceous bottom; swelling and redness of nose, ozæna; margins of soft chancre dark red, painful, and easily bleeding; neighboring parts œdematous, hot, and painful; chancres on inner surface of præputium or corona glandis; chancres with ichor adhering to the bottom of ulcer so firmly that it cannot be removed by washing; ulcers with thin pus, leaving stains upon the linen, as from melted tallow; phagedenic ulcers in mouth, gums, and throat, with fetid breath; tonsils swollen and covered with ulcers; bubo and swelling of glands generally.

Mercur. iodat. rub. **Hunterian hard chancre**; threatened gangrene of glans in paraphimosis; soreness of bones of face; sharp shooting stitches in the end of penis through the glans; old buboes, discharging for years.

Mercur. sol. or vivus. Red chancre on prepuce; spreading and deeply penetrating ulcer on glans and prepuce; pale-red vesicles, forming small ulcers after breaking, on glans and prepuce; painful bleeding chancres, with yellowish, fetid discharge; small chancres with a cheesy bottom and inverted red edges; ulcers of glans and prepuce, with cheesy, lardaceous bottom and hard edges.

Mezereum. Syphilitic periostitis; constant headache from tophi of skull; pains through whole body, with nightly pains in the bones,

brought on by syphilis, mercury, or both combined; bones inflamed, swollen, especially shafts of cylindrical bones; fainting sort of vertigo; weary of life.

Nux vom. **Chancroid**; shallow and flat-bottomed ulceration, showing a disposition to spread irregularly and indefinitely, exuding a thin serous discharge.

Nitric acid. **Phagedenic chancres**; ulcers in urethra, with purulent or bloody mucous discharge; ulcers bleed when touched, with exuberant, but pale and flabby granulations, irregular edges; moist condylomata, like cauliflower, or on thin pedicles; ulcers in vagina, looking as if covered with yellow pus, with burning pain or itching; copper-colored spots on anus; syphilitic ulcers in mouth; syphilitic epilepsy and melancholia.

Phosphoric acid. Chancres with raised edges; chancres like an indolent ulcer, edges thick, rounded, and prominent; granulations pale and flabby, or absent; corroding, itching herpes præputialis; blisters and condylomata on glans; sycotic excrescences, chronic, with heat, burning, and soreness, when sitting or walking; figwarts, complicated with chancre; painless swelling of glands; interstitial ostitis of mercurio-syphilitic origin, with nocturnal pains, as if bones were scraped with a knife.

Phytolacca. Secondary syphilis; ulcers in throat and genitals; syphilitic rheumatism and syphilitic eruptions; pains shift; joints swollen, red; periosteum affected; pains in middle of long bones, or attachment of muscles, worse at night and in damp weather; glands inflamed, swollen; ulcers with appearance as if parched out, lardaceous bottom; weakness and prostration, but no paralytic symptoms.

Sepia. **Indolent chancres**; burning itching, humid, or scurfy herpes præputialis; chappy herpes, with a circular desquamation of skin; eruptions on glands and labia; itching and dry eruptions on genitals; chancres on glans and prepuce.

Silicea. Chancres with raised edges; inflamed, painful, irritable chancres, with discolored, thin, and bloody discharge, granulations indistinct or absent; painful eruptions on mons veneris; itching, moist or dry eruptions of red pimples or spots on genitals.

Staphisagria. Soft, humid excrescences on and behind corona glandis; dry, pediculated figwarts; excrescences and nodosities of gums; female sexual organs painfully sensitive, especially when sitting; mercurialism.

Stillingia. **Secondary syphilis**; extreme torture from bone-pains; nodes on head and legs.

Sulphur. Inflammation and swelling of sexual organs, with deep rhagades; burning and redness of prepuce; deep suppurating ulcer on glans and prepuce, with puffed edges; phimosis, with discharge of fetid pus; glandular swellings, indurated or suppurating.

Thuja. Chancres, with pain as from a splinter sticking; sycotic moist excrescences on prepuce and glans; moist mucous tubercles; itching ulcers with unclean bottoms, or whitish chancres with hard edges.

Constitutional syphilis:

1. **Syphilodermata**: erythematous, papular, ulcerous, degenerative. Roseola and macula syph.; pityriasis and psoriasis syph.; pemphigus and rupia (rhypia) syph.; impetigo and ecthyma; tubercular syphiloderma; onychia syph.; plaques muqueuses; **mercurials, iodine, and**

their preparations; nitr. ac., thuj., dulc., hep., kali bichr., phyt., staph., stilling., or arg. nitr., ars. iod., calc. iod. (especially in congenital syphilis), cundurango (tertiary), lach., plat., petr., rhus, rumex, sang., sep. sil., sulph., etc.; for squamous syphiloderma: *ars.;* for pustular: *kali bichr., tart. em.;* for tubercular: *aur., graph., lyc.*

2. **Affections of bones**, periostitis, and nodes: asaf., ars., aur. mur., calc. iod., fluor. ac., hecla lava, kali iod., merc., mez, nitr. ac., phos. ac., phyt., sil., staph., stilling., sulph., veronica quinquefolia.

3. **Onychia syphilit.**: ars., fluor. ac., graph., hep., merc., lyc., petr.

4. **Alopecia syphilit.**: hepar, lyc., nitr. ac., petr., phos.

5. **Condyloma syphilit.**: aur., caust., cinnab., merc., nitr. ac., phos. ac., sabin., staph., thuj.

6. **Iritis syphilit.**: acon., arn., ars., atropia, bell., bry., cham., cinnab., colch., dig., kal. iod., merc. cor., nitr. ac., spig.

7. **Laryngitis syphilit.**: kali bichrom., kali iod., ars. iod., podophyl., phos., hep., sulph.

8. **Infantile syphilis**: ferr. iod., calc. carb. and iod., hep., kali iod., merc., mez., lach., nitric ac., phyt., sang., thuj.

TABES CEREBRALIS.

See Mental Derangement.

TABES DORSALIS.

See Atrophy of Spinal Cord.

TÆNIA.

See Helminthiasis.

TASTE, Alterations of.

§ 1. Changes of taste are mere symptoms, which, however, point to the following remedies: 1, acon., ant., arn., ars., bell., bry., cham., chin., cocc., ipec., merc., n. vom., puls., rhus; 2, bry., caps., carb. v., hep., kal., natr., natr. m., petr., phos., rhab., sabin., sep., squill., staph., sulph., tart., verat.; 3, asa., asar., calc., cupr., ign., lach., lyc., magn. m., sil., stann., sulph. ac., tarax.

§ 2. Use more particularly:

a. For BITTER TASTE: 1, *acon.*, arn., ars., *bry., calc., cham.*, chin., *merc.*, natr., natr. m., *n. vom.*, puls., sabad., sep., *sil., sulph., verat.;* 2, amm., carb. a., *carb. v.*, coloc., con., dros., ferr., ipec., kal., lach., lyc., magn. m., spong., staph., tart.

b. TASTE AS OF BLOOD: 1, *ipec.*, sil., zinc.; 2, alum., amm., ferr., kal., natr., sabin., *sulph.*

c. EMPYREUMATIC: cycl., *puls.*, n. vom., ran., squill., *sulph.*

d. As of PUS: merc., natr., *puls.*

e. CLAYEY: cann., *chin.*, ferr., *hep.*, ign., phos., *puls.*, stann.

f. FLAT, watery, insipid: 1, *bry., chin.*, dulc., ign., natr. m., *puls., staph.;* 2, acon., ant., arn., ars., bell., *caps., ipec.*, kal., lyc., magn. m., natr., petr., phos., phos. ac., *rhab., rhus*, ruta, stann., *sulph.*

g. FOUL, as of bad eggs, cheese, etc.: 1, *acon., arn.*, caust., cupr., graph., *merc., puls., rhus, sulph.;* 2, *bell., bry.*, carb. v., *cham.*, con., *natr. m.*, n. vom., petr., phos., phos. ac., sep., *verat.*

h. GREASY, oily: alum., *asa.*, *caust*, lyc., mang., puls., rhus, sabin., *sil.*, verat.

i. HERBY: n. vom., phos. ac., puls., sass., verat.

k. METALLIC, brassy: 1, agn., amm., calc., cocc., cupr., lach., natr., natr. m., n. vom., rhus; 2, alum., coloc., mgt. aus., ran, sass., seneg., sulph, zinc.

l. PAPPY, viscid, slimy: *arn.*, *bell.*, cham., chin., dig., lyc., magn. c., magn. m., merc., n. vom., petr., phos., plat., puls., rhab., rhus.

m. RANCID: alum., ambr., asa., bry., cham., ipec., mur. ac., n. vom., petr., puls., sulph.

n. SALT: 1, *ars.*, *carb. v.*, merc., phos, phos., ac., puls., rhab., sep., zinc.; 2, chin., cupr., lach., lyc., *natr. m.*, *n. vom.*, rhus, *sulph.*, verat.

o. SOUR: 1, amm., bell., *calc.*, *chin.*, kal., merc., natr. m., *n. vom.*, phos., puls., *sulph.*; 2, alum., carb. a., cham., chin., *cocc.*, con., *cupr.*, graph., ign., lach., lyc., magn. c., magn. m. natr., nitr., nitr. ac., petr., *phos. ac.*, rhus, sep., stann., tarax.; 3, caps., rhab.

p. BAD TASTE GENERALLY, as from a spoiled stomach: 1, bry., calc., kal., merc., n. vom., puls., sep.; 2, ars., asa., caust., chin., ign., natr. m., petr., stann., sulph. ac., valer., zinc.

q. SWEETISH: 1, *bell.*, *bry.*, *chin.*, dig., *merc.*, nitr. ac., phos., plumb., *puls.*, sabad., squill., stann., *sulph.*; 2, acon., alum., amm., *cupr.*, *ferr.*, ipec., kal., lyc., merc, n. vom., rhus, sass., sulph. ac.

TASTE OF FOOD, **bitter**: bry., coloc., ferr., hep., rhab., rhus, sulph.; **bitter after eating and drinking**: ars., bry., puls.; FOOD AND DRINK BITTER: chin., puls.

FOUL TASTE AFTER FOOD: rhus; **food tastes salty**: carb. v., sulph.; **food tastes sour**: calc., chin.; **sour taste after eating**: carb. v., cocc., natr. m., n. vom., puls., sil.; **sour taste after drinking**: n. vom., sulph.; after **drinking milk**: carb. v., sulph.; **bread tastes sweet**: merc.; **beer tastes sweet**: puls.; **food tastes after** NOTHING: ars., bry., n. vom., puls, staph.; **tobacco tastes acid**: staph.; **bitter**: cocc.; **nauseous**: ipec.; **badly**: arn., calc., cocc., ign., n. vom., puls.

IN THE MORNING BITTER TASTE: arn., puls.; **foul**: rhus, sulph.; **sour**: n. vom, sulph.; **sweet**: sulph.

For **loss of taste** give: § 1. 1, bell., lyc., *natr. m.*, phos., puls., *sil.*; 2, alum., amm. m., anac., calc., hep., hyosc., kal., kreas., magn. m., n. vom., rhod. sec., sep., verat.

§ 2. Loss of taste from purely NERVOUS causes, as paralysis, etc., requires: bell., hyosc., lyc., natr. m., n. vom., sep., verat.

From CATARRHAL state, coryza: 1, n. vom., puls., sulph.; 2, alum., calc., hep., natr. m., rhod., sep.

§ 3. Compare Loss of Hearing, of Smell, of Vision, etc.

TEA, Ill effects of.

Principal remedies: 1, ferr., selen., thuj.; 2, chin., coff., lach., verat.

TESTICLES, Diseases of.

See Orchitis.

TETANUS AND TRISMUS.

Acid. hydrocyan., acon., ammon. carb., ang., arn., ars., bell., camph., cic., con., cupr., hyosc., ign., ip., lach., laur., nux v., op., rhus, sec., stram., ver.

Acid. hydrocyan. Tetanic spasms, with lockjaw; bloating of face and neck; protrusion and glistening of eyes; immobility and dilatation of pupils; bluish-red color of face; frequent pulse; rigidity of limbs; trunk bent forward or backward; convulsions from congested condition of cerebral vessels.

Aconite. Frequent alternation of redness and paleness of face and distortion of eyes; opisthotonos; upper and lower limbs drawn in; hands and thumbs clenched; eyes drawn upward; face covered with cold sweat; twitching in thighs; rigidity of muscles of jaws and neck.

Ammonium carb. Tetanic or epileptic convulsions from violent cerebral irritation; feeling as if head would burst; pale, bloated face; anxiety, with inclination to weep; pulse hard, tense, and frequent; great sensitiveness to cold.

Angustura vera. Tetanus and trismus, with convulsions of the muscles of the back; painful stiffness in neck and between shoulder-blades; stiffness and stretching of limbs; twitching and jerking along the back, like electric shocks; spasmodic twitching; tetanic spasm, caused by contact, noise, or the drinking of lukewarm water; labored breathing during spasms; groaning and closing of eyes; tension and drawing in facial muscles; thirst, without desire to drink; pulse accelerated, spasmodic, intermittent.

Arnica. **Traumatic tetanus**; short, panting breathing; jerks and shocks as if produced by electricity, tremor of limbs; crawling pricking in the part; heat of face, cold body; longing for alcoholic drinks; internal chilliness, with external heat; pulse variable, mostly hard, full, and quick.

Arsenicum. Tetanic spasms, with frightful concussion of the limbs; patient lies as a dead person, but warm, with hands clenched, the arms slowly drawn up and down, features distorted, breathing imperceptible; stiffness of limbs, particularly of feet and knees; longing for cold water, acids, or alcohol; sudden sinking of strength; pulse frequent in the morning, slower evenings; skin dry like parchment.

Belladonna. **Trismus**, with painful constriction and narrowness of fauces, oppression of chest, labored irregular breathing, delirium, and sopor; drawing and stiffness in neck and spine, spasmodic contraction in tongue; yawning and vertigo; painful stiffness of muscles of mastication, with convulsions in limbs and chilliness; contortion of eyes, extension of extremities, violent distortion of all extremities; opisthotonos, pleurosthotonos, especially to left side; paroxysms of stiffness and immobility of limbs, or of a single limb, with aggravation from slightest contact. **Trismus infantilis**, with sudden starting and drawing together of body and limbs; twitchings, strabismus; inability to swallow, and finally severe spasms; anxious, spasmodic respiration; dilated pupils; motionless staring eyes; involuntary discharge of fæces.

Camphora. Tetanic spasms, with loss of consciousness; limbs extended and fixed, head bent sideways, lower jaw rigid and wide open, lips drawn inwards, increasing distortion of muscles of face, coldness all over body; oppressed, anxious, panting breathing; trismus; sudden and great sinking of strength, pulse small, weak, slow; cold perspiration, often clammy, and always very debilitating.

Cicuta vir. Trismus and tetanic rigidity from injuries inflicted

upon head and spinal column; deadly paleness of face, with coldness of face and hands; throat feels closed, inability to swallow; spasms of muscles, especially of neck and chest; pulse weak, slow, trembling.

Cuprum. Paleness of face, spasmodic contraction of jaw, foam at mouth, jerking of limbs, with distortion; vomiting; opisthotonos, with the limbs spread out to the sides, and the mouth open; rigidity of limbs and trunk; jaws closed, with **loss of consciousness**, redness of eyes, ptyalism, and frequent micturition.

Hyoscyamus. Alternate convulsions of upper and lower extremities; contraction of extremities, and tossing of body upwards; eyes staring and distorted, with spasmodic closure of lids, bluish face, clenching of teeth, foaming at mouth, constriction of throat, drawing of neck to one side, rigidity of hands, contortions, and spasmodic curvings of body.

Ignatia. **Emotional trismus or opisthotonos**; head drawn powerfully back, countenance livid, pupils dilated, respiration and deglutition of fluids difficult.

Laurocerasus. Hippocratic countenance, disposition to clench the jaws, spasmodic constriction of larynx, staring eyes, foam at mouth, stiffness of neck, twitching about the head.

Lycopodium. Drawing of head towards right side, with stiffness of neck, face, and jaw; dizziness, heaviness of head; weak eyes; dry and stuffed-up nose; dry, difficult stool; depression of spirits; restless sleep, with anxious dreams.

Moschus. Stiffness of body, with **full consciousness**; spasms in abdominal muscles.

Nux vom. Tetanic convulsions, alternating with violent concussions of whole body; violent convulsions of body, with extreme rigidity of limbs; dyspnœa from drawing in of the muscles of chest, with distorted eyes and redness of face; spasmodic attacks from the merest touch; alternate trismus and opisthotonos; frightful convulsions, particularly opisthotonos, returning and abating several times in one minute, with **full consciousness**; violent convulsions, lasting from one to two minutes, all the muscles becoming suddenly stiff, jaws clenched, frequent and irregular pulse; profuse sweat; opisthotonos, with feeble beating of heart, pulse small and scarcely perceptible; spasms preceded by violent chills and shuddering.

Opium. Twitchings of facial muscles, distortion of mouth, trismus, with irregular, difficult respiration, spasmodic trembling of limbs, foaming at mouth, flushing of face, unsteadiness of eyes, quivering of lips and facial muscles; trismus, with irregular, difficult respiration; tetanic spasms, with opisthotonos and rigidity of the whole body, the trunk curved in form of an arch.

Physostigma ven. Has produced relaxation of tetanic muscles of trunk and limbs.

Phytolacca. Stiff extremities; hands firmly shut; feet extended and toes flexed; pupils contracted; teeth clenched; lips everted and firm; general muscular rigidity; respiration difficult and oppressed; convulsive action of muscles of face and neck, followed by partial relaxation, and then again tetanic condition.

Rhus tox. Injuries inflicted in ligamentous parts; rheumatic trismus and tetanus; rigidity as from contraction of tendons; tingling

and twitching of limbs; opisthotonos, with great languor; oppression of chest; contraction of fingers; pale sickly countenance.

Stramonium. Tetanic convulsions excited by the sight of a sparkling object; the eyes of the patient glisten and sparkle; grinding of teeth, muttering; oppression of chest; violent motion of limbs, with stretching and trembling of the hands, clenching of thumbs.

Veratrum album. Pale hippocratic countenance; trismus; grinding of teeth; spasmodic constriction of œsophagus, with contracted pupils; spasmodic constriction of the palms of the hands and soles of feet; twitching of eyes; paroxysms preceded by anguish and despair.

THIRST.

Æth., ars., camph., caust., con., kali iod., lyc., nitr., nitr. ac., phos., plumb., rhod., stram., zinc.; more in the evening: sabad.; mornings when getting up: lact. vir., magn. sulph., natr. carb.; at night: ant. crud., arn., coff., ign., magn. carb., nicc.

THIRSTLESSNESS.

Ammon. carb., ars., bell., bov., calad., camph., canth., caps., cycl., ferr., hell., mez., puls., sep., staph., tab., thuj., zinc.

See Adipsia.

THRUSH, Sore Mouth of Infants.

See Aphthæ.

TIC DOULOUREUX.

See Prosopalgia.

TIN, Ill effects of.

Poisoning with large doses require: white of egg, sugar, milk; for chronic ailments: carb. v., hep., ign., puls.

TINEA CAPITIS.

Tinea furfuracea, amiantacea, dry scald head: ars., ars. iod., calc., hep., merc., mez., phos., sil., sulph.

Tinea favosa, favus, achor, humid scald head: 1, lappa, lyc., sulph.; 2, hep., rhus, sep.; 3, bar., calc., cic., graph., oleand., phyt., staph., vinca minor., zinc.

Agaricus. Tinea capitis, with crusts sometimes spreading to other parts of the body; biting itching in scalp and other parts of head; scalp sensitive as from subcutaneous ulceration.

Arctium lappa. Head completely covered with a grayish-white crust and most of the hair gone; eruption extends to face; moist, bad-smelling eruptions on heads of children; crusta lactea, swelling, and suppuration of axillary glands.

Arsenicum. Scalp perfectly dry and rough, covered with dry scales and scabs, extending sometimes even to forehead, face, and ears; burning-itching eruption, parts painful after scratching.

Bromine. Malignant scald head, oozing profusely; in places where the eruption is dry, the skin throws off flakes; extreme tender-

ness of scalp; unbearable smell of eruption; especially in children with light hair and blue eyes.

Calcarea carb. Thick scabs, covering a quantity of thick yellow pus; thick scabs, bleeding when picked, itching slightly; large scabs, covering sometimes over one-half of the entire scalp; eruption spreading over head and face; unhealthy ulcerative skin, even small wounds suppurate.

Cornus circin. Dry and moist tinea; itching of the scalp, legs, and feet, increased by scratching and rubbing, worse at night; scrofulosis, with dry spasmodic cough or tedious chronic cough, with mucous expectoration.

Dulcamara. Ringworm on scalp, glands about throat swollen; thick crust on scalp, causing hair to fall out; scrofulous ophthalmia from every exposure to cold; tinea oozing a watery fluid, bleeding after scratching.

Graphites. Exudation of clear glutinous fluid, matting the hair together and forming moist scales; the hair falls out, even on the sides of head; humid pimples on face; itching blotches on various parts of body, from which oozes a watery sticky fluid.

Hepar. Humid eruptions on scalp, feeling sore, of fetid odor, itching violently on rising in the morning, burning and feeling sore on scratching; falling off of the hair, with very sore, painful pimples, and large bald spots on scalp; inflammation and suppuration of glands; scabs easily torn off, leaving a raw and bleeding surface.

Hydrastis. Eczema on margin of hair in front, worse coming from cold into a warm room, oozing after washing; all secretions tenacious, ropy, increased.

Hydrocotyle. Tinea favosa; painful constriction of the posterior and superior integuments of the skull; general lassitude and prostration.

Jacea. Tinea capitis, with frequent involuntary urination; impetigo on hairy scalp and face; burning stitches in scalp, especially in forehead and temples; crusta lactea; thick incrustations, pouring out a large quantity of thick yellow fluid, which agglutinates the hair; scurfs on head unbearable, burning most at night; skin difficult to heal.

Lycopodium. Eruption, beginning on the back of head; crusts thick, easily bleeding, oozing a fetid moisture, worse after scratching and from warmth; pityriasis in spots on the scalp; glandular swellings.

Mercurius. Pustular, fetid eruption on head, with yellow crusts, worse when scratching and at forehead; hair falls out on temples and sides; itching all over, worse at night, when warm in bed.

Mezereum. Dry eruption on head, with intolerable itching, as if the head were in an ant's nest; white, scaly, peeling-off eruption over scalp, extending over forehead, temples, ears, and neck; by scratching the irritation flies from one part to another; head covered with a thick leathery crust, under which pus collects and mats the hair; elevated, white, chalklike scabs, with ichor beneath, breeding vermin; violent itching, worse in bed, from touch.

Natrum mur. Scabs on head and in axillæ; oozing of a corroding fluid, which destroys the hair.

Oleander. Humid, scaly, biting-itching eruption, especially on back part of head and behind ears.

Phosphor. Dandruff copious, falls out in clouds; roots of hair get gray, and hair comes out in bunches; burning and itching worse after scratching; the denuded scalp appears clear, white, and smooth.

Phytolacca. Tinea capitis, worse washing it, when he is warm; scaly eruption on scalp; glands enlarged.

Psorinum. Moist, suppurating, fetid eruption on head; averse to having head uncovered; hair dry, lustreless, tangles easily; skin dirty, greasy-looking, with yellow blotches here and there; the whole body has a filthy smell, even after a bath.

Silicea. Patches of eruption on scalp, exfoliating thin, dry, furfuraceous scales; eruption on back of head, moist or dry, offensive, scabby, burning, itching, discharging pus; cervical glands and parotids swollen.

Staphisagria. Humid, itching, fetid eruption on occiput, sides of head, and behind ears; scratching changes the place of itching, but increases the oozing; hair falls off, mostly from occiput and around the ears, with humid fetid eruption, or dandruff on scalp.

Sulphur. Humid offensive eruption, with thick pus, yellow crusts, itching, bleeding, and burning; dry, offensive, scabby, easily-bleeding, burning eruption on back of head and behind ears, with sore pain and cracks, better from scratching; dandruff.

Thuja. Moist corroding eruption on occiput and temples, worse from touch, better from rubbing; white scaly dandruff, hair dry and falling off, extending to eyebrows; wants head and face warmly wrapped.

Vinca minor. Spots on head, oozing moisture, matting the hair together; hair falls out in single spots, and white hair grows on it; humid eruptions on head, with much vermin and nightly itching; burning after scratching.

Viola tric. Urine smells like cat's urine.

Characteristics of eruption: *viola tric.:* thick, pours out yellow pus, mats hair, urine of patients smells like cats' urine; *sulphur:* head and face bleed easily, thick pus; *calc. carb.:* spreads to face, thick mild pus, at times in isolated spots and white; *hepar:* after salves, itches mornings; *silicea:* more back of head, pustules; *phosphor., lycopod.:* thick, offensive, angry, oozes pus, worse on occiput; *sarsap., sep.:* worse out of doors, pus spreads the eruption; *arsenic.:* angry excoriating discharge, branlike on forehead; *hydrastis* · forehead; *argent. nitr.:* nape of neck: *natr. mur.:* nape of neck, impetiginoid; *lithium carb.:* skin dry, harsh, itching; *staphis.:* humid, fetid, occiput and behind ears; *psorin.:* down over ears, temples, and cheeks, moist, fetid, or scaly; *petrol.:* eczematous, purulent, cracking; *antim. crud.:* hard thick crusts; *mercur.:* herpes, becoming scaly, pustules, eruption worse in warmth of bed; *stillingia:* moist, brown, excoriating, on the scalp; *mezereum:* head covered with a thick, leathery crust, under which pus collects and mats the hair.

TINNITUS AURIUM.

From constitutional vices, the well-known remedies. For thickening and induration of tissues: con., guaiac., ars., merc., iod., sulph., etc.

For sounds resembling:

Fluttering: aur., bell., calc., caust., graph., petrol., puls., sil., spig., sulph.

Hissing: graph., kreas., mur. ac., nux v., sil., teucr.

Humming: amm., bell., caust., con., graph., hyos., iod., natr. mur., puls., sulph.

Ringing: 1, ambr., calc., con., led., natr. mur., sil.; 2, alum, arg. nit., ars., clem., hyos., kal., lyc., magn. c., mang., men., phos., rhod., sarsap., sulph., sulph. ac., valer., zinc.

Roaring; buzzing: 1, acon., alum., ambr., arum m., anac., ant., ars., aur., baryt., bell., bor., bry., carb. a., carb. v., caust., cham., chin., coff., con., croc., graph., hep., lyc., merc., natr. m., nitr. ac., nux v., op., petrol., phos., puls., sep., sulph., therid; 2, arg. nit., berb., calc., caps., chelid., coccul., con., dros., dulc., hyos., ign., kali, lach., lauroc., magn. c., plat., rhod., sabad., sang., sil., spig., mgt. arc.

Thundering; rolling: 1, calc., graph., plat.; 2, arum m., caust., chelid.

Concomitant symptoms:

Morbid cerumen: 1, calc., carb. v., caust., con., graph., kal., lach., lyc., merc., natr. m., nitr. ac., petrol., phos., sulph.; 2, agar., arum m., anac., aur., bov., hepar, mosch., selen., sepia, sil., thuj., zinc.

Otorrhœa: 1, asaf., aur., bell., bor., bov., calc., carb. v., caust., graph., hepar, lach., merc., natr. m., nitr. ac., phos., puls., rhus, sil., sulph.; 2, carb. a., cham., chin., cic., colch., con., hyosc., kal., lyc., petrol, sepia, therid.

Hard hearing: 1, acon., ambr., amm., amm. m., anac., ars., asaf., aur., bell., calc., con., croc., graph., hep., hyos., iod., kal., lach., led., lyc., merc., mur. ac., natr., natr. m., nitr. ac., petrol., phos., puls., sep., sil., staph., sulph., sulph. ac., verat.; 2, ant., arg. n., arn., asar., baryt., bor., bry., caps., chelid., chin., cocc., dulc., dros., ign., magn. c., nux v., op., phos. ac., rhus, sec., spig.

Sensitive hearing: acon., arn., aur., bell., bry., calc., cham., coff., ign., lyc., natr., nux v., phos. ac., plat., sep., spig.

Itching: 1, amm., anac., puls., rhus, sulph.; 2, agar., alum., arg., baryt., lyc., mag. arc., nux v., phos., sarsap., sep., spig.

Boring pain: amm., aur., baryt., bell., euphr., helleb., magn. m., lact., plumb., ran. sc., rhod., sil., spig., zinc.

Dragging pain: 1, ambr., arn., bell., cham., dros., dulc., nux v., puls., rhod., spig, sulph.; 2, arg. nit., clem., colch., guaiac., mur. ac., nux mosch., phos., plat., ran. sc., sabad., spong., stann., thuj., verb.

Jerking pain: amm. m., ang., cina, petrol., puls., rhod., spig., valer.

Pressing-out pain: bell, con., kali, merc., puls., sil.

Stitching pain: 1, bell., calc., cham., con., dros., kal., merc., natr. m., nitr. ac., nux v., puls., ran., sil., spig., spong., staph., sulph., zinc.; 2, hep., ign., kal. bi., magn. m., men., natr., nitr., phos. ac., plat., plumb., ran. sc., samb., sarsap., stront, tarax., verb.

Tearing pain: 1, acon., arn., bell., cham., chin., colch., con., merc., nux v., plat., puls., sulph., zinc.; 2, agar., alum., ambr., ant., bor., bry., calc., caps., carb. v., chelid., cuprum., dulc., graph., guaiac., hep., kal., lyc., magn. c., mez., par., phos. ac., plumb., sarsap., stram., sulph. ac., verb.

Throbbing pain: acon., alum., amm. m., baryt., bell., cal., chin., dig., graph., kal., magn. m., mur. ac., natr., nitr. ac., phos., rhod., rhus, sep., sil., spig., spong., sulph., ver.

Tinnitus from Eustachian catarrh: bisulph. of carbon, salycilic acid, natr. salicylic.

Otitis media. See the various special symptoms.

Sequela of exanthemata: bell., carb. v., men., merc., phos., puls., sulph.

Of suppressed eruptions: ant., caust., graph., lach., sulph.
Of fevers: arn., phos., phos. ac., verat.
Of cinchonism: arn., bell., calc., carb. v., hep., natr. m., nux. v., puls., sulph.
Of mercurialism: asaf., aur., carb. v., chin., hepar, nitr. ac., petrol., staph., sulph.
Of tonsillitis: aur., merc., nitr. ac., staph.
Of rheumatism: calc., ferr., guaiac., merc., rhod., rhus.
Of syphilis: ars., aurum, guaiac., kal. iod., merc., nitr. ac., rhus.

TOBACCO, Ill effects of.

§ 1. Principal remedies: acon., bry., cham., chin., cocc., coloc., cupr., lach., merc., nux v., plantago, puls., staph., veratr.
§ 2. For the immediate consequences give: acon., cham., cocc., cupr., n. vom., puls., staph., veratr.
The **chronic** ailments require: cocc., merc., n. vom., plant. maj., staph.
For the effects of **chewing** give: cham., cocc., cupr., n. vom., puls.
For working in **tobacco manufactories**: ars., coloc., cupr.
§ 3. Use more particularly:
Aconitum. Violent headache with nausea.
Chamomilla. Vertigo, stupefaction, fainting, billious vomiting, diarrhœa, etc.
Cocculus. Bad digestion, great sensitiveness of the nerves.
Lachesis. Deranged condition of the heart and vertigo from it.
Nux vom. Bad digestion, nausea, nervousness, and obstinate constipation.
Plantago maj. Nervous trembling; violent beating of heart, nausea, giddiness, headache. A good remedy to wean patient from use of tobacco.
Pulsatilla. Nausea, loss of appetite, thick saliva in the mouth, diarrhœa, and colic.
Staphisagria. Anxiety and restlessness, nausea, obstinate constipation, etc.
Veratrum. Weakness, fainting turn, diarrhœa, icy coldness of the extremities and body, etc.
§ 4. For the **toothache** give bry., or chin.; for the **nausea** ign.; and for the **constipation** mercury.

TONGUE.

White coating: *acon.*, dry, burning, pricking; *anacard.*, rough, heavy, swollen, **impeding speech**; *ant. crud.*, thick, with much saliva; *apis*, dry, inflamed, swollen, inability to swallow; *arnica*, dry, smarting, sore as if bruised; *borax*, aphthæ; *bryon.*, thick, dry, or red edges with white middle; *calc. carb.*, dry, raw, sore, at night, and early on waking; *carb. veg.*, sore, moved with difficulty; *china*, dirty, parched, burning, biting, as from pepper on tip; *cicuta*, painful burning ulcers, or swollen edges; *colch.*, dry, smarting, heavy, stiff, insensible; *coloc.*, burning at tip, sensation as if it had been scalded; *crocus*, papillæ very erect; *digit*, swollen, sore, ulcerated; *hell.*, dry swollen vesicles, pimples on tip, sensitive to touch, numbness, insen-

sibility; *hydrocyan. acid*, cold, lame, stiff, protruding, burning on tip; *hyperic.*, very foul; *ign.*, moist, biting it when moving it; *kali mur.*, sometimes only in middle, stinging, burning, or coldness; *kobalt*, cracks across the middle; *magn. mur.*, burning like fire; *merc. cor.*, dry, red, contracted, swollen, stiff, papillæ elevated like a strawberry; *nux mosch.*, dry, paralyzed; *nux vom.*, heavy cracked edges; *oleander*, dry, papillæ elevated; *phos.*, sometimes only in middle, dry, stinging on tip; *pod.*, dry, furred; *psor.*, dry, feels as if scalded; *puls.*, tough mucus, dry, clammy, feels in middle as if burned; *rumex*, dryness on tip and hot on forepart; *sarsap.*, aphthæ; *sepia*, strongly marked on root, soreness on tip, feels as if scalded; *sulph.*, red tip and borders.

Red tongue: *arg. nitr.*, tip red, dry, painful, papillæ prominent; *arum*, sore, papillæ elevated: *bell.*, all over, or only the edges, with white middle, hot, dry, cracked, heavy, inflamed, painful to touch; *cham.*, dry, cracked; *elaps.*, swollen, pricking at tip; *hyosc.*, parched, dry, paralyzed; *kali bichr.*, glistening, or thickly coated at the root, papillæ elevated, or dry, smooth, cracked; *lach.*, glistening, or dry, cracked especially on tip, swollen, trembling, difficult in moving it; *morphium*, red tip and borders; *nux vom.*, dark cracked edges, heaviness; *pallad.*, dry in middle; *phyt.*, tip rough, blisters on both sides, pain at the root on swallowing; *rhus tox.*, dry, cracked, or red on tip, in the shape of a triangle, or whitish on one side, soft, showing the imprint of the teeth; *ver. alb.*, swollen, dry, cracked, or cold and withered.

Yellow tongue: *aloe*, ulcerated; *calc.*, *caust.*, thickly greenish; *carb. veg.*, brownish; *cham*, dry, cracked; *china*, parched, with burning biting, as from pepper on tip; *coloc.*, burning on tip, sensation as if scalded; *gels.*, dry, raw, painful, inflamed in middle, paralysis; *hyper. perf.*, very foul; *ipec.*, smarting; *merc. protoiod.*, back part thick, dirty, tip and edges red, small red elevations; *plumb.*, dry, swollen, cracked, heavy, paralyzed; *psor.*, dry, feels as if scalded; *puls.*, tough mucus, dry, clammy, feels in the middle as if burned; *rumex*, dryness on tip and hot on forepart; *sabad.*, soreness on tip; *verbas.*, tenacious mucus, especially after meals; *ver. vir.*, tongue yellow, with red streak down the middle; feels scalded.

Brown coating: *arsen.*, dry, swollen, cracked, inflamed, ulcerated; *bell.*, hot, dry, cracked, heavy, inflamed, painful to touch; *cact.*, *cocc.*, dry, burning, stitches; *hyos.*, dry, parched, paralyzed; *kali bichr.*, thickly at root, papillæ elevated; *merc. protoiod.*, light, tip and edges red, small red elevation; *plumb.*, dry, swollen, cracked, heavy, paralyzed; *sec.*, swollen, painful, tingling feeling, as if paralyzed; *silicea*, mucus, soreness, one-sided swelling, sensation as if a hair was lying on the forepart; *spongia*, dry, covered with burning-stinging vesicles, sensitive to touch; *sulph.*, dry, burning, cracked.

Black coating: *ars.*, dry, swollen, cracked, inflamed, ulcerated, gangrenous; *china*, dirty, parched, with burning biting, as from pepper on tip; *elaps.*, swollen, pricking at tip; *lach.*, dry, cracked, especially at tip, swollen, difficulty of moving it; *merc.*, moist, soft or dry, hard, inflamed, swollen, indurated, suppurating, or flabby, showing indentations of teeth; *opium*, ulceration, paralysis; *sec.*, swollen, painful, tingling feeling as if paralyzed; *ver. alb.*, dry, cracked.

Bluish coating: *ars.*, dry, swollen, cracked, gangrenous; *digit.*,

ulceration; *mur. ac.*, heavy, as if it were lead, deep ulcers with black base; *raph. sat.*, purplish deep furrows, and pale-red points in the middle; *tart. emet.*, grayish-blue; *thuja*, swollen underneath, especially on right side.

Patchy coating: *lach.*, dry, cracked, especially on tip, swollen, trembling, difficulty in moving it; *merc. cyan.*, ulcerated tongue, covered by thick grayish-white coating, pale, with yellowish streak at base, swollen and red on borders; *natr. mur.*, heavy, dry, numb, stiffness of one side, smarting blisters and ulcers, sensation as of a hair lying on it, burning on tip; *nitric ac.*, white or green, dry, hot, smarting, sensitive to touch; *tarax.*, clean patches, but very sensitive.

Paralysis of tongue: 1, baryt., caust., dulc., hyos., nux. mosch., op., plumb., stram.; 2, acon., ars., bel., graph., lach.; **difficulty in moving tongue**: anac., bel., calc., con., lyc.; **heavy tongue**: anac., bell., carb. veg., colch., lyc., mur. ac., natr. mur., plumb.; **stiffness of tongue**: borax, colch., euphr., lach., natr. mur.

Inflammation of tongue, glossitis: apis, ars., canth., calc. c., carb. veg., con., cupr. ac., hep., lach., lyc., mez., nitr. ac., petr., plumb., ranunc., sep., sulph., sulph. ac.

Cancer of tongue: 1, apis, alum., ars., caust., carbo., con., hydr., lach., phyt., sep., sil., sulph.; 2, benzoic ac., mur. ac., nitric ac.

Ulcers of tongue: kali chlor., merc., *mur. ac.*, nitr. ac.; if of syphilitic origin: fluor. ac., merc., nitr. ac., kali bichrom., kali iod.; cracks and fissures on surface of tongue: rhus tox.; hypertrophy of tongue: ars., sulph., iod., graph., kali., nitr. ac., plumb.

TONSILLITIS, Quinsy, Sorethroat.

Alumen. Predisposition to tonsillitis, catarrh of fauces and throat; throat sore and dry when talking or swallowing fluid; prickling sensation in both sides of throat and great dryness with constant desire to drink.

Ammon. mur. Both tonsils much swollen, can neither swallow, talk, nor open mouth; after taking cold.

Apis mel. Stinging-burning pain when swallowing; dryness in mouth and throat; red and highly inflamed tonsils; deep ulcers on tonsils and palate, with erysipelatous or œdematous appearance around ulcers; œdema glottidis, tenacious mucus in throat.

Baryta carb. Liability to quinsy after every cold or suppressed sweat of feet; tonsils tend to suppurate, especially the right; palate swollen; chronic induration of tonsils; sensation as if a plug in throat, worse when swallowing solids; paresis of muscular structure of throat.

Baryta mur. Chronic hoarseness from enlarged tonsils, which may also be indurated; difficulty of swallowing; mercurial odor from mouth.

Belladonna. Tonsillitis, worse right side, parts bright red; worse swallowing liquids; during deglutition sensation as if throat were too narrow and as if nothing would pass properly; rapidly forming aphthous ulcers on tonsils; intense congestion, throbbing of carotids; swelling of neck, externally painful to touch and motion.

Benzoic acid. Angina faucium et tonsillaris, with the characteristic high-colored strong urine.

Bromium. Tonsillitis, constant pain in throat, difficult swallowing, worse fluids.

Calcarea carb. Inflammatory swelling of palate, uvula, and tonsils, with sensation as if throat were contracted when swallowing; pain in throat extending to ears.

Calcarea iod. Chronic tonsillitis, with disposition to laryngeal catarrhs.

Calcarea phos. Chronic tonsillitis, with inflammation of middle ear.

Cantharis. Aphthous ulcers on right tonsil and at back part of fauces, covered with a whitish adherent crust; throat inflamed and covered with plastic lymph; swallowing very difficult.

Colchicum. Tonsils inflamed and swollen, here and there spots covered with pus; swallowing difficult.

Cuprum met. Tonsils, palate, and fauces red and inflamed; dull piercing pain in left tonsil, increased by external touch.

Hepar sulph. Chronic tonsillitis, especially when accompanied by hardness of hearing, with sensation like a splinter or fishbone in throat, when swallowing; tendency to suppurate; after mercury; stitches in throat, extending to ears, worse when swallowing.

Ignatia. Indurated tonsils, but not much inflamed, sometimes ulcerated; throat worse, when not swallowing and when swallowing liquids, better from swallowing food.

Kali mur. Acute and chronic swelling of tonsils, which are covered with a whitish coating.

Lac can. Tonsils inflamed and very sore, red and shining, almost close the throat, with dryness of fauces and throat; with swelling of submaxillary glands.

Lachesis. Tonsils swollen, worse the left, with tendency to the right; inability to swallow, threatening suffocation; liquids escape through the nose when swallowing is attempted, and are more difficult to swallow than solids; on swallowing pain shoots in left ear; cannot bear anything to touch the neck. It may break up the disease in its conception and promotes resolution in the later stages.

Lycopodium. Tonsils enlarged, indurated, and studded with many small ulcers; swelling and suppuration of tonsils, going from right to left; chronic enlargement of tonsils.

Mancinella. Great swelling and suppuration of tonsils, with danger of suffocation; whistling breathing; yellowish-white ulcers on tonsils, with violent burning pain.

Mercurius. Parenchymatous tonsillitis: throbbing pain, tonsils and fauces yellowish-red, often covered with a thin false membrane; tongue pale, flabby, and indented by the teeth; pain on deglutition and speaking; pain on empty swallowing; salivation increased; throat sore externally when pressed upon; tonsils dark red, studded with ulcers; quinsy with stinging pain in fauces; when pus has formed it hastens maturation; mercurial breath (merc. biniod.); aphthæ.

Natrum sulph. Tonsils and uvula inflamed and swollen, ulcers on tonsils.

Phosphorus. Tonsils and uvula much swollen, the latter elongated, with dry and burning sensation; mucus in throat is quite cold

as it comes into the mouth; dryness of throat day and night, it fairly glistens.

Phytolacca. Tonsils large, bluish, ulcerated; dry, rough, burning, smarting fauces; ulcers on tonsils, cannot drink hot fluids; prostration.

Plumbum. Tonsils inflamed, covered with small, painful abscesses; angina granulosa, going from left to right; fluids can be swallowed, but solid food comes back into the mouth.

Psorinum. Tonsillitis, submaxillary glands swollen, fetid otorrhœa; throat burns, feels scalded, pain when swallowing saliva; ulcers on right side, with deepseated pain and burning in fauces.

Ranunculus scel. Swelling of tonsils, with shooting stitches in them; scraping or burning in throat.

Silicea. Tonsils swollen, each effort to swallow distorts face; tonsillitis, when the suppurating gland will not heal; pricking in throat, as from a pin, causing cough; left side.

Sulphur. When after the bursting of the abscess the parts still remain irritated, and the patient is only slowly recovering.

Syphillinum. Chronic hypertrophy of tonsils, a symptom of hereditary syphilis.

TOOTHACHE.

Odontalgia.

If the **teeth are hollow**: 1, ant., magn. arct., mez., sep., staph.; 2, acon., bar., bell., bor., bry., calc., cham., chin., coff., hecla, hyos., kreas., lach., lyc., magn. c., merc., natr., nux v., phos., phos. ac., plat., plant., plumb., puls., rhus, sab., sil., sulph.

Most in **front teeth**: bell., caust., carb., cham., chin., coff., ign., merc., *natr. m.*, *nux m.*, *nux v.*, phos., phos. ac., *rhus*, sil., staph., sulph.

Most in **eye and stomach teeth**: acon., calc., hyos, rhus, staph.

Most in **molars**: arn., bell., *bry.*, calc., *carb.*, caust., cham., chin, coff., hyos, ign., merc., nux m., nux v., *phos.*, phos. ac., puls., rhus, sil., *staph.*, sulph.

Most in **upper teeth**: bell., bry., calc. carb., chin., natr. m., phos.

Most in **lower teeth**: arn., bell., bry., carb., *caust.*, *cham.*, chin., hyos., ign., merc., nux v., phos., puls., *rhus*, *sil.*, *staph.*

One-sided: acon., bell., cham., merc., nux v., puls.

Left side: acon., apis, arn., carb., caust., *cham.*, chin., hyos., merc., *nux m.*, *phos.*, rhus, sil., sulph.

Right side: *bell.*, bry., calc., coff., lach., natr. m., nux v., phos. ac., staph.

Whole row of teeth: cham., merc., rhus, staph.

Gums, upper: bell., calc., natr. m.; **lower**: caust., phos., staph., sulph.; **interior of gums**: arn., natr. m., phos. ac., puls., rhus, staph.

Gums swollen: acon., bell., calc., carb., caust., cham., chin., hep., lach., natr. m., nux v., phos., puls., rhus., sulph.

Gums painful: apis, ars., calc. carb., caust., lach., merc., nux m., nux v., phos., staph., sulph.

Gums bleeding: bell., calc. carb., caust., lach., merc., nux m., nux v., phos., staph., sulph.

Gums ulcerated: bell., calc. carb., caust., hep., lach., merc., natr. m., nux v., phos., staph., sulph.

Pains, pressing: acon., *arn.*, bry., carb., caust., chin., hyos., ign., natr. m., nux m., nux v., phos., rhus, sil., *staph.*, sulph: **inwards**: rhus, staph.; **outwards**: phos.; **asunder**: phos. ac.; as if **teeth were too close**, from congestion: acon., arn., bell., cham., calc., chin., coff., hep., hyos., nux v., puls.

As if **pulled out or wrenched**: arn., caust., nux m., nux v., phos. ac., rhus.

Too long: arn., ars., bell., *bry.*, calc. carb. *caust.*, cham., lach., hyos., natr. m., nux v., rhus, sil., sulph.

Loose: arn., ars., bry., carb., caust., cham., chin., hep., hyos., ign., merc., natr m., nux m., nux v., phos., puls., rhus, staph., sulph.

As if too loose: ars., bry., *hyosc.*, merc, rhus.

Blunt: acon., chin., dulc., ign., lach., natr. m., merc., *nux m.*, phos., phos. ac., *puls.*, sil., staph., sulph.

Sore, bruised: arn., ars., bell., bry., calc. carb., caust., *ign.*, natr. m., n. vom., phos., *puls.*, *rhus.*

Burning: cham., merc., natr. m., n. vom., phos., puls., rhus, sil., sulph.

Gnawing, scraping: cham., n. vom., rhus, staph.

Digging: ant., bry., calc., chin., ign.

Boring: bell., calc., lach., merc., natr. m., *n. vom.*, phos., phos. ac., *sil.*, *sulph.*

Jerking, twitching: ant., apis, ars., bry., bell., calc., caust., cepa, cham., coff., hep., hyos., lach., *merc.*, *n. vom.*, *puls.*, *rhus*, *sulph.*

Drawing, tearing: ant., bell, bry., calc. carb., cepa, cham., chin., glon., hyos., lach., merc., n. vom., phos. ac., rhus, staph.

Cutting, piercing: acon., ant., bell., *bry.*, calc., caust., *cham.*, *chin.*, lach., merc., nux m., n. vom., phos., phos. ac., *puls.*, rhus, sil., staph.

Beating, pulsating: *acon.*, arn., ars., *bell.*, calc., caust., cham., chin., coff., glon., *hyos.*, lach., merc., natr. m., phos., puls., rhus, staph. sulph.

Intermittent: bell., bry., cham., coff., calc., chin., merc., n. vom., puls., rhus, sil., staph., sulph.

Constant, day and night: bell., calc, caust., natr. m., sil., sulph.

During day only, better at night: merc.

During day only, none at night: bell., calc., merc., n. vom.

During day only, worse at night in bed: ant. crud., merc.

Worse at night: acon., ant., ars., bell., bry., carb., cham., chin, coff., hep., hyos., merc., natr. mur., nux m., n. vom., phos., phos. ac., puls., rhus, sil., staph., sulph.

By night only, not during day; phos.

Most before midnight: bry., *cham.*, chin., natr. m., rhus., sulph.

Most after midnight: ars., bell., bry., carb., cham., chin., *merc.*, natr. m., puls., phos., rhus, *staph.*, sulph.

When awaking: bell., carb., lach., n. vom.

In the morning: ars., bell., bry., carb., caust., chin., *hyos.*, ign., natr. m., *n. vom.*, phos., phos. ac., puls., *rhus*, *staph.*, *sulph.*

At noon: cocc., rhus: **Afternoon**: calc., caust., merc., n. vom., phos., puls., sulph. **Towards evening**: puls.

At night: ant., bell., bry., calc., caust., hep., *hyos.*, ign., *merc.*, nux m., n. vom., phos., puls., rhus, staph., sulph.

Every other day: chin., natr. m. **Every seventh day**: ars., phos., sulph.

In spring: acon., bell., bry, calc. carb., dulc., lach., natr. mur., n. vom., *puls.*, rhus, sil., sulph.

Summer: ant., bell., bry., calc. carb., cham., lach., natr. m., n. vom., puls.

Autumn: bry., chin., merc., nux m., n. vom., rhus.

Winter: acon., ars., bell., bry., calc. carb., caust., cham., dulc., hep., hyos., ign., merc., nux m., *n. vom.*, phos., phos. ac., puls., *rhus*, sil., sulph.

Caused by damp night air: nux m. **Damp air**: merc. **Cold damp weather**: nux m., cepa, rhus. **Wind**: acon., puls., rhus, sil. **Draught**: bell., calc., chin., sulph.

Taking cold: acon., bell., bry., calc., caust., cham., chin., coff., dulc., hyos., ign., merc., nux m., n. vom., phos., puls., rhus, staph., sulph. **When overheated**: glon., rhus. **By getting wet**: bell., calc., caust., hep , lach., nux m., phos., puls., rhus, sulph.

Suppressed perspiration: cham., rhus.

Getting worse from cold air: bell., calc., hyos., merc., nux m., n. vom., sil., staph., sulph. **In mouth**: acon., bell., bry., calc., caust., hyos., *merc.*, nux m., n. vom., phos., puls., sil., staph., sulph. **Opening of mouth**: bry., caust., cham., hep., n. vom., phos., puls. **Breathing**: puls. **Drawing air into the mouth**: *ant.*, bell., bry., calc., caust., hep., merc., natr. m., nux m., phos., sil., staph., sulph. **Cold washing**: ant., bry., *calc.*, cham., *merc.*, *nux m.*, n. vom., puls., rhus, sil., staph., sulph. **Eating cold things**: bry., calc., cham., n. vom., puls., rhus, staph., sulph. **Drinking cold things**: bry., calc., caust., cham., hep., lach., merc., natr. m., nux m., *n. vom.*, puls., sil., staph., sulph. **Rinsing of mouth with cold water**: sulph.

In the open air: *bell.*, calc., caust., cham , chin., hyos., merc., nux m., n. vom., phos., puls., rhus, staph., sulph. **Staying**: bell., bry., cham., hyos., merc., n. vom., phos. ac., staph., sulph. **Walking**: n. vom., phos., staph.

In room: ant., apis, cham., hep., n. vom., puls., sulph. **After coming out of the open air**: phos. **In a warm room**: bry., cepa, cham., hep., n. vom., *puls.*, phos. ac. **Warm stove**: ars., puls.

External warmth: bry., cham., hep., merc., nux m., n. vom., phos., phos. ac., puls., rhus, staph., sulph. **Eating warm things**: bry., calc., cham., n. vom., phos., puls., sil. **Something hot**: bell., calc., phos. ac. **Drinking warm things**: bry., cham., lach., merc., nux m., n. vom., puls., rhus, sil. **Warm bed**: bell., bry., cham., merc., n. vom., phos., phos. ac., *puls.*, rhus. **Getting warm in bed**: cham., merc , phos. ac., phos., puls.

Drinking: calc., caust., cham., lach., merc., puls , rhus, sil. **Cold or warm**: lach. **Water**: bry., calc. carb., cham., merc., n. vom., puls., sil., staph., sulph. **Wine**: acon., ign., n. vom. after wine. **Malt liquors**: n. vom., rhus. **Coffee**: bell., carb., cham., cocc., ign., merc., n. vom., puls., rhus. **Tea**: chin., coff., ign., lach.

Smoking tobacco: bry., cham., chin., *ign.*, merc., nux v.

Salty things: carb.

Eating: ant., arn., bell., bry., calc., *carb.*, *caust.*, *cham.*, cocc., hep., hyos., lach., merc., nux m., nux v., phos., phos ac., *puls.*, rhus, sil., staph., sulph.; **only while eating**: cocc.; **after eating**: ant., *bell.*, *bry.*, calc., cham., chin., coff., ign., lach., merc., natr. m., nux v., rhus, staph., sulph.; **chewing**: arn., ars., bell., bry., carb., caust., *chin.*,

cocc., coff., hyos., ign., merc., natr. m., nux v., phos., phos. ac., puls., sil., staph., sulph.; **only while chewing**: chin.; **swallowing**: staph.; **biting**: ars., bell., bry., calc. carb., caust., chin., coff., *hep.*, hyosc., lach., merc., nux v., phos., phos ac.. puls., rhus, sil., staph., sulph.; **biting something soft**: ver. alb.; **soft food**: cocc.; **hard food**: merc.; **touched by the food**: bell., ign., nux v., phos., staph.

Picking teeth: puls.; **cleaning**: carb., lach., phos. ac., *staph.*; **touching**: ant., arn., ars., bell., bry., calc. carb., caust., chin., coff., hep., ign., merc., natr. m., nux m., n. vom., phos., puls., rhus, staph., sulph.

Pressing on teeth: caust., chin., hyos., natr. m., staph., sulph.

Sucking the gums: bell., carb., nux m., nux v., sil.

Rising: ign., merc., plat.

Moving the body: arn., bell., bry., chin., merc., nux v., phos., staph.; **moving mouth**: caust., cham., merc., nux v.; **talking**; nux m.; **deep breathing**: nux v.

Being at rest: ars., bry., cham., puls., rhus, staph., sulph; **sitting**: ant., merc., puls., rhus; **sitting too much**; acon.

While lying down: ars., bell., bry., cham., hyos., ign., merc., nux v., phos., *puls.*, *rhus*, staph., sulph.; **on painful side**: ars., nux v.; **on painless side**: bry., cham., ign., puls; **in bed**: bry., cham., nux v., puls.

In bed: *ant.*, bell., bry., *cham.*, *merc.*, nux v., phos., *puls.*

Sleep with yawning: staph.; **when going to sleep**: ant., ars., merc., sulph.; **while asleep**: merc.; **when awaking**: bell., bry., calc. carb., lach., nux v., phos., sil., sulph.

Mental emotions: acon.; **vexation**: acon., cham., rhus, staph.; **passion**: nux v.

Mental exertions: bell., ign., nux v.; **reading**: ign., nux v.; **noise**: calc.; **being talked to by others**: ars., bry.

For women: acon., apis, bell., calc., cham., chin., coff., hyos., ign., nux m., puls.; **before menses**: ars.; **during**: calc., cham., carb., natr. m., lach., phos.; **after**: bry., calc, cham., phos.; **during pregnancy**; apis, bell., bry., calc., hyos., merc., nux m., nux v., puls., rhus, staph.; **while nursing**: acon., ars., bell., calc., chin., dulc., merc., nux v., phos., staph., sulph.

For children: acon., *ant.*, bell., calc., cham., coff., ign., merc., nux m., puls., sil.

For irritable nervous persons: acon., bell., cham., coff., chin., hyos., nux m.

For **persons who took much mercury**: bell., carb., hep., lach., staph.

For **persons who drink much coffee**: bell., carb., cham., cocc., merc., nux v., puls., sil.

AMELIORATION from cold air: nux v., puls.; **wind**: calc.; **uncovering**: puls.; **drawing air into mouth**: nux v., puls.; **cold washing**: bell., bry., cham., puls.; **external cold**: bell., bry., cham., chin.. merc., nux v., phos., puls., staph., sulph.; **cold hand**: rhus; **finger wet with cold water**: cham.; **holding cold water in mouth**: bry., cepa, coff.; **cold drinking**: bell., bry., cham., merc., nux v., phos., puls., rhus, sulph.

In the open air: ant., bry., cepa, hep., nux v., puls.; **in the room**: nux v., phos., sulph.; **external warmth**: ars., bell., calc., cham., chin.,

hyos., lach., merc., nux m., nux v., puls., rhus, staph., sulph.; **wrapping up the head**: nux v., phos., sil.

Eating something warm: ars., bry., nux m., nux v., rhus, sulph.; **drinking warm things**: nux m., nux v., puls., rhus, sulph.

Getting warm in bed: bry., nux v.

Smoking tobacco: merc.

When eating: bell., bry., cham., phos. ac., sil.; **after eating**: arn., calc., cham., phos. ac., rhus, sil.; **when chewing**: bry., chin., coff.; **biting**: ars., bry., chin., coff.; **picking teeth so that they bleed**: bell.; **rubbing teeth**: merc., phos.; **touching teeth**: bry., nux v.; **sucking gums**: caust.; **pressing up on teeth**: bell., bry., chin., ign., natr. m., phos., puls., rhus.

Moving: puls., rhus; **when walking**: puls., rhus; **when at rest**: bry., nux v., staph.

Sitting up in bed: ars., merc., rhus; **getting up**: nux v., phos.; **when lying down**: bry., merc., nux v.; on **painful side**: bry., ign., puls.; on **painless side**: nux v.; **lying down in bed**: merc., puls.; **when going to sleep**: merc.; **after sleep**: nux v., puls.

Toothache extends to jaw-bones and face: lach., merc., nux v., hyos., rhus, sulph.; to **cheeks**: bry., caust., cham., merc., sil., staph., sulph.; **into ears**: ars., bry., calc., cham., hep., lach., merc., staph., sulph.; **into eyes**: caust., cham., merc., puls., staph., sulph; **into head**: ant., ars., cham., hyos., merc., nux v., rhus, staph., sulph.

With headache: apis, glon., lach.; **rush of blood to head**: acon., calc., chin., hyos., lach., puls.; **swollen veins of forehead and hands**: chin.; **heat in head**: acon., hyos., puls.; **burning in eyes**: puls.; **flushed cheeks**: acon., arn., bell., cham., merc., nux m., nux v., phos., puls., rhus, sulph.; **pale face**: acon., ars., ign., puls., staph., sulph.; **swelling of cheek**: arn., ars., bell., bry., cham., lach., merc., natr. m., nux v., puls., phos., phos. ac., staph., sulph.; **salivation**: bell., dulc., merc.; **dry mouth and thirst**; china: **dry mouth without thirst**: puls.; **dry throat and thirst**: bell.; **chilliness**: puls., rhus; **heat**: hyos., rhus; **warm perspiration**: hyos.; **chilliness, heat, thirst**: lach.; **diarrhœa**: cham., coff., dulc., rhus; **constipation**: bry., merc., nux v., staph.

Aconite. Patient almost frantic with pain; throbbing pains from taking cold, with determination of blood to head; stitching jerks or shocks; heat in face, red cheeks, great restlessness; coffea being insufficient; especially suitable for children.

Antimon. crud. Pains in hollow tooth of a boring, digging, tearing, jerking character, penetrating sometimes into the head, worse in bed, after eating, by cold water; better when walking in open air; gums bleed readily and recede from teeth, touching the tooth with the tongue causes pain, as if the nerve was torn; gnawing pain in carious teeth.

Apis mel. Jumping pain in left upper molars; sudden involuntary biting the teeth together; swelling and redness of gums and cheeks, with sore pain and stinging in teeth; violent pains in gums, which bleed easily.

Aranea diadema. Toothache relieved by smoking tobacco; worse by humidity, at night, and after lying down; pinching-pressing pain in the upper incisors, regularly from 9 A.M. to 7 P.M., leaving a sensi-

tiveness and cold feeling on drawing in air; sensation as if gums and cheeks were swollen; constant chilliness, and worse on rainy days.

Arnica. After extraction of a tooth it will stop the bleeding and hasten healing of gums; ulcers, pain, and swelling after operations on teeth; throbbing toothache, with sensation as if the tooth were being forced out from its socket by the blood; pain as if sprained in the teeth; drawing and pulling in teeth while eating; hard swelling of cheeks; beating and tingling in gums.

Arsenicum. Teeth loose or elongated, with constant jerking or burning, and tearing in gums, worse when touched, lying on affected side, at rest, from cold; better by heat of stove, by hot applications, by sitting up in bed; great prostration from severity of pains.

Arum triph. Towards evening toothache in decayed teeth of left lower jaw, painful to touch; fugitive pains extending to eye, temple, and throat, and pain in larynx; voice uncertain.

Baryta carb. Toothache in decayed teeth before menses, or from a cold; drawing, jerking, throbbing toothache, right teeth feel tense; burning stitches in a hollow tooth when touched by warm food, left side; gums bleed, are swollen, pale red, with a dark-red border; toothache worse when thinking of it, disappears when mind is diverted.

Belladonna. Toothache some minutes after eating, not during, increases gradually to a high degree, and as gradually diminishes; teeth feel on edge; great restlessness from pain, with disposition to cry; teeth and gums painfully sensitive; biting causes a feeling as if there was an ulcer at root of tooth, with stinging, cutting, jerking, tearing pain; drawing pain, worse after going to bed and during night; boring in carious teeth, as from congestion of blood, with bleeding or sucking at the teeth; painful swelling of gums, with heat, itching, vesicles, and burning; swelling of cheeks; ptyalism, or dryness of throat and mouth, with great thirst; renewal of pains by mental labor and after a meal, worse in open air and by contact of food or hot liquids; hot and red face; beating in head and cheeks; burning and redness of eyes; pressing hard upon cheeks sometimes gives relief; worse from 5–10 P.M., ceasing before midnight.

Bryonia. Jerking toothache when smoking; tearing-sticking pains while eating, extending to the muscles of neck, worse by warmth; teeth seem too long; toothache relieved by cold water, worse by taking anything warm in mouth; pain, more frequently in sound than in carious teeth, shoots from one tooth to another, also in head and cheeks; teeth and gums are sore.

Calcarea carb. Toothache in pregnant females; pains in hollow teeth, especially around loose stumps; pressing, drawing, jerking looseness; drawing, pricking, rooting, gnawing, throbbing pains, with swelled gums, which are sore, bleed easily, throb, and pain; worse from warm or cold drinks, or excited by draught and cold; fistula dentalis on lower jaw; offensive smell from teeth.

Camphora. Cutting pain, with painful looseness of teeth, which seem too long; slimy and tenacious saliva in mouth; pains relieved by **drinking cold water**, but not by holding cold water in the mouth, which aggravates.

Carbo veg. **Teeth decay rapidly**; the whole row of teeth too long and very tender, he cannot bite; tearing in teeth from hot, cold, or

salt food, worse when touched by the tongue; receding and bleeding gums, with ulcers; much aching or tearing in back part of palate or in fauces; gumboils.

Causticum. Painful looseness and elongation of teeth; feeling as if the teeth were crowded out of their sockets by the swollen gums; sticking and tearing toothache; pain in sound teeth on drawing in cold air, affecting often the whole left side of face, especially at night when the patient lies on it, and is equally sensitive to heat and cold; tedious suppuration of gums; fistula dentalis.

Cepa. Toothache with coryza, getting better when the catarrh is worse, and worse when catarrh ceases; commences on left and goes to right side, worse in warm room; throbbing, drawing, pressing pains, with swelling in cheek, worse when chewing, better from cold water; teeth become yellow; for people with offensive breath, fond of the open air, and like to wash themselves frequently.

Chamomilla. Irritable and whining mood during the pain; stitching, digging, gnawing toothache, as from taking cold, during and after eating, if anything warm or cold is taken into the mouth, especially coffee, in the open air and in the room, or after **getting warm in bed**, with hot swellings of cheeks, and red shining swelling of gums; swelling of submaxillary glands; pain in one whole side of the gum, without the patient being able to point out the affected teeth; digging and gnawing in carious tooth, with looseness; stitching and beating pains in the whole affected side of head and face, with tenesmus in ears.

China. Toothache of nursing mothers; of persons who, otherwise cheerful, become cross and irritable; teeth covered with dark sordes; periodical throbbing, tearing, jerking, and drawing pain, with great pressure, as if the blood were forced into the teeth, or boring and numbness about the teeth, worse from least contact, moving body, tea, open air, or current of air, better from pressing teeth together; swelling of gums, mouth dry, thirst, veins in forehead and hands distended; sleep uneasy, though the pain is not so great; toothache during sweat.

Cistus can. Twitching-stitching toothache in the upper left molar, which is decayed; scorbutic swollen gums, separating from teeth, easily bleeding, putrid, disgusting.

Clematis. Stitching and drawing toothache, worse at night, better for short time from cold water, when drawing in the air, in the open air; worse from warmth of bed, from smoking tobacco, from syphilitic affections, when mercurialized; decayed teeth feel too long, contact extremely painful; free flow of saliva; gums of left lower molars pain, as if sore, worse while eating.

Coccionella. Pain in molars, as if they were carious and cold air entered; tearing, drawing, pulling, or pulsating pain in teeth; hot flashes in face, faceache, gums swollen.

Coffea. Excessive pains, with weeping, trembling, anguish, and tossing about; indescribable pains, or stinging, jerking, intermittent aching, especially at night and after a meal, worse from hot or warm drink, from chewing, at night, better when holding ice or ice-cold water in mouth.

Colchicum. Teeth very sensitive when pressed together as in biting; tearing in jaws and gums; teeth feel too long; tearing tensive pains in facial muscles; drawing in bones of face and nose

as if they were rent asunder; worse when taking something cold in the mouth after having had something warm.

Cyclamen. Stitching, boring, tearing pains, more on right side, or dull jerking, especially at night, in arthritic patients.

Dulcamara. Toothache from cold, especially with diarrhœa, confusion in head, profuse salivation; teeth feel blunt, or as if asleep; receding, spongy gums.

Euphorbium. Aching, stitching, or boring pains, with erysipelatous swelling of cheek, or with crumbling of teeth.

Ferrum phos. Congestive and inflammatory toothache and faceache, always appearing after eating warm food, lessened by cold; toothache with hot cheeks.

Fluoric acid. Fistula at the root of tooth or of gum; teeth exceedingly sensitive; violent pains at the root of the right eyetooth, with frequent discharge of pus; great sensitiveness to pressure on gum over right eyetooth; worse from cold, or improved until the water becomes warm in mouth; mouth and teeth coated with mucus in the morning; roughness and heaviness of teeth.

Gelsemium. Purely nervous toothache, from cold; pains from teeth to temple; irritability and oversensitiveness.

Glonoin. Toothache from taking cold, after having been overheated; beating of pulse is felt in all the teeth, which feel elongated; stabbing in gums, worse from hot applications, better from cold; rush of blood to head, with headache; **sudden exacerbations** in right, then in left jaw, in ear, and head.

Graphites. Pressing pain in teeth, worse from touch or biting; drawing pain in molars while walking in the wind; tearing pain, worse by warmth, renewed by going to bed; stinging toothache, after cold drink; swelling of gums and dryness of mouth.

Hamamelis. Teeth ache, can scarcely sleep, yet not decayed; pains worse in warm room; sharp lancinating pains along the molars, extending to malar and temporal region; gums sore, painful, swollen, bleed easily, especially after extraction of tooth.

Hecla lava. Facial neuralgia or headache dependent on derangement of the dental nerves; abscess of gums, injuries to alveolar process, diseases of antrum Highmori, which are the causes of the toothache.

Hepar sulph. Hollow teeth feel too long and painful; looseness of teeth; toothache, worse in warm room, when biting teeth together; gums and mouth very painful to touch, bleed easily; painful, erysipelatous swelling of cheeks; jerking and drawing pain in teeth.

Hyoscyamus. Toothache, driving to despair, in sensitive, nervous, excitable persons; tearing throbbing, extending to cheeks and along the lower jaw; tearing-raging pain in gums, with buzzing sensation in tooth, which is loose and feels, when chewing, as if it was coming out; jerking, throbbing, tearing drawing, extending into forehead; violent tearing pains in different teeth, as if the blood were pressed into them, with flushes of heat and rush of blood to head; intense pain in gums after extraction of a tooth; worse from cold air and in the morning, sometimes accompanied by jerking in fingers and arms, red and shining eyes, convulsiveness.

Ignatia. Jaws and teeth feel as if crushed; soreness and tenderness in teeth, felt more in the intervals between meals than when eat-

ing; boring pain in front teeth and soreness in all teeth, worse after coffee, smoking, dinner, in the evening, after lying down, and in the morning when awaking.

Kali carb. Tearing, lancinating toothache, with pains in facial bones; stitches in teeth, cheeks swollen, with stinging pains; teeth are loose, ache only while eating, worse when touched by anything warm or cold; bad breath; flat taste.

Kali iod. Feeling as of a worm crawling at the roots of the teeth; gums swollen; decayed teeth, which feel elongated.

Kali phos. Toothache in pale, weak, irritable people, with easily bleeding gums; brown covering of the teeth; discharges smelling like carrion.

Kali sulph. Toothache worse in a warm room and towards evening, better in fresh air.

Kalmia lat. Teeth tender, with neuralgia of face and head; pressing pain in molars, late evenings.

Kreasot. Drawing toothache, extending to temples and ears; bad odor from decayed teeth; gums bluish-red, inflamed, on upper left side, spongy, scorbutic, and ulcerated.

Lachesis. **Periodontitis**; swelling corresponding to external fangs of upper molar, with swelling of cheek; skin feels tense, hot, and crisp, as if it would crack; throbbing in cheek; decayed teeth crumble and pain when biting; after sleep, abuse of mercury; gums bluish, swollen, bleeding worse from warm drinks; drawing, tearing, throbbing, boring pains in jawbones, extending down throat, relieved by discharge of pus; pains in the limbs of the opposite side; particularly suited for colds in damp, warm, spring weather, during menstruation; the smaller the discharge the greater the pain at the cessation of the menses.

Lycopodium. Teeth excessively painful to touch; front teeth loose, or as if too long; toothache, with swelling of the cheek, relieved by heat of bed and warm applications; gums bleed violently when touched; gumboils; fistula dentalis.

Magnesia carb. **Ailments from cutting the wisdom tooth**; beating and stinging in teeth after eating; boring pains at night, or tearing, jerking, ulcerative pains, becoming intolerable during rest, so that he is obliged to get up and walk the room, with swelling of cheek and twitching in fingers and feet; worse while riding in a carriage in the cold; teeth feel loose and too long; caries of lower teeth.

Magnesia mur. Toothache, almost insupportable if the food touches teeth; sensation as if the upper cuspidati were elongated; painful swelling and easy bleeding of gums.

Magnet pol. arct. Pains in carious teeth as if they would be pulled out, or painful jerks and shocks through the periosteum of the jaw, with drawing, aching, tearing, digging, burning, and stitching pains; swelling and painfulness of gums to contact, or gums feel numb when the pains abate; worse after eating and in warmth; better in open air and when walking; red and hot swelling of cheek; chilliness of body; nervousness; tremor of limbs.

Manganum. Smarting toothache, made unbearable when anything cold touches the tooth; violent toothache, suddenly going from one place to another up the ears.

Mercurius. Toothache from caries, or when the dentine is in-

flamed; tearing, lacerating, shooting into face and ears, returning in damp weather or evening air; worse from warmth of bed, from cold things; better from rubbing cheek; toothache during day and ceasing at night, followed by perspiration and pains, return in the morning in paroxysms, with longer or shorter intervals, alternating with giddiness or tearing in limbs; teeth loose; gums swelled, white, ulcerated, detached from teeth, burn and ache when touched; gums itch, bleed, and suppurate, with tearing through the roots of teeth and painful swelling of cheeks and submaxillary glands; pulsating toothache, worse at night; gumboil; ptyalism; peevish or whining mood.

Mezereum. Caries of teeth, with burning, boring, or drawing stitches, extending to facial bones and temples; sensation as if even sound teeth were dull and elongated and torn forcibly from the maxilla; teeth decay suddenly on the sides above gums; tartar on teeth becomes rough; worse by contact, motion, or in the evening, with chilliness, rush of blood to head; better with mouth open or when drawing in air; feeling of rigidity and drawing pains in the affected side of head; constipation; loss of appetite; ill-humor.

Muriatic acid. Pulsating toothache from cold drinks, with earache; tingling toothache; better from warm applications; gums swollen, bleeding, ulcerating, so that teeth rise from their sockets; peevish and restless, frequently changing position; prostration and drowsiness.

Natrum carb. Digging-boring toothache, especially during or after eating sweetmeats or fruit; great sensitiveness of lower teeth; nightly pressing toothache, with swelling of lower lip and gums; pain lessened by smoking; increased salivation.

Natrum mur. Epulis, fistula dentalis; drawing-tearing pain from teeth to the ears and throat after eating and at night; sensitive to air and touch; cheek swollen; decayed teeth feel loose, burn, sting, and pulsate; gums sensitive to warm and cold things, swollen, bleed easily, are putrid.

Natrum sulph. Throbbing toothache, with great restlessness, worse from warm, but intolerable to hot drinks; better by cool air; gums burn like fire; blisters, with burning pain on tip of tongue.

Nitric acid. Beating, jerking, stitching, and drawing pain, especially in the evening in bed, lasting all night; after abuse of mercury, teeth feel elongated, become yellow and loose; gums white, swollen, bleeding; caries of teeth; excessive physical irritability and weakness.

Nitrum. Toothache at three in the morning, worse from cold things; sensation as if air were rushing in and out from decayed tooth; gums red, swollen, bleed easily; fetor oris.

Nux mosch. Suits children, women (particularly during pregnancy), people with cool dry skin, who do not perspire easily; for pains from taking cold in damp cold weather, or from night air; from washing; from touch or sucking teeth; better from warmth; worse from shaking of body in going up or downstairs; pains in front teeth during pregnancy as if tooth were wrenched out; teeth become easily blunt; pain begins on right side and goes to left.

Nux vom. Toothache, with swollen face; worse from reading or thinking, from cold or cold things, from coffee or wine; better from

warm drinks; stinging in decayed teeth; burning stinging in a row of teeth; teeth feel too long, with jerking-shooting pains in lower jaw; drawing pain, extending into the temple; pain from a hollow tooth, affecting the whole face, and even the whole side; drawing and burning pains in the nerve of tooth as if it were wrenched out, accompanied by violent stitches affecting the whole body, particularly on inspiration; worse in bed and in the evening; prevent chewing; grow worse, or return as soon as the mouth is opened in the cold air; glands beneath lower jaw painful; gumboils, which seem about to burst; gums white, putrid, bleeding.

Petroleum. Abscess at the root of a tooth, with a swelling externally, painful to touch; fistula dentalis; sensation of coldness in teeth; toothache from contact with the fresh open air, at night, with swelling of the cheek; numbness of teeth, they pain when biting on them; swelling of gums, with stinging-burning pain when touching them and when stooping.

Phosphorus. Toothache from washing clothes, from having the hands in cold or warm water; pricking and stinging in decayed teeth; gums stand off from teeth and bleed easily.

Phosphor. acid. Hollow teeth ache only when food gets into them; teeth become yellow and feel dull; bleeding, swollen gums, tearing pains in teeth, worse in warm bed, and from heat or cold; burning in front teeth during night.

Plantago. Excessive boring and digging pain, profuse flow of saliva, worse by walking in cold air, and by contact; teeth feel elongated and sore; soreness even of sound teeth while eating; very rapid decay of teeth; bleeding of gums. (Mez.)

Platina. Pulsating digging through the whole right jaw, worse towards evening and at rest, followed by numbness; crampy sensation and numbness in the affected side of face; pains come and go gradually; rhagades in the gums; sensation of coldness in mouth; cramp pain, numb feeling and boring in malar bones, with feeling of coldness in affected side.

Plumbum. Teeth hollow, decayed, crumbling off, and smelling offensively; teeth turn black; yellow mucus on teeth; gums swollen, painful, with hard tubercles, with lead-colored line.

Psorinum. Stitching in teeth from one side to other, radiating to head, with burning in right cheek, which is swollen; teeth feel so loose, fear that they may fall out, worse from touch; ulcers on gums; foul taste

Pulsatilla. Stitching-digging pain, worse in evening or early night, a drawing-tearing sensation, as if the nerve was drawn tense, and then suddenly let go; shooting in gums; looseness of painful teeth; throbbing digging in hollow tooth, with otalgia and drawing, extending to eye; jerking tearing in tooth, as if it would start from the jaw; worse in spring, at night, from picking teeth, in warm room or warm bed, when eating, but not from chewing, from cold water, or from anything warm in mouth, during pregnancy; better from walking about; the toothache mostly ceases entirely in the open air, and returns or gets worse in a warm room; heat of head, with chilliness of body; no thirst.

Rhododendron. **Neuralgia** of inferior and superior dental nerves; teeth loose; snags come away; gums swollen; worse from

change of weather, and from cold, better from warmth; toothache with earache; pains cease entirely during and for an hour or two after eating; violent tearing-jerking faceache, better while eating and from warmth.

Rhus tox. Painful sensation of elongation and looseness of teeth, with sensation as if asleep; toothache, with stinging at root of nose, extending to malar bones; jumping-shooting pain, as if teeth were being torn out; slow pricking, throbbing, and tearing, extending into jaws and temples; face sore; worse at night, from cold, vexation, better from external heat; offensive smell from carious teeth.

Robinia. Burning-lancinating pains, especially in carious teeth, spreading to cheeks, eyes, and temples, worse at night, or when coming in contact with food, especially cold or spiced food; teeth become loosened from the spongy and easily-bleeding gums.

Sabina. Beating or aching pains, in the evening or at night, in bed, after eating, with sensation as if the tooth would fly to pieces, or would be torn out; swelling of gums around the broken tooth; drawing toothache, caused by masticating; frequent belching; beating in the whole body; chronic ailments of women.

Sabadilla. Remittent or intermittent toothache, often extending over whole side of face; worse from hot and cold food or drink, from walking in the cold, even with the mouth shut.

Sepia. Early decay of teeth, which feel dull; drawing toothache in upper molars, extending to ear; beating and stitching pains, especially with patients of a yellowish complexion; gums dark red, swollen, painful, as if burned, bleeding from slightest touch; swelling of cheeks, cough, and swelling of submaxillary glands.

Silicea. Teeth feel long and loose; throbbing-stinging toothache, preventing sleep; periodontitis; discharge of offensive matter from openings near root of tooth, or from gums; tedious boring-tearing pains day and night, worse during night, spreading over whole cheek, also into the bones of face; carious teeth; pains worse at night and on inhaling cold air; gums sore and inflamed, gumboils; erysipelatous swelling on gums and roof of mouth after extraction of teeth; pains affecting the jaw as much as the teeth.

Spigelia. Throbbing in decayed teeth, pressing outward, teeth feel cold; better while eating, worse after eating, from cold water and at night, driving out of bed; burning, jerking, tearing pains in malar bones; frequent desire to urinate, palpitations, chilliness, restlessness.

Staphisagria. Black, crumbling, carious teeth; gnawing tearing in decayed teeth, shooting into ears, throbbing in temples, worse from cold drinks and touch, but not from biting on them; fistula dentalis; gums pale, white, ulcerated, swollen, and painful, readily bleeding, with tubercles and excrescences; swelling of cheek and submaxillary glands; aching, tearing, and drawing pains in gums, in the carious, and in the roots of the sound teeth, worse after eating, by exposure to cold air, at night, or early in the morning; toothache during menses.

Sulphur. Great sensitiveness of teeth; painful feeling of looseness of teeth, which feel too long; tearing, boring, pulsating toothache, worse from heat; toothache in open air, from the least draught, at night in bed, or from washing with cold water, accompanied by congestion to head and stitches in ear, redness of eyes and nose;

swelling and bleeding of gums, receding from teeth, with beating pains.

Thuja. Gnawing pain in decayed tooth; teeth commence to decay close to the gums, the crown remaining sound; teeth turn yellow and crumble: worse in bed, better by excitement and by pressure of hand; toothache from tea; gums swollen, inflamed, dark red, in streaks.

Veratrum album. Violent throbbing toothache, driving to madness; face swollen, cold sweat on forehead; teeth feel heavy, as if filled with lead; tearing in cheeks, temples, and eyes, with heat and redness, driving to madness, worse in damp weather; right side, or left to right; in anæmic persons.

Zincum. Drawing, smarting, stinging in roots of (upper) front teeth, and in hard palate; teeth feel long and loose, with swelling of submaxillary glands; gums painful while eating, ulcerated, white, bleed easily; burning, jerking, stitching in infraorbital nerve; worse from least touch, and in the evening; caries of lower teeth.

TORTICOLLIS.

Wry neck: ars., bell., calc., cina, lachnanthes, lyc., n. vom., rhus, sulph.

TRACHEAL PHTHISIS.

Ars. iod., calc. carb. and iod, carb. v., caust., cist., dros., hep., kreas., led., mang., nitr. ac., selen., phos., therid., sulph., sulph. iod.

TREMOR, TREMBLING.

See Paralysis Agitans and Multiple Sclerosis. Alum., anac., arn., ars, calc., cann. ind., carb., caust., cic., cocc., con., hep., kali brom., kali carb., kali iod., merc., natr., nitr. ac., physost., n. vom., plumb., plat., puls., rhus, sec., sil., stram., sulph., zinc.

TRISMUS.

See Tetanus.

TUBERCULA MUCOSA.

See Condyloma and Syphilis.

TUBERCLES, ABDOMINAL.

Ammon., ars., bar., calc. carb. and iod., calc. phos., carb. v., caust., chin., ferr., phos., hep., iod., lach., merc., nitr. ac., ol. jec., phos., phos. ac., plumb., puls., sil., sulph.

TUBERCULOSIS CEREBRI.

See Meningitis Basilaris.

TUBERCULOSIS PULMONUM.

See Phthisis Pulmonum and Scrofulosis.

TUBERCULOSIS OF JOINTS.

1, **Coxalgia**: ars., bell., calc. carb. and phos., chin., col., iod., kali carb., kali iod., lach., lyc., merc., phos., rhus, sil., stram., sulph. 2.

Tumor albus genu: acon., arn., ars., bell., bry., calc., iod., lach., lyc., merc., puls. rhus, sil., sulph. 3. **Pœdarthrocace**: angustura, and those mentioned.

TUMORS.

1. **Non-malignant. Cysts**: apis, apocyn., ars., sil. **Ovarian tumors**: apis, apoc., ars., calc., carb. an., col., kali brom., lach., pod., plat. **Hæmatoma**: arn., con. **Atheroma**: bell., calc., graph., sil. **Glandular**: bar., bry., con., iod., lap. alb., phyt., sil., sulph. **Polypi**: calc., calc. phos., teucr., sil. **Lipoma**: bar., calc., croc., graph., lap. alb., phos., phyt. **Fibrous**: bell., calc., con., sil. **Fibro-cellular**: acet. ac.

2. **Semi-malignant. Fibroid**: bry., con., sil. **Enchondroma**: sil. **Epulis**: sil. **Lupus**: ars., ars. iod., sil. **Epithelioma**: acet. ac., aur., carb. an., con., hydr., kreas., sil. **Lymphoma**: ars., phos.

3. **Malignant scirrhus**: acet. ac., arn., ars., ars. iod., brom., carb. an., carbol. ac., con., gal., hydr., lap. alb., merc. aur., mur. ac., nitr. ac., sil. **Encephaloma**: ars., ars. iod., bell., calc., carbol. ac., croc., gal., hydr., kal. hydrocyan., lach., nitr. ac., phos., sil., thuj. **Melanosis**: phos., sang. **Colloid**: hydr., carbol. ac., phos.; **Fungus hæmatodes**: ars., phos., sil., staph., sep., carb. veg. **Medullary fungus**: carbo an., nitr. ac., phos., sil., thuj.

Apis mel. Small ulcers, with a gray slough, deep and running one into another; pain burning, itching, stinging; sharp stinging pain in ulcer or tumor; pus scanty and of light-yellow color; erysipelatous inflammation of surrounding skin; dark purple color of old scars; thirst absent or increased for small quantities; worse mornings; better from cold water and pressure; left side.

Arnica. Tumor following a contusion or a similar injury, but not becoming malignant; dull tingling pain in indurated part; red, blue, or yellow spots, like ecchymosis; pus thin and bloody.

Arsenicum. Foul, destructive, easily-bleeding ulcers; black pustules surround the tumor or ulcer; burning pain, especially in interior tumor; great emaciation; excessive prostration; skin colorless, waxy, dry, and harsh; pains are felt even when asleep; lancinating pains; pus copious, watery, bloody, corrosive; worse evenings and at night, from cold, better from warmth (ars. iod.); lymphoma of neck, skin over it full of holes.

Artemisia vulgaris. Cancer of stomach?

Aurum met. Malignant ulceration of palate and nasal bones (syphilis, lupus); mental despondency, with suicidal disposition; pus greenish, ichorous, putrid; worse at night and morning; on getting cold, while reposing; better from warmth, moving, while walking.

Baryta carb. Glandular and atheromatous tumors, especially in old persons, where pus is scanty and growth slow; lipoma of drunkards; sarcoma in neck, with burning; worse at night, when lying on affected side; better when walking in open air; steatoma.

Belladonna. Tumors with much inflammation, painful to even light touch, nævi.

Bryonia. Indolent tumors, of slow growth, with slow and imperfect suppuration.

Calcarea carb. Leucophlegmasia and malnutrition; polypi, nasal and uterine; fibroid tumors; lipoma, encephaloma; tendency to boils, deficient animal heat, cold feet, perspiration on head and

feet; pus copious, putrid, yellowish, or white, like milk; worse in cold air or wet weather, better from having garments loose; pedunculated fibroids. (Calc. iod., calc. arsen.)

Carbo an. Colloid deposits in viscera, particularly stomach; cancer of uterus; dry indolent ulcerations on external parts; scirrhous cancer on forehead; worse evenings and at night, in open, cold, or dry air.

Chelidonium. Old, spreading, putrid, carcinomatous ulcers; the pain in stomach is of a gnawing-digging character, with nausea and sensation of heat in stomach; pus scanty, corrosive, and acrid; worse in the morning, in the open air, when walking; better from pressure.

Conium mac. Tumors of all kinds, especially scirrhous, coming on after contusion; **stony hardness** of the tumor, and feeling of weight; cancerous swelling and induration of glands (secondary deposit); cancerous tumors of lips and face; fibroids; worse in open air, from being uncovered, from pressure or rubbing; better when lying down and from warmth.

Crocus sat. Tumors, with ulceration and bleeding; blood black, and hangs in long strings.

Colocynth. Ovarian cysts, with pain in abdomen upon straightening up; walks bent, with hands pressed to painful side; attacks of excruciating pains, cutting and griping, obliging to bend double, and screams with agony; bilious vomiting during paroxysm.

Cundurango. Scirrhus and open carcinoma. One of the best remedies to relieve the stinging-burning pains of cancer.

Galium ap. Cancer of tongue; epithelioma.

Graphites. Tumors in persons with herpetic dyscrasia; wens, smooth and shining, on scalp; sebaceous cysts, particularly when atheromatous; pus scanty, and smelling like herring brine.

Hydrastis. Ulcers, after removal of tumor, with pricking pain on motion of the part; cancer and epithelioma.

Iodine. Induration and parenchymatous enlargement of glands, particularly of head and neck; complete prostration of strength and general emaciation; dirty yellow color of skin; pulsations in pit of stomach; worse when lying on painful side, from pressure, warmth, or walking quickly; better from cold, after eating.

Kali brom. Tumors, especially ovarian; the nervous symptoms characteristic, especially confusion of mind, and spinal symptoms tending to paraplegia.

Kali carb. Painful tumors on scalp, more painful from pressure and motion, less from external heat, accompanied by itching, as if in bones of head, with great dryness of the hair; itching warts.

Kali iod. Epithelioma of tongue.

Kreasot. Epithelioma; carcinoma ventriculi; tightness in pit of stomach, must wear clothing loose; painful hard place in left side of stomach; cancer of uterus, acrid bloody ichor from womb; profuse discharge of dark coagulated blood or of pungent bloody ichor, preceded by pain in back; cancer of mammæ, which is hard, bluish-red, and covered with little scurfy protuberances; awful burning, as of red-hot coal, in pelvis, with discharge of clots of blood having a foul smell.

Lachesis. Small ulcers scattered about, with pain in old cicatrices, pain or burning in ulcers upon being touched; skin in neigh-

borhood of tumor of livid or mottled appearance; melanosis; colloid or encephaloid cancer; gangrenous spots; cancer of breast, with lancinating pains; worse in open air, from pressure, and after sleep, better in dry weather.

Lapis albus. Lipoma, sarcoma, glandular and fibrous tumors; carcinoma as long as ulceration has not yet set in.

Lycopodium. Swelling of upper lip, with a large ulcer on the vermilion border of the lower one; vascular tumors; nævus maternus; emaciation and debility from loss of fluids.

Muriatic acid. Carcinoma linguæ, when the edges of the ulcer and surrounding parts are of a blue color.

Nitric acid. Pain and swelling of gland, ultimately becoming scirrhus; ulceration following tumor, with a sticking pain as from a splinter upon touching them or on motion; bone tumors, following mercury or syphilis; condylomata, with sticking pain and much moisture on anus and perinæum; pus bloody and corroding.

Phosphorus. Open cancers, bleeding profusely; polypi, bleeding readily on slight provocation; lipoma; encephaloma; colloid cancer; condylomata of large size, rough and dry, filling the vagina; painfulness of stomach to touch, and when walking; worse after eating anything warm; pus thin, ichorous; hectic, desires to be magnetized; lymphoma on neck with hectic fever.

Phytolacca. Swelling and induration of the glands; carcinoma mammæ; lipoma; shooting-lancinating pains, worse after sleeping; great exhaustion and prostration.

Platina. Ovarian tumors and cysts; black and clotted metrorrhagia; induration and ulceration of uterus; mental symptoms characteristic.

Silicea. Semi malignant and cancerous tumors; scirrhous induration of the upper lip and face; sebaceous and synovial cysts, fibroid tumors; epulis; encephaloma oculi; blood-boils and warts.

Teucrium. Polypi of all kinds, but particularly nasal fibroids.

Thuja. Warts and condylomata, seedy and pedunculated; nævus; spongy, cauliflower excrescence; scirrhus and cancer of uterus.

Tumors on head: 1, ars., calc., merc., rhus, sil., staph.; 2, chel., graph., hep., petr., phos., sep.

Tumors on eyes: 1, bell., calc., hep., sulph.; 2, arn., ars., bry., caust., cham., con., kal., lyc., merc., nux v., phos., puls., rhus, sep., sil., staph., thuj.

Tumors on nose: 1, aur., caust., kal., merc., natr. c., phos. ac., puls.; 2, calc., natr. m., thuj.

Tumors on face: 1, bell., nux; 2, ars., aur., carb. an., caust., chin., con., hep., kreas., merc., nitr. ac., puls., rhus, sep., sil., staph., sulph.

Tumors on mouth: 1, bell., merc., nux v., phos.; 2, calc. carb., cham., chin., lach., nitr. ac., puls., sep., sulph., zinc.

Tumors on neck: ars., ars. iod., calc. carb. and phos., caust., merc., nitr. ac., phos., sulph.

Tumors on arms: arn., bell., caust., puls., rhus, sep., sil., sulph.

Tumors on chest: apis, arn., bell., carb. an., lach., nitr. ac., nux v., puls., rhus, sil., sulph.

Tumors on back: 1, sil.; 2, arn., ars., carb. an., caust., chin., con., hep., nux v., puls., rhus, sulph.

Tumors in stomach and viscera: 1, ars. iod., artem., hep., kal. bichr.; 2, cundurango, kreas., lap. alb., sulph., tart. emet.

Tumors on legs: ars., bell., hep., lach., nitr. ac., nux v., puls., rhus, sep., sil., sulph.

Tumors on male genitals: 1, arn., merc., nitr. ac., nux v., puls., sulph., thuj.; 2, ars., graph., hydr., kal., lyc., phos. ac., rhus, sep., staph.

Tumors on female genitals: 1, kreas., nux v., puls., sep., sulph., thuj.; 2, arn., bell., calc., carb. an. and veg., cham., chin., con., graph., kal., lyc., merc., nitr. ac., rhus, staph.

Tumors from a blow: arn., con., staph.

TUSSIS CONVULSIVA.

Pertussis; whooping-cough.

Ambra. Fetor of mouth; pressure in stomach and hypochondria, itching in chest; sour-smelling urine; **cough worse when many persons are present**; hollow, spasmodic, barking cough, worse from talking or reading aloud, with frequent eructations and hoarseness.

Aconite. Clear ringing or whistling whooping cough, excited by burning sticking in larynx and trachea; generally without expectoration; rarely during day expectoration of mucus, with coagulated blood.

Anacardium. Fits of vexation cause paroxysms of cough; dyspnœa accompanies and succeeds the coughing spell; the coughing shakes the patient thoroughly; paroxysms every three or four hours, excited by tickling in throat; at night, without expectoration; during day, with expectoration of sweetish flat-tasting mucus, or yellowish, purulent, and acrid; **almost only adapted to ill-natured children.**

Ambra grisea. Severe paroxysms of hollow-sounding cough, worse morning, evening, and during night; oppression and rapidity of respiration and expectoration of large quantities of tough, gray, or yellowish mucus, especially after waking in the morning, of a salt or sour taste; abundant eructations with the cough; emaciation.

Ammonium bromide. Cough and inclination to cough come suddenly; cough dry, spasmodic, and very severe, at times an interval of only a few moments; an **almost continuous cough** for hours, especially when lying down at night; sensation of tickling irritation, with heat and burning.

Angustura. Violent cough excited by an irritation low in trachea, mornings, and during day expectoration of much yellow mucus; hoarseness from accumulation of tenacious mucus in larynx; intermitting spasmodic respiration, much dyspnœa.

Antimon. crud. Whooping-cough from deep in abdomen, with coughs, which become gradually weaker and weaker, as if from increasing closure of fauces; in the evening without expectoration, in the morning with expectoration of tenacious bloody mucus; vomiting of drinks only; involuntary micturition; weakness or loss of voice; concussion of whole body.

Arnica. Paroxysms of whooping-cough excited by a creeping in trachea, generally dry, often with expectoration of frothy blood mixed with coagula, or of badly-tasting slime, which patient has to swallow; he places his hands upon the chest to support it during the coughing fit; cough occasional during day, but more frequent and severe in the evening, till midnight; worse from motion, in the warmth, and after drinking; intercostal neuralgia.

Arsenicum. Clear, ringing, crowing, or whistling cough, excited by burning tickling in trachea and throat-pit, as if from vapors of sulphur; at night without, in daytime with, expectoration of scanty frothy mucus, or in lumps, sometimes mixed with florid blood, returning periodically with increasing violence; before paroxysm, face pale and cold, vomiting of food and drink, starting up in sleep as if from suffocation; during paroxysm, face puffed and blue, burning in throat, nausea, retching, sensation of bruised soreness in abdomen; restlessness, anxiety, and despair; paroxysm ends with sweat.

Asafœtida. Hoarse, ringing, short cough, with asthmatic feeling in trachea and sensation of spasmodic constriction in chest, with accumulation of stringy mucus in trachea; pressure and burning under sternum, with frequent disposition to cough; compression of chest, as by a heavy weight, preventing expansion of lungs; slow, small, contracted pulse (crot. tigl., phos.).

Badiaga. Occasional severe fits of spasmodic cough, ejecting viscid yellowish mucus from bronchi, often flying forcibly out of mouth, terminating in sneezing and fluent coryza; worse afternoon and evening, with headache, aching pains in posterior parts of eyeballs, slight shocks in ears; pale, ashy face; sharp lancinating pains in chest, especially below the scapulæ; soreness of flesh and integuments of whole body.

Baryta carb. Whooping-cough in old people and atrophic children, with roughness in throat, and tickling sensation in pit of stomach; evening without, morning with, difficult expectoration of yellowish, tenacious, starchy, often salty mucus; worse from getting feet wet, sleeping in cold room, lying on left side, or from thinking on it; swelling and suppuration of tonsils after slightest cold; loss of voice; chest obstructed by mucus; drowsiness and chilliness day and night.

Belladonna. Spasmodic cough at night, in quarter-hourly paroxysms, each fit consisting of but few coughs, with rough, hollow, barking tone, excited by tickling in throat as if from down, or as if larynx were constricted, with none or scanty expectoration of some florid coagulated blood; most violent just after midnight, worse by movement or touch, especially of throat, from talking, deep inspiration, awaking from sleep; weeping and pains in stomach before coughing; during it peevishness, congestion to head, which aches as if it would burst; photophobia, face livid and puffed; retching and vomiting, first of food, then of bile; involuntary micturition and defecation. Suitable at beginning, or later from cerebral congestion.

Bromium. Crampy, rough, barking, or whistling cough, excited by tickling in throat, as if from vapor of sulphur, without expectoration, worse from motion, deep inspiration, tobacco-smoke; depression and melancholy; **sensation of coldness in throat**: much frothy mucus in mouth; dyspnœa, gasping for breath; chilliness with shuddering.

Bryonia. The child coughs almost immediately after eating and drinking, and vomits what it has eaten, then returns to the table, finishes his meal, but coughs and vomits again; spasmodic cough excited by tickling in throat and epigastrium, evening and night without, morning and daytime with expectoration of flat-tasting mucus mixed with coagulated, brownish, cold blood, at first difficult to dis-

lodge. Stitches in chest, liver, and abdomen; soreness of ribs as if beaten.

Calcarea carb. Short spasmodic cough in brief but often-repeated paroxysms, excited by tickling as if from down in throat and trachea; evening and night without, morning and day with copious mucous or purulent, yellow, or grayish, or sometimes bloody sputa, of sour taste and offensive odor; worse in damp, cold air, from getting wet, washing, bathing, from talking, after sleep; in teething children cough comes always after eating, and they vomit their food.

Capsicum. Frequent and short barking cough, especially towards evening; after lying down tingling and tickling in throat; pain in throat when coughing, as if an ulcer would burst; head feels like bursting when coughing; continued stitches in throat, exciting dry convulsive cough, with earache when coughing.

Carbo an. Suffocating hoarse cough, excited by rawness and dryness in larynx and trachea; at night without, during day gray, greenish, sometimes purulent expectoration, of an offensive, sour taste; sensation as if brain were loose, epistaxis; concussion of abdomen; asthmatic breathing; hoarseness morning, aphonia at night; **feeling of coldness in chest.** (Brom. in throat.)

Carbo veg. Short, hard, but infrequent coughing spells, excited by a creeping irritation in larynx and throat; in the evening without, in the morning with yellow, greenish, purulent, or tenacious mucous sputa, worse by eating or drinking cold things, in damp cold air, by passing from a warm into a cold atmosphere; despondency and irritability; bleeding from eyes and nose; scorbutic condition of gums; hoarseness and aphonia; chill and coldness, with thirst, especially in cold damp, or cold frosty weather.

Causticum. Unceasing short hollow cough, excited by tickling and much mucus in throat, in daytime without, at night with detaching of an acrid fatty-tasting mucus, which apparently comes up easy enough, but cannot be discharged, but must be swallowed; worse from getting warm after taking cold, from cold air or being in a current of air, waking out of sleep (a swallow of cold water allays the cough); nasal catarrh, at night dry, fluent in daytime; restlessness; sleepiness in daytime, sleepless at night; constant chilliness; copious sweat in open air.

Cepa. Hoarse, harsh, dry, ringing, spasmodic cough, causing a raw splitting pain in larynx, so severe that he tries to suppress the cough, worse in a warm room and when lying down; better in the open air, but getting worse again on entering a warm room; copious, fluent, acrid coryza and profuse bland lachrymation; constant sneezing when coming into a warm room; catarrhal ophthalmia; chills run up the back, weakness in hips and loins; lassitude. Autumnal epidemics.

Chamomilla. Hollow suffocating cough, provoked by tickling in chest, throat, larynx, and suprasternal fossa, at night without, in daytime with scanty, tenacious, mucous sputa; worse in windy weather, from emotions, relieved by becoming warm in bed.

Chelidonium. Frequent fits of violent, dry, hollow, or short exhausting cough, excited by severe tickling in the larynx, which brings tears to eyes; by heat and sensation of dust in trachea, throat, and behind sternum, not relieved by cough; generally without expectora-

tion; sometimes the exhausting morning cough causes expectoration from deep in the lungs; swallowing and breathing difficult; feeling as if air could not pass through larynx from a swelling there; stitches from left clavicle and in left mammary region.

Cina. Violent periodically recurring paroxysms, excited by sensation of down in throat, and by a quantity of adherent mucus in throat, in morning without, in evening with expectoration of a whitish, slimy, tasteless substance, detached with difficulty. **Obstinate children, with black hair and black eyes** (bell.: quiet, mild children, with blonde hair and blue eyes); before attack ravenous hunger, bellyache, puffy diarrhœa, itching of anus, fluent nasal catarrh; during fit loss of consciousness, pale face, cold sweat on forehead, bleeding from mouth and nose, tonic spasms of legs, suffocation, rigidity of body; after the attack whimpering when touched; vomiting of food, mucus, or bile: difficult deglutition of fluids; clucking in abdomen; thorax seems too narrow; sleeplessness; with crying and weeping.

Coccus cacti. Suffocative cough, with expectoration of much tough, ropy, white mucus, which accumulates in chest and throat, and is difficult to raise, causing nearly strangulation and vomiting of food; worse during night after going to bed, after remaining long in one position, when entering a heated room after having been in the cold open air; **cough worse on first waking**, which racks the system all over; head pains as if it would split, purple face; protracted bronchial catarrhs remaining after whooping-cough; irregularities in urinary secretion.

Conium. Powerful spasmodic **nocturnal** paroxysms of cough, at night without, in daytime with difficult, bloody, purulent, sometimes hardened sputa, of putrid taste and smell, especially after measles, scarlatina, or during pregnancy.

Corallium rubr. Fits of violent spasmodic cough, commencing with gasping for breath and continuing with repeated crowing inspirations until he grows purple and black in face, and is quite exhausted; worse in latter part of night and mornings; larynx and trachea more involved than chest; mucous membrane of throat and chest very sensitive, any change of air sets the patient coughing; loss of appetite and thirst; severe fit of coughing followed by a loose cough, with vomiting of quantities of tough, ropy, stringy mucus.

Crocus sat. Chorea complicating whooping-cough; evening paroxysms accompanied by ludicrous gestures and continued caresses, followed for one hour by beating, biting, unruly manners, followed by quiet sleep, from which patient awakes whooping, and a repetition of the whole scene; violent exhausting dry cough, relieved by laying the hand on pit of stomach.

Cuprum met. Whooping-cough in long uninterrupted paroxysms, which last until the breath is completely exhausted, excited by mucus in trachea and spasms in larynx; dry in evening, scanty sputa of mucus, with dark blood, of a putrid taste and odor, in the morning; fits recur every half hour to two hours, worse by eating solid food, inhaling cold air, by bending the body backwards; **better by swallowing cold water**; before attack, alternation of gayety and depression; during fit, pale sunken face, blue lips; frothing of mouth; retching, vomiting of bile and blood; whistling respiration; constriction of chest; chronic spasms and convulsions, beginning at fingers

and toes; stiffness and rigidity of whole body; after the attack headache, audible gurgling of drink down œsophagus; vomiting only of solid food; spasmodic asthma, rattling of mucus in chest; oversensitiveness of all the senses, jerking during sleep.

Digitalis. Hollow, deep, spasmodic cough, excited by roughness and scratching in the roof of mouth and trachea; mornings without, evenings with expectoration of scanty, jellylike mucus; worse midnight and morning; from drinking cold fluids, from eating, walking, talking, bending body forwards; pulse very slow, much accelerated by the slightest motion; chilliness, with heat and redness of face; heat, with cold sweat on forehead; one hand hot, the other cold; desire for bitter food; vomiting of food, then of bile; after the attack great prostration.

Drosera. Whooping-cough in periodically returning spasms, made up of quickly succeeding barking coughs, which do not prevent recovery of breath; excited by sensation of dryness, or of feathers in throat, in the evening without, in the morning with yellow, bitter expectoration, which the patient has to swallow; worse after lying down and after midnight, by laughing, singing, weeping; wind colic; bloody mucous diarrhœa; attacks of suffocation; gasping for breath; constriction in chest; bruised feeling in limbs; sleepiness immediately after sunset; shivering during repose, even in bed.

Dulcamara. Whooping-cough excited by copious secretion of mucus in larynx and trachea, attended by copious, easy expectoration of tasteless mucus, and often of florid blood; worse from taking cold, by getting wet, or from repercussion of eruptions, from damp cold atmosphere.

Eupatorium perf. Hoarse, rough, hacking cough, excited by sensation of soreness and heat in bronchi, **without expectoration**; patient supports chest with his hands when coughing; aching and bruised pains through body; worse evenings and by motion. (Arnica.)

Euphrasia. Suffocative cough, with profuse lachrymation and fluent coryza; the flat-tasting watery mucus is difficult to dislodge, and expectorated only in the morning; **cough only in daytime**, none at night; worse evenings, when awaking from sleep, from wind; acrid watery nature of all secretions.

Ferrum met. Spasmodic cough, in the evening without, in the morning with a blood-streaked, purulent, slimy, sometimes frothy expectoration, of a sweetish, putrid, or sourish taste, worse in the evening till midnight; during this period the sputa are not dislodged, but in daytime, during motion, they are loosened. Suitable for drinkers of brandy, excessive use of tea, or for persons who have taken much china.

Hepar. Hoarse croupy nightcough; deep, dull, whistling cough, in the evening without, in the morning with expectoration of masses of mucus, purulent and bloody, sour, or of sweet taste and offensive odor; worse when becoming cold, even of one extremity only, or from eating and drinking anything cold; mucus rattling in chest, with choking; cough worse after exposure to chilly night-air; shattering shocks and soreness in chest; profound sleep, with head thrown back; copious sour sweat.

Hydrocyanic acid. Violent paroxysms of cough, or frequent cough excited by a pricking sensation, which begins in larynx and

extends down into trachea, followed by dryness of mouth and larynx; slow, enfeebled, and anxious respiration, with much rattling of mucus.

Hyoscyamus. Shattering spasmodic cough, with frequent, rapidly succeeding coughs, excited by tickling, as from adherent mucus, at night without, in daytime with expectoration of saltish mucus, or of bright-red blood mixed with coagula; worse when lying down, after midnight, by cold air, by eating and drinking; vertigo as if intoxicated, head rocks on this side and on that; eyes protrude; heat and redness of face; ability to swallow liquids only a little at a time, with violent thirst; spasm of chest, compelling to bear forwards; wheezing respiration; trembling and coldness of hands and feet; convulsions.

Ignatia. Depressing emotions; hollow spasmodic cough, excited in evening by an irritation in the suprasternal fossa, and in the morning by a tickling just above the epigastrium, generally without expectoration; sticking sore throat, relieved by swallowing food; feeling of emptiness and weakness in epigastrium; dyspnœa and attacks of suffocation; slow inspiration and rapid expiration; chest feels as if too small; spasmodic yawning.

Iodum. Spasmodic cough, excited by intolerable tickling in larynx and suprasternal fossa; mornings without, in evenings with frequently copious, tenacious, yellow, or bloody mucous expectoration; worse by getting heated, walking, talking, going upstairs; vomiting of food renewed at every meal; canine hunger; epigastric pains; emaciation, but nevertheless a good appetite; prostration; swelling and induration of glands; dry, dirty skin.

Ipecacuanha. Violent, shattering, hollow coughs, following each other in quick succession, and do not admit recovery of breath; expectorates mornings some light-red blood, mixed with mucus, of a putrid sweetish taste; gastric disturbances; disposition to hæmorrhages.

Kali bichrom. Short, wheezing, hard cough, sometimes dry, generally with expectoration of tough mucus; worse after eating and deep inspiration.

Kali carb. Spasmodic coughs, with attacks of suffocation and vomiturition; worse at night; better after breakfast, with great difficulty to expectorate the mucus, which is swallowed; vomiting after midnight and towards morning; cough on first waking, without much expectoration; coldness and feeling of emptiness in abdomen; flatulence; constipation from inactivity of rectum; dry nasal catarrh; whistling respiration; stitches and spasms in chest; feeling of emptiness in chest.

Kreasot. Hollow, whistling, spasmodic cough, excited by roughness, scratching, and tickling in chest and throat, without expectoration; bitter taste of food, not perceived until just as it is being swallowed; nausea; retching (during pregnancy); shattering sensation in abdomen; great sleepiness and sound sleep.

Lachesis. Hacking spasmodic cough, excited by tickling in stomach; dislodges with difficulty during day some watery mucus, which he has to swallow; disposition to deep inspiration; asthma; sensation as if there was something fluttering about larynx; hoarseness even to aphonia; livid swelling of hands and feet; emaciation.

Lactuca. Great and distressing constriction of chest, as if a heavy

load were upon it; dyspnœa at night so that he has to sit up; ungovernable spasmodic cough, concussing chest and abdomen; dry cough, with dryness in throat and tickling in pharynx.

Laurocerasus. **Stadium adynamicum**; when paralysis of lungs threatens in last stage.

Ledum. Before the paroxysm arrest of breathing; during it, epistaxis, shattered feeling in head and chest, rapid respiration; after it, staggering, spasmodic contractions of the diaphragm, sobbing respirations.

Lobelia. Violent racking cough in paroxysms of long continuance, followed by profuse expectoration of ropy mucus, which adheres to pharynx; excessive dyspnœa; sensation of weakness and pressure in epigastrium rising to heart; feeling as of a lump of mucus in larynx; nausea and profuse sweat.

Lycopodium. Cough, with copious expectoration during daytime of purulent masses or bloody mucus, of a salt taste and offensive odor; yellow complexion, with circumscribed redness of cheeks; oppression of stomach; vomiting of food and bile; distension of abdomen; constipation; flatulency; asthma; rattling of mucus in chest; threatening paralysis of lungs.

Mephites. Cough, inclined to hoarseness, oftentimes of a croupy character, without being dry; mucous râles through upper portion of lungs; complete suffocative feeling, **he cannot exhale**; vomiting of all the food, worse hours after eating; bloated face; convulsions; cough and vomiting worse at night.

Mercurius. Spasmodic cough, always in two paroxysms, which occur in rapid succession; at night without, in daytime with expectoration of a thin, acrid, yellow purulent mucus, often mixed with bright blood, of a repulsive or saltish taste and of offensive odor; bleeding of nose and mouth with every coughing spell; influenza.

Moschus. Last stage, when expectoration has nearly ceased; spasmodic cough, with vertigo and constriction of chest and trachea; one cheek is hot without redness, the other red without heat; speechlessness; unconscious diarrhœic stools at night; sleepiness; coma.

Naphthalin. Excessive spasmodic cough; paroxysms lasting a long time.

Natrum mur. Whooping cough at seasons of intermittent fever, with the spasmodic cough; excessive headache, increasing during the heat until it becomes intolerable; violent jerking and shocks in head; acrid lachrymation; yellow earthy complexion; soreness and feeling of dryness in larynx and trachea; hoarseness; pain in cervical glands.

Nitric acid. Shattering, barking, spasmodic cough, excited by tickling in larynx and epigastrium, with expectoration in daytime of dark blood mixed with coagula, or of a yellow acrid pus of an offensive odor; foul breath; stitches between scapulæ and sacral region; sticking as from a splinter driven into the parts affected; offensive nightsweat, smelling like urine; emaciation; discharge of cold stinking urine; salivation.

Nux vom. Frequent, very dry, hard cough, worse in the morning; child puts his hand up to his head while coughing; at night and in the morning without, by day and in the evening with expectoration of a yellow or gray, often cold, mucus, or finally of clear dark-red blood; suits the ordinary catarrhal stage.

Niccolum met. Hard dry cough, great dyspnœa, desire to hold up the head and to sit up during cough; little or no expectoration; great hoarseness, cannot speak a loud word.

Phosphorus. If towards the end of whooping-cough the disease threatens to take an unfavorable course, hollow, hacking, spasmodic, tickling cough, excited by tickling itching in chest, expectorating during day tough whitish mucus, or rust-colored, or bright-red, frothy blood, much hoarseness, almost total loss of voice from the effects of the cough; burning-piercing soreness and tension in chest; comatose day-sleepiness; restlessness and clammy sweat at night.

Pulsatilla. First stage of whooping-cough, which is very loose from the beginning, worse towards evening; mucous sputa, of a putrid flat taste, through whole day, none in the evening or night; vomits mucus after every fit of coughing; diarrhœa, nocturnal and watery; constant tossing about; sleeplessness before midnight; heat of body, with coldness of extremities.

Rumex crispus. Dry, hacking, incessant, very fatiguing cough, excited by tickling in suprasternal fossa, extending downward to middle of sternum, with sensation as if a feather were swaying to and fro in the bronchi with the respiration, causing a tickling which provokes the cough; worse by inhalation of cold air, or by pressure of trachea in suprasternal fossa; hoarseness; voice uncertain; fluent coryza, stitches in upper part of left lung.

Sambucus. Deep, hollow, suffocating cough, excited by spasm in chest, at night without, in daytime with scanty, tenacious, mucous expectoration, of a sweetish, putrid or saltish taste; worse about midnight, from repose, lying with the head low, from dry cold air; dry heat during sleep, copious on awaking.

Sanguinaria. Dry cough awaking from sleep, and not ceasing till patient sits up, with pains in chest, relieved by discharges of flatus both ways; dyspnœa from afternoon till night; nocturnal diarrhœa.

Sepia. Cough day and night, but especially during night, with retching and complete loss of breath; cough comes in rapid succession, till breath is exhausted, then gagging and vomiting of mucus; in daytime without, in morning, evening, and at night with expectoration of yellow, green, or gray pus, or of a milky-colored tenacious mucus, of repulsive taste and unpleasant odor, which is swallowed; fits of coughing recur periodically, worse from repose, from cold damp air; congestion; stitches and shocks in chest, relieved by pressure of hand on chest; piercing in back, in scapulæ; burning of palms of hands; coldness of legs and feet; chilliness with every motion.

Silicea. Dangerous spasmodic cough, excited by talking, in suprasternal fossa, in evening and at night without, mornings and during day with expectoration of a yellow, purulent, tough acrid mucus, more rarely of bright frothy blood, of a fatty taste and offensive odor, worse from change of air, before a thunderstorm, at the new moon, from eating cold things, or hastily; wilfulness of children, with weeping; throbbing headache, epistaxis, the blood acrid and corrosive; thirst; vomiting of cold drinks, of food, then of bile; hard burning abdomen of children; discharge of worms; fluent acrid coryza; much sneezing; sighing, deep respiration; tightness in chest; stitches in chest, extending through to back; stinking footsweat; swelling and coldness of feet.

Spongia. Sporadic cases of whooping-cough; irritation to cough high up in larynx, as if from a plug, attended, in the morning alone, by the detachment of a scanty, tenacious, yellow, or indurated mucus, of hardly any taste, which he is compelled to swallow; better by eating and drinking, worse from cold air, excitement, motion; orgasm of blood in chest, wheezing inspiration; spasmodic constriction in chest; anxious dry heat; prostration; sweat all over early mornings.

Squilla. Violent short paroxysms of cough, with difficult expectoration in the morning of whitish or reddish-colored mucus, of a repulsive sweetish taste, worse from drinking cold water, from exertion; violent acrid coryza, eyes full of water; rattling of mucus in chest, sneezing and involuntary micturition with every fit of coughing; absolute lack of sweat; morning-cough, with its expectoration, is far more exhausting than the dry evening-cough.

Sticta pulm. Spasmodic stage; cough dry and noisy, excited by tickling in larynx, finally extending to lungs, every evening and continuing through night; all secretions dry quickly, and are discharged as scabs; frontal headache.

Sulphur. Frequent relapses, without any known cause, or from exposure to cold in psoric patients; suppressed cough.

Tartarus emet. Spasmodic coughs following each other in quick succession, excited by tickling and creeping in larynx and trachea, expectorating mornings some tenacious mucus; vomiting of food and drink, even before the coughing; diarrhœa, with great prostration; paroxysms of suffocation and difficulty in recovering breath; worse after warm drinks, in damp cold air, especially cellars.

Trifolium prat. Spasmodic shaking cough; bronchial râles; asthmatic respiration; profuse, stringy, cohesive sputa, like white of an egg.

Veratrum alb. Epidemic whooping-cough (spring and fall); deep, hollow, ringing cough, excited by a tickling in the lowest branches of bronchi, seeming as if it came from abdomen, at night without, in daytime with expectoration of yellow, tenacious mucus, of a bitter saltish, or sour and putrid taste; worse from coming from a cold into a warm air, from getting warm, damp cold weather, eating and drinking cold things; neck too weak to hold head up.

Zincum met. Children, as soon as they begin to cough, grasp the genital organs with their hands; in adults their varicose veins may burst and bleed from the exhausting spasmodic cough, excited by a tickling as far down as the middle of chest; expectoration during day of yellow, purulent, blood-streaked sputa, of a sweetish metallic taste, or of bright blood.

TYMPANITIS.

Arn., chin., carb. v., colch., col., gels., hedeoma, lyc., n. vom., pod., polyg., sulph., tarax., xanthox.; hysterical: cupr., nux vom., tarax.

TYPHLITIS.

Acon., *bell.*, carduus mariæ, colch., diosc., merc., n. vom., ol. crot., op., plumb., rhus, thuj.

Belladonna. Great pain in ileo-cœcal region, cannot bear the

slightest touch, not even the bedcover; nausea and vomiting; is forced to lie motionless on back; high fever.

Carduus mariæ. Obstructio visceralis, constipation; pressing pain on right side between false ribs and hips, worse when stretching out the body in the morning when awaking, with colicky pains; drawing pains in right inguinal region.

Colchicum. Abdomen extremely sensitive to touch and pressure, with flatulent distension; pressing, tearing, cutting, stitching pains; nausea, with great qualmishness, inclination to vomit on assuming the upright posture.

Ginseng. Stinging pain, swelling and gurgling noise in ileo-cœcal region; dry tongue; heat and delirium when going to sleep.

Hepar. Deep circumscribed swelling in ileo-cœcal region; lies on back, with right knee drawn up; attacks of nausea, with coldness and paleness; frequent urging to stool and urination.

Lachesis. Great sensitiveness to contact in abdomen; painful stiffness from the loins down to os sacrum and thighs; constipation; scanty urine, with red sediment; can only lie on back with knees drawn up.

Mercurius. Painful, hard, hot, and red swelling in ileo-cœcal region, painful to touch; pale red, or pale and sickly; thirst; red, dry tongue; constipation.

Opium. Squeezing pains, as if something were forced through a narrow space; rolling up as of a hard body in right hypochondrium; retention of stool, or involuntary, offensive, thin diarrhœa.

Plumbum. Large, hard swelling in ileo-cœcal region, painful to touch and least motion; whole abdomen sensitive; navel drawn in; frequent sour belching; nausea, retching, constipation; anxious countenance; dry tongue, red on edges, brown coating in centre; great thirst; lame feeling in legs.

Rhus tox. Hard, painful swelling of nearly the entire right side of abdomen; pain worse on sitting, or when stretching right leg; impossibility of lying on left side, better when lying on back, with knees drawn up, or when gently pressing the swelling from below upwards; pale, anxious face; burning of palms of hands; profuse sweat at night; small frequent pulse.

Stercoraceous smell of vomit hints to acon., merc., op., plumb.

Already formed abscess deep in the right iliac fossa indicates hep., iod., kali carb., lyc., lach., merc., sil.

TYPHUS AND TYPHOID FEVERS.

Exanthematic forms: apis, arn., ars, bell., bry., calc. carb., lach., merc., mur. ac., nux m., phos., phos. ac., rhus, sec., stram.

Pectoral forms, pneumo-typhus: carb. v., hyos., phos., rhus, tart. em.

Enteric, ileo-typhus, typhus abdominalis: apis, arn., ars., bapt, bell., bry., calc., carb., chin., colch., ginseng, ipec., lyc., mur. ac., nitr. ac., n. vom., oxal. ac., phos. ac., phos., rhus, sec., sulph., ver. alb.

Bilious form, typhus icterodes, typhus biliosus: bell., cham., merc., pod.; after anger: cham., col.; with sensitiveness in hepatic region: bell.

Mucous form, febris pituitosa: merc., puls., rhus.

Petechial form, typhus putridus: arn., ars., camph., carb., chinin., chlorum, mur. ac., nitr. ac., sulph. ac.

Cerebral form, typhus cerebralis: arn., bapt., bell., bry., hyos., lach., nux m., op., phos., rhus, stram., ver. alb.

Versatile form, typhus versatilis: bell., bry., cham., cin., dig., hyos., ign., lyc., mur. ac., natr. m., n. vom., op., phos. ac., puls., rhus, stram., zinc.

Stupid form, typhus stupidus: arn., ars., bell., bry.. carb., chin., cocc., hell., hyos., lach., mur. ac., spir. nitr., dulc., n. vom., op., phos., phos. ac., rhus, sec., stram., ver.; with torpor intermitting: phos. ac.; with complete stupor: opium; depression of nervous system, without any other affection, except enlarged spleen: cocculus.

Apoplectic forms, congestive fever: gels., glon., lach., sang., ver. vir.; impending paralysis of brain: lyc., op., phos, zinc; of lungs: ars., carb., phos., tart.

For **precursory stage**: bapt., bry., gels., rhus.

For **first period, stage of increase**: bell., bapt., bry., cham., chin., dig., dulc., gels., hyos., ipec., iris, lyc., merc., n. vom., puls., rhus, stram., ver. alb., ver. vir.

For **second stage**, stationary stage: æthiops min., puls., merc., dulc., bry., rhus, bapt., apis, phos. ac., cham., calc. c., cocc., hyos., sulph., ver. alb.

For **third stage**, debility: bapt., bry., rhus, phos. ac., bell., op., calc., n. vom., ver. alb., chin., ars., mur. ac., nitr. ac.

For **convalescence**: cocc., chin., n. vom., puls., ver. alb., alstonia constricta.

Particular indications:

Acetic acid. Violent delirium with meteorism and obstinate constipation, with rumbling of bowels, colic and diarrhoea; stupor only interrupted by delirious talking; **profuse very weakening diarrhœa** in later stages of fever; **profuse sweating**; febrile heat with dry hot skin during first stage.

Agaricus. **Cerebral typhus from overexertion and sleepless nights**; delirium with constant raving, tries to get out of bed, does not know his relatives; total unconsciousness, though he could be roused for a moment when questioned; pupils contracted, eyes suffused; increasing deafness; paralysis of facial muscles, so that one or both corners of the mouth drop down, allowing the saliva to run out on the pillow; inarticulate speech; tongue tremulous, dry and bluish; burning thirst; tremulousness of whole body, with or without paralysis of extremities; pain in abdomen, with fetid discharges; pulse frequent and small, first sound of heart hardly audible; subsultus tendinum; chattering of jaws and trembling of limbs.

Alstonia constricta. Retarded convalescence, patient suffering from great prostration and debility, low fever, diarrhœa, etc.

Alumen. Enteric typhus; ichorous diarrhœa, mixed with blood of an offensive odor; very weakening colliquative diarrhœa; passes large quantities of coagulated blood; discharge of coagula from uterus and rectum; metrorrhagia from atony (nitr. acid: bright red).

Ammonium carb. Adynamia; high-colored and fetid urine; glandular swellings; hæmorrhage from nose, gums, and bowels.

Apis mel. **Exanthematic, enteric, cerebral fever, less pneumotyphus**: stage of ulceration in Peyer's glands; apathy; stupor, with murmuring delirium, hardness of hearing; inability to talk or to put

out the tongue, which is dry, cracked, sore, ulcerated, or covered with blisters, with sensation of rawness and soreness; difficulty in swallowing, no thirst; great soreness and bloatedness of abdomen; constipation, or frequent, painful, foul, bloody, and involuntary stools; copious nosebleed in the morning; unconscious flow of urine; dry burning skin, or partial clammy sweat; white miliary eruption on chest and abdomen; great weakness and sliding down in bed; changeable, weak, and intermittent pulse. It removes the tough phlegm from the throat.

Arnica. Stupefaction, with foul-smelling breath and large yellowish-green spots on skin; weakness, weariness, and bruised sensation, general sinking of vitality, compelling the patient to lie down, and still he asserts that he feels perfectly well; forgets the words while speaking; desires constantly to move or to be moved, as everything upon which he lies seems too hard; brown streak through the middle of the tongue; **involuntary and unnoticed micturition and defecation**; eyes dull, expression stupid, face deep red; dry lips and dry tongue, with great thirst; distension and hardness of abdomen; brown or white diarrhœa, with distension of abdomen before, and rumbling in abdomen during stool; loud blowing inspirations and expirations; sleep unrefreshing and full of dreams, with whimpering and loud talking during sleep; **stupor not preceded by cerebral excitement**, he sits as if in thought, yet thinks of nothing, like a waking dream; head confused and cloudy.

Argentum nitr. Complete deafness in typhus; suppression of urine.

Arsenicum. Erethistic typhoid fever; **typhus, where the power of life seems to become exhausted**; especially for weak or debilitated persons, old age, and children; slow, protracted cases, with wild delirium; loss of consciousness; great restlessness and anxiety, manifesting itself in constantly moving head and limbs, whilst the trunk lies still on account of too great weakness; picking of bedclothes; sopor; face distorted, sunken, anxious, hippocratic; cheeks burning hot, with circumscribed redness; eyes staring, glistening or sunken, dull and watery, or closed with sticky matter; hardness of hearing; lips dry and cracked; lips, gums, and teeth covered with brown or blackish slime; tongue red, dry, cracked, stiff, like a piece of wood; black tongue; speech unintelligible, lisping, stammering, as though the tongue were too heavy; excessive thirst, but little drinking at the time; fluid rolls audibly down the stomach; vomiting and retching; burning in stomach and bowels, sensitive to pressure; meteorismus; putrid and offensive flatus; involuntary and unnoticed micturition and defecation; brownish, or watery foul stools, smelling like foul ulcers; hæmorrhage of pale blood in large quantities per anum, the patient being restless and thirsty; voice weak and trembling, or hoarse, coarse, and croaking; breathing short and anxious; oppressed, rattling, dry cough; fetid breath; white miliary eruption, even petechiæ; trembling and anxious sweating; cold, clammy, perspiration; pungent, hot, dry skin, like parchment; decubitus; restless and disturbed sleep, anxious and frightful dreams; after each disturbance he immediately sleeps again; general and rapid sinking of forces; excessive prostration.

Arum triph. Lips, corners of mouth sore, cracked, and bleeding; constant picking of lips till they bleed; nostrils sore and chapped;

constant picking at the nose; acrid and corrosive discharge from nose; mouth burns, and is so sore that patient refuses to drink when anything is offered; buccal cavity raw and sore, bleeding; putrid odor from mouth; great restlessness and sleeplessness; deliria; urine scanty or suppressed; picking the ends of fingers; restless tossing about in bed; wants to escape; unconscious of what he is doing or what is said to him; great weakness; last stage, probably, with uræmic poisoning.

Baptisia. **Typhoid and cerebral forms of fever; predominance of nervous symptoms**; at an early stage white tongue, with red edges, or brown or yellow-brown down centre; bitter or flat taste; cannot digest food; stools frequent, yellow; gurgling and slight sensitiveness of right iliac region; pulse high, with increasing fever; parts rested on sore; at a later stage **besotted look**; stupefying headache; painful and bruised feeling in brain; disagreeable prostration, with soreness of all the muscles; want of mental force; burning and pungent heat over whole body, especially in face; dry, parched, thickly-coated tongue, which feels as if swollen, or burnt and numb; ulcers on tongue; thick speech; hoarse cough; great sinking at epigastrium, with frequent fainting; pain in sacrum; parts rested upon feel sore and bruised; great restlessness; sensation as if there were a second self outside of the patient; her head feels as though scattered about, and she tosses about in bed to get the pieces together; the patient is listless, and while one is talking to him falls sound asleep in midst of his attempted answer, sleeping heavily, until he is aroused by shaking or calling sharply his name; sickening, putrid odor of breath; stools loose, yellow or dark, and **horribly offensive**; **offensive sweat and urine**; great debility and nervous prostration, with erethism; tendency to leave the bed; chilliness all day, heat at night; chilliness, with soreness of body; ulcerations.

Belladonna. During the early stage in tumultuous cases, with great congestion to brain; intense headache, with lancinations in back part or top of head, or sensation as if forehead would burst; redness of face, alternating with pallor; the eyes brilliant and fixed; pupils dilated; groans, agitation during sleep; frightful dreams; furious delirium or nocturnal delirium, consisting solely in the utterance of a few incoherent words; tongue red, dry, trembling, and cracked; constipation or frequent diarrhœa but in small quantities; urine sedimentous, or clear and very abundant; pulse large, full, varying in quantity; **during the third stage**, when patient is in a soporous state, without complaints, without wants, except it be for something to drink; difficult swallowing; eyes fixed, shining; mouth open from relaxation of muscles of lower jaw; tongue leathery, so that he cannot put it out; deafness; abdomen tense; involuntary micturition and defecation; tendency to slide down to foot of bed, to uncover himself, to thrust out the legs; jerking of bedclothes; somnolence, without sleep; intermittent pulse; inclination to perspire, with very hot skin; cold sweat on face; aggravation from every motion.

Bryonia. From the **beginning of fever** lacerating, throbbing, jerking headache, nausea, and disgust, with whitish tongue, bitter taste, dryness of throat, thirst; vesicular eruption on lips and mouth; crampy tension in stomach; pain in epigastrium under pressure; abdomen painful; flatulence; constipation; urine rare and turbid; voice weak or hoarse; cough in morning; sharp pain between the ribs on coughing

or taking deep breath; oppressive lassitude; cold sweat on head; dry skin. During second stage, when the fever takes on the character of **nervous, versatile** or **cerebral typhoid fever**, with strong delirium, especially at night, about the affairs of the previous day, or business matters, and disposition to run away; visions especially when shutting eyes; irritability, peevishness, hasty speech; dull, pressive stitching, tearing headache; worse from motion and opening eyes, which are dull and watery; hardness of hearing; intense febrile heat; violent thirst for large draughts of cold water, but only at long intervals; dryness of mouth and vesicular eruption within; taste insipid; aversion to food, with nausea and desire to vomit, or slimy and bilious vomiting; epigastrium sensitive to pressure; bloated abdomen; constipation or diarrhœa, with almost involuntary discharge of offensive, putrid stools, smelling like old cheese, especially at nights and mornings; loaded urine; pains in the sides of chest when coughing or taking a deep breath; somnolence during day; agitation at night; pulse soft and small; clammy sweat; tremors of hands. **During third stage**: great lassitude and weakness; wants to be quiet; pains in all limbs when moving; accumulation of frothy, soaplike saliva in mouth and throat, at times almost choking patient; tongue dry, rough, and cracked, often of a dark-brown color; sighing, groaning, and moaning; restless sleep, with frequent movements of mouth like chewing; oppression and anguish in cardiac region; mental depression, with wild delirium; somnolence, without dreams; miliary eruption; involuntary emission of urine and fæces; peculiar sour smell of body, with or without sweat; disposition subdued, but easily excited to anger.

Calcarea carb. At the **very onset**, in persons inclining to grow fat, after great anxiety and worriment of mind; utter sleeplessness from overactivity of the mind, where the same disagreeable idea always rouses the patient as often as he falls into a light slumber; constant tickling under middle of sternum, causing a hacking cough, worse from talking or moving; during coughing painful shocks in head, the brain feeling hot and burning; or at the end of **second and beginning of third stage**, with diarrhœa and intestinal ulceration; palpitation; tremulous pulse; anxiety; restlessness; redness of face; delirium; jerkings, especially in children. It relieves by bringing out the miliary rash; the meteorism and insensibility of abdomen diminish, and with it the agitation and anxiety; stools become more consistent and more rare.

Camphora. Sudden sinking spells; icy coldness all over, with deathlike paleness of face, cold and clammy sweat, yet he cannot bear to be covered; rattling in throat; hot breath; involuntary diarrhœa.

Carbo veg. **Typhoid fever, inclining to putridity**, with sopor, rattling, cold sweat; hippocratic face; small filiform pulse; bloody fetid stools; hæmorrhages from mouth and nose; tongue moist and sticky, or forehead cracked, heavy, and scarcely movable; bluish or pale distension of abdomen, with copious escape of flatus; darkened urine, with a little flock in centre, and strong-smelling; involuntary cadaverous-smelling stools; loud rattling breathing from beginning; paralysis of lungs, with cyanosis of face, lips, and tongue; ecchymosis and bedsores from decomposition of blood; stupor, out of which

the patient can only be roused for moments, with loss of sight and moaning. Such a collapse sets in sometimes early in typhoid fevers of drunkards, who complain of itching of skin day and night; internal burning up, want to be fanned and windows open. **Perfect asthenia.**

Chamomilla. Second stage, with redness and febrile heat of face in afternoon, with swelling of parotids; redness and dryness of mucous membranes of mouth; tongue cracked and furred; putrid and bitter taste; fetid breath; violent thirst, with great desire for fresh water; nausea; bitter vomiting; pressure upon stomach; colic; extreme sensitiveness of abdomen to pressure; greenish-yellow, watery stools; urine with yellowish flocculent deposits; catarrhal hoarseness; mucous râles; tickling in trachea provoking cough; oppression; lancinations; burning in chest; insomnia; soporous state, with subsultus; lively dreams; wild delirium; dry febrile heat; anxiety; nervous irritation; sighs and groans.

Chelidonium. Light-yellow, white, or gray stools are passed unconsciously, although patient is perfectly clear in his mind; urine pale, notwithstanding the diminution of secretion of bile; tongue insipid, pappy, coated thickly, yellow, with red margin, showing imprint of teeth; fetid breath; feeling of anguish in pit of stomach; hypochondria sensitive to pressure; tearing in lumbar vertebræ, extending to iliac bones, with sensation as if vertebræ were being torn apart; desire to sleep without being able to do so; tongue dry one day, moist the next; acid eructations; lassitude and indolence.

China. From the start the disease takes on the appearance of **slow fever**, with pallor of face, headache, alterations of sight, noises in ears, dulness of hearing, coated tongue, dryness of mouth, with bad taste, thirst, nausea, pressure in epigastrium, which is sensitive to pressure, swelling and pain in bowels, watery stools, lientery, scanty urine, oppressed respiration; lancinating, lacerating pains in limbs; anxiety, sleeplessness, chills, coldness, especially of hands and feet; rattling and moaning sounds in chest, and loud sounds through the nose; swelling and hardness of spleen. During the **last stage**, china dissipates the nightsweats, accompanied by a progressive loss of strength; obstinate constipation, with clean tongue, sluggishness of bowels; tardy reconvalescence.

Cocculus. **Depression of nervous system, with little disturbance of the vegetative sphere**, except spleen enlarged; slowness of comprehension, he cannot find the right word, forgets himself, cannot talk plainly, or is irritable, cannot bear least noise or contradiction; pinched pale features and sharp nose; very quick pulse and beat of heart, lowered temperature of skin, automatic movements of muscles and tendons; ringing in ears; heat in head and chilliness in body; dry mouth, dry rough tongue, with whitish-yellow coating; constipation, only exceptionally diarrhœa; general weakness and weariness, with heaviness of limbs; unconquerable sleepiness, the least effort or interruption of sleep followed by great loss of strength; eyelids heavy and shut, as if paralyzed; drowsiness may increase to coma; fits of fainting from bodily movement, with spasmodic distortion of facial muscles; mucous membrane of bowels but slightly affected.

Colchicum. **Great nervous depression**; weakness as if after exertion; if patient is raised up, head falls backwards, and mouth opens to widest extent; sudden sinking of forces, so that he can hardly

speak or walk after a few hours; cadaverous aspect and extreme prostration; emaciation; lying prostrate on back; comatose; eyes half open; trunk hot and extremities cold; skin dry or sweating; forehead covered with cold sweat; pulse small, frequent, thready, or pulseless; unconsciousness, carpologia; pupils dilated, and little sensitive to light; delirium, with headache; intellect beclouded, though he gives correct answers to questions; unless asked, he is unconscious of his dangerous condition; eyes hollow, staring, and sunken; face sunken and hippocratic; nostrils dry and black; lips, teeth, and tongue covered with a thick brown coating; grinding of teeth; tongue heavy, stiff, and numb; inextinguishable thirst; **tympanitis**, with sensitiveness to pressure in epigastrial region; surface of abdomen hotter than rest of body; stools passed unconsciously, fluid, offensive, with white flakes; numerous liquid, dark, offensive stools, with severe pains; suppression of urine or copious involuntary urination; respiration irregular or intermittent.

Cuprum. In typhus, with high fever and excessive weakness; dissolution of blood, nosebleed and petechiæ; great prostration, with nervous excitability; restless, tossing about; eyes dim, lustreless; difficult hearing; paralysis of heart.

Digitalis. Useful in nervous lymphatic constitutions, with dilatation of pupils, tongue perfectly clean, pulse slow and regular; depression of strength; pressure and fulness of epigastrium; disgust, heartburn, vomiting; diarrhœa ash-colored, very light; lethargy, great sleepiness.

Eupatorium perf. Bilious and remittent malarious fevers, with severe gastric and intestinal irritation, taking on a typhoid type; copious perspiration, with nausea and vomiting; pungent heat with the perspiration at night; alternate chilliness and flashes of heat; throbbing headache; pain in occiput, after lying, with sensation of great weight in the part, requiring the hands to lift it; insipid taste; yellow or white coated tongue; diarrhœa, with smarting and heat in anus.

Gelsemium. Great prostration of all the vital forces, with strange sensation in head and continued jactitation of the muscles; trembling from weakness; drowsiness and vertigo, with dimness of vision; a kind of drunken stupor; slow pulse, which becomes accelerated by lifting or turning the patient; severe pains in head, back, and limbs, with extreme lassitude, fever, and chilliness; sticky, clammy, feverish taste, but little or no coating on tongue, which is red, raw, inflamed in middle, painful; can hardly put it out, it trembles so; distension of abdomen, with pain and nausea; predominance of nervous symptoms.

Ginseng. Delirium when falling asleep; loud gurgling noise in the ileo-cœcal tract, dry tongue, heat.

Helleborus. **A perfect picture of acute idiocy**; thorough unconsciousness; all impressions on the senses and all expressions of the will wanting; heart's beat and pulse very slow; skin only moderately warm; bowels inactive; involuntary micturition; difficult swallowing; constantly picking his lips and clothes.

Hydrastis. Typhoid fever, with prevailing gastric and bilious disturbance, jaundice, followed by great debility; physical prostration; faintness and goneness in pit of stomach; torpor of liver; fetid flatus; stools light-colored, soft, acrid.

Hydrocyanic acid. Drink, which is swallowed, rolls audibly down the throat, as though it were poured into an empty barrel; coldness within and without; heat in head, with cold limbs; heat and perspiration over whole body.

Hyoscyamus. **Hysteric and asthenic delirium**, with attempts to run away, prompted by fear; entire loss of consciousness, and of functions of the organs of the senses; patient, as it were, lives an inward life, full of imaginations and illusions, unconscious of the outside world; when questioned, answers correctly, but relapses immediately into his delirium and unconsciousness; delirium continues while awake, and sees persons who are not and were not present; indistinct and muttering loquacity; muttering, with picking of the bedclothes; constantly staring at surrounding objects, with apparent entire self-forgetfulness, or else great agitation, restlessness, desire to run away, to hide, etc.; eyes red and sparkling, staring, rolling about in their orbits; squinting; deafness; distorted face, stupid expression; tongue red or brown, dry and cracked, paralyzed; loss of speech or indistinct speech; cadaverous smell from mouth; involuntary or unnoticed stools in bed; suppressed secretion or retention of urine; involuntary discharge of urine; frequent desire to urinate, with impossibilty of doing it; paralysis of sphincter ani et vesicæ; convulsive motions; grating of teeth; jerkings; subsultus tendinum; trembling; sleeplessness or constant sleep, with muttering; coma vigil; roseola spots on chest and abdomen; torpor of entire organism.

Ignatia. Great impatience and despair about pains and bad feelings, which he cannot describe; gets easily frightened, and feels as though he were swung to and fro in a swing. Yawning, stretching, followed by frontal headache, which does not allow opening the eyes; hard hearing, except for speech; convulsive twitching of facial muscles; lips dry, cracked, bleeding; choking sensation from stomach up into throat, with oppression of chest, better from belching; swelling of spleen; painless diarrhœa, with rumbling of wind; sinking weak feeling in pit of stomach; convulsive motions of limbs; palpitation of heart; jerking of tendons; sleeplessness on account of various visions as soon as he falls in a doze; troublesome dreams.

Iodum. Intense pain in the ileo-cœcal region; bloody watery diarrhœa; great irritation of nervous system; picking at flocks; delirium.

Ipecacuanha. **Premonitory stage**, with moderate febrile action, loss of appetite, mucous state, constant nausea or vomiting; mucous diarrhœa; **first stage**, with yellow tongue, nausea, vomiting; bilious diarrhœa; stools yellow, painless, fermented, especially in the evening; general headache, as if bruised, all through bones of head, and down into root of tongue, or semilateral headache, with continual motion of head, as if it were badly placed upon the pillow; sweat upon head; sudden prostration, with aversion to all food; convulsive twitching in limbs, which have a painful tremor.

Lachesis. Muttering stupor; complete insensibility; delirium, with great loquacity, constantly jumping from one subject to another; thinks she is dead and that preparations are made for her funeral; sunken countenance; sleeps much with the mouth open; dry, red, or black tongue, cracked on tip, trembles when protruded or catches under lower teeth; nosebleed of a dark color; eyes weak, dull, or dis-

torted; sensibility to light; deafness, rushing and thundering in ears; dryness of mouth, with constant desire to drink; sore throat with deafness; distension of abdomen, with gurgling and rumbling in abdomen before diarrhœa; stools very offensive whether formed or not; red-brown and copious urine; nasal indistinct speech; dyspnœa, cough, with slimy, bloody expectoration; **bedsores**, ulcers inflamed, with black eyes; hæmorrhages, the blood looking like charred straw; persistent sleeplessness, or always worse after sleep.

Lachnanthes. Fever, with circumscribed redness of cheeks and **brilliant eyes**; burning heat, more on right side; restless sleep at night, with continually increasing dryness of throat, causing sleeplessness at night; restless sleep at night, disturbed by dreams, and followed by perspiration; giddiness, with sensation of heat in chest and around the heart; whining on account of headache; great loquacity, afterwards stupid and irritable; icy coldness of body, relieved by external heat; skin is cold, damp, and clammy; flushes of heat alternating with chilliness; **typhoid pneumonia.**

Leptandra. **Bilious typhoid fever**; great prostration, stupor, heat and dryness of the skin; coldness of extremities; dark, fetid, tarry, or watery stools, mixed with bloody mucus; weak, sinking sensation in pit of stomach; pain in epigastric and hypochondriac region; jaundice; physical and mental depression, with vertigo and drowsiness.

Lycopodium. Typhus, with stupefaction, murmuring delirium, subsultus tendinum, meteorismus, constipation. After calcarea, when the rash is tardy in appearance, or scanty, with somnolent stupefaction, murmuring deliria, indistinct speech, mistakes in pronouncing words, yellow color of face, sunken features, falling of lower jaw, slow breathing, with open mouth and fanlike motion of the nostrils; frequent jerking of the limbs or of the whole body, awake or asleep; grasping of flocks; squinting; trembling; abdomen distended, with rumbling and constipation; dysuria, or chalky urine; dirty sticky tongue; loose rattling cough; cold hands and feet, or one foot hot and the other cold; restless sleep, at ease in no position, full of anxious dreams and jerking of limbs; when awaking, cross, irritable, scolding, or awakes terrified, as if dreaming; great emaciation and internal debility, even to paralysis; upper parts wasted, lower limbs swollen.

Melilotus off. **Febris nervosa stupida**; deaf and dumb; involuntary stools, mixed with blood; epistaxis; unconsciousness; loss of memory; confusion of ideas.

Mercur. sol. During first stage, in persons of lymphatic nervous temperament, with pale, discolored, yellowish face, putrid and insipid taste, tongue loaded with thick yellow coating; painful sensibility of epigastrium and of hepatic region; copious, liquid, flocculent stools, sometimes a little bloody; frequent desire to urinate; agitation, anxiety, sleeplessness, headache, but hardly ever delirium; clammy fetid perspiration; icteroid color of skin; bronchial irritation.

Mercurius dulcis. Ill-defined gastric disturbances during second stage; painful sensibility of the whole abdomen; watery stools, colorless, or as if mixed with flocculent matters, or like the washing of

flesh, occurring most often at night. It must be suspended, as soon as tongue becomes dry and delirium manifests itself.

Moschus. Impending paralysis of lungs, pulse becoming slower and slower, cough ceases, and mucus cannot be expectorated; in swallowing fluids roll audibly down the throat, and stool and urine pass off involuntarily.

Muriatic acid. **First and second stage**; continued delirium, keeping the patient from rest and sleep, he is constantly occupied with changing pictures of the past and present, and thus forgets everything around him. Activity of senses increased, the eyes shrink from light, the ear is sensitive to noise, smell and taste very acute, the eye full of lustre, pupils contracted; circumscribed redness of cheeks; nose, lips, and tongue dry, the latter only slightly coated or not at all; very light affection of the intestinal canal; infrequent typhoid stools, or none at all; urine clear, with acrid reaction; beat of heart and pulse very frequent, irritable, without energy; respiration accelerated; skin mostly dry, with increased temperature; great need of sleep and still cannot sleep; muscular power not much diminished; slight debility and malaise (after bryonia). **Third stage, or febris stupida,** excessive prostration; headache as if the brain were bruised; constant sliding down in bed, with groaning and moaning during sleep, muttering and unconsciousness whilst awake; putridity; excessive dryness of mouth and tongue; tongue heavy, paralyzed, patient cannot move it at will, even when conscious; pulse intermits every third beat; profuse discharge of watery urine; watery diarrhœa; involuntary micturition and defecation; turning up the whites; depression of lower jaw; paralyzed tongue and anus; bleeding from anus.

Nitric acid. **Typhoid hæmorrhages of bright-red blood,** not clotted (alumen, clotted); tongue presents a deep-red appearance, with a sort of velvety look; soreness of bowels, with persistent diarrhœa streaked with blood; fetid urine; burning, pungent skin; hæmorrhage from bowels; ulcers in ileo-cœcal region, with gurgling in abdomen; raving delirium, getting out of bed; inflammatory affection of the lungs, with rattling cough and breathing; brownish, bloody expectoration and irregular pulse, or quick hard pulse, with suffocative respiration; prostration, listlessness; stupidity, with starting wild looks, deafness, great weakness and trembling; faint from least motion, cold feet.

Nux vom. **First period**; bilious, gastric symptoms predominate, with bitter and pasty mouth, yellowish tongue, nausea, greenish vomiting, bilious diarrhœa, burning in abdomen, or simply pain in stomach, with colic and frequent desire to go to stool, without being able to accomplish much; urine scanty and red, with tenesmus and constipation; intolerance of impression on external senses, all of which seem much exaggerated; great sensitiveness to open air; thirst, with aversion to water; strong want to lie down, which relieves.

Nux moschata. Bluish spots on skin; general restlessness in muscles, with vertigo; after slightest exertion weakness, with inclination to lie down; dreamy state, with drowsiness and falling of eyelids; profound coma, lying silent, immovable; delirium and stupidity; frantic drunkenness; dryness of mouth, tongue, and throat, with thirstlessness; fulness of stomach and loss of appetite; rumbling and gurgling in abdomen; putrid or colliquative diarrhœa; urine scanty, high-colored, and clear.

Opium. **Febris nervosa stupida**; stupor, can scarcely be roused; speechless; eyes half open; wild delirium or loud talking, fury, singing, desire to escape; slow, full, but depressible pulse; congestion to head; face dark-red and bloated; respiration slow, deep-drawn, and sighing, stertorous, rattling; stertor, especially during respiration; impending paralysis of brain from intense congestion; great heaviness of occiput, so that head constantly falls backward; stupid look, with relaxed and hanging facial muscles and lower lip; black, dry tongue, without thirst; paralysis of tongue; tympanitis; constipation or extremely offensive watery diarrhœa; involuntary stools; retention of urine; partial suppression of urine with somnolence. Opium may also be given when the system fails to respond to the remedy which seems indicated.

Phosphorus. **Pneumotyphus**. Towards end of second period sanguineous engorgement of the lungs, even hepatization, with oppression and anxiety; hard, dry cough, with tightness of chest; or loose, rattling cough with tough, transparent, or thick, yellowish or reddish expectoration; cough worse from evening till midnight; threatened paralysis of lungs, with prostration and viscid sweat, small pulse, face sunken, rattling in windpipe; stupor, delirium, grasping at flocks; impending paralysis of brain and collapse; difficult hearing, especially of human voice; eyes hollow, sunken, with blue circles; fan-like motion of the alæ nasi; frequent and copious epistaxis; nose, lips, mouth, and throat dry, not relieved by water; gums stand off from teeth and bleed easily; tongue dry, immovable, covered with black crusts, cracked, parched, and glossy; desire for cold, refreshing drinks, no appetite; vomiting of watery, bilious, or slimy masses; unpainful diarrhœa, with loud rumbling and meteorism, worse mornings; discharges watery, greenish, grayish, or black, from decomposed blood; great weakness after each stool; urine of strong ammoniacal odor, turbid, depositing a white sediment; numerous roseola spots, ecchymoses, and miliary eruption on trunk; great heat of trunk, with cold perspiration on head and extremities.

Phosphoric acid. Simultaneous and immediate depression of animal and vegetable life, appearing already at the very beginning of the disease, and where phenomena of excitement usher in the disease they are of short duration and moderate intensity, and after their disappearance the **torpid character** is all the more distinctly perceptible; complete apathy and indifference; don't want to talk; quiet delirium, with great stupefaction and dulness of head; unintelligible muttering delirium; vertigo so that they fall when sitting up; when lying in bed sensation as if feet were going up, with head remaining still; stupefying pain in forehead, with somnolency, without snoring, the eyes being closed; eyes glossy, lustreless, with staring; dull hearing, nervous deafness; bleeding from nose, stupid expression of face; tongue and lips pale; tough clammy mucus in mouth and on tongue; meteoristic distension of abdomen, with a great deal of rumbling and gurgling, and unpainful, watery, grayish diarrhœa, or involuntary stools; thick clouded urine, which clears up by heat, decomposing rapidly; great debility; relaxed pale skin; ecchymosis; bluish red spots on the parts which the patient lies upon; decubitus; temperature of body not high; constant sticky or profuse sweat; pulse weak, small, frequent, intermitting; enlargement of spleen.

Psorinum. Retarded convalescence from profuse perspiration; patient hopeless and despairing of recovery; extreme prostration.

Pulsatilla. During first stage chills predominating, with neither appetite nor thirst; bad pasty mouth; white tongue, nausea, mucous vomiting, and stools preceded by considerable rumbling in bowels, with pinching pains and aggravation at night, and a peevish, sad, complaining disposition; external heat unbearable, yet uncovering is followed immediately by a chill; heat only on one side, or heat on one side and coldness on other, or sweat on one side; great difficulty in speaking to use the right expression; fixed ideas; heaviness of head, with vertigo and intolerance of light; pupils first contracted, then dilated; deafness; dry tongue, as if burnt, and yet no thirst; putrid smell from mouth; drowsiness, delirium, frightful visions, restlessness and tossing about in bed, with throwing off covering on account of heat; trembling, weakness, and heaviness of all limbs; unconscious loose stools at night in bed.

Rhus tox. Excitement and overactivity in the functions of vegetative life, and simultaneous depression in functions of animal life; desire for frequent and constant movement, giving temporary relief; prostration, with sensation as if bruised, and constant desire to sit or lie down; dull feeling of head, with cerebral pains; dry, burning heat, excessive headache, with tension and rigidity of nape of neck, worse evenings and upon motion; wandering pains in nape of neck and kidneys, with weariness and languor of limbs at the most acute stage of first period, when the nervous symptoms begin to manifest themselves, when tongue is coated with fur, and there is diarrhœa with borborygmi; chills, vertigo, with closing of eyelids, altered color of face, dryness of throat, vomiting of food, yawning; hard, dull, and heavy pressure upon eyes, painful sensitiveness to light and noise; somnolence; loss of memory; tendency to delirium; lower lip and tongue blackish. During second and third stage sopor and prostration prevail, with extreme weariness, preventing the least motion; slow and difficult mental operation, answers correctly, but slow, sometimes hasty; talks much to himself incoherently; epistaxis, especially after midnight; lips dry and covered with brown crusts; sensation of dryness on tongue, as if covered with a skin, when not dry; dry tongue, red all over, at any rate dry red triangle on tip, with desire for drink; repugnance to all food; distension of abdomen, with severe pinching; very offensive flatus; bowels loose, worse at night, and involuntary during sleep; nocturnal diarrhœa, with severe colic, which disappears after stool, with headache and pain in all limbs; severe cough, with tough bloody expectoration; bronchitis; pneumonic infiltration of lower lobes of lungs; severe rheumatic pains in limbs, worse when at rest; restlessness; disturbed, anxious sleep, with frightful dreams, frequent waking, or comatose slumbering, with snoring, murmuring, picking at bedclothes; dry heat or sweat, during which patient desires to be covered; brain seriously affected, with automatic muscular movements in hands and feet; roseola; miliary eruption; great exhaustion; disposition sad, depressed, without courage, despairing.

Scutellaria. Sleeplessness; involuntary muscular movements; jerking and twitching of the muscles of face and extremities; disturbed sleep, with sudden wakefulness, or frightful dreams.

Silicea. Sometimes in worst cases, with excessive debility, profuse perspiration, and a strong desire to be magnetized, which relieves the weakness; slow convalescence, with formation of abscesses and boils, thus throwing the poison to the surface and securing a gradual recovery.

Stramonium. Loss of consciousness, imbecility, stupefaction of senses; delirium, with violent tossing about, frightful visions and illusions of sight and hearing, singing, whistling, constant involuntary odd motions of limbs and body; patient often raises or jerks the head from the pillow; spasmodic grimaces; loss of sight, hearing, and speech; all objects appear oblique; dilated, insensible pupils; coma, with stertorous breathing; drenching hot sweats, but bringing no relief; red rash upon chest; the whole inner mouth as if raw; dryness of mouth, so that everything tastes like straw; paralysis of tongue, and trembling when protruding it; complete inability to swallow from dryness of throat; no stool or urine, or blackish diarrhœa every hour, smelling like carrion; copious involuntary discharge of urine.

Sulphur. **Torpid character** of the fever; the patient responds very sluggishly, and comprehends very slowly, he only answers some moments after question is put; sleepless nights; heat and fulness of head; chronic, sore, and inflamed eyes; great dryness of ears; pale, sickly aspect; bright-red lips; undefined redness of tip of tongue; bleeding from nose and gums; offensive breath; diarrhœa, with constantly changing stools, the patient falling asleep immediately after stool, worse early in the morning, unpainful or with tenesmus; scanty, offensive, dark-red urine, which soon deposits a sediment; catarrh and inflammation of lungs, especially during commencement of infiltration; dry husky skin, not perspiring; skin, especially of feet, very hot.

Sulphuric acid. **Typhus putridus**, with great disposition to hæmorrhage from the capillaries, and rapid sinking of vital forces; an oozing of dark thin blood; face deadly pale, as if the white of egg had dried on it; talking difficult, as from want of elasticity of the parts; loss of appetite, desire for fresh fruit and brandy; sensation of tremor all over, with trembling; pulse feeble and quick; tendency to gangrene.

Taraxacum. During rest intolerable tearing pains only in lower extremities; constant muttering delirium; violent tearing pain in occiput; great chilliness after eating or drinking; map tongue.

Tartar emet. **Pneumo-typhus**, œdema pulmonum, with great rattling in chest and dyspnœa; profuse sweat all over, especially on affected parts; heaviness of head; tongue red in streaks, or covered with thick, white, pasty coating; great prostration and sluggishness of body; sleepiness.

Terebinthina. Towards end of second week bright-red tongue, smooth and glossy, as if deprived of its papillæ; vertigo, fulness, and flushiness of face; **extreme tympanitis**; pain in iliac region or all over abdomen upon pressure; thick scanty urine, with mucus and disintegrated blood-corpuscles; fetid urine and stools; diarrhœa, with blood intermixed; small, wiry pulse; hæmorrhage from nose and anus; bloody expectoration; profuse serous effusion in pleural and abdominal cavity; great prostration and emaciation.

Veratrum album. **Torpor of vegetative system, with compara-**

tively slight affection of the system of animal life. The disease sets in with vomiting and purging, cold sweat and coldness of limbs; pulse scarcely perceptible; abdomen very painful, as if contracted, unconscious urination; petechiæ on extremities, presenting an icy coldness to the touch; coma vigil, with frequent starts as if from fright; hippocratic face; excessive prostration.

Zincum met. **Threatened cerebral paralysis**; convulsions, with trembling of the hands, cold extremities; loss of consciousness; sinking down in bed; depression of lower jaw; pale waxy complexion; decubitus on sacrum and trochanter; frequent involuntary discharges from bowels; frequent, small, intermitting, scarcely perceptible pulse.

Zingiber. During convalescence complete cessation of the functions of the kidneys, no urine voided, nor a drop in the bladder.

Complications require: for epistaxis, *aconite* in first stage; *merc.*, especially when occurring at night, preceded by violent congestion to head; *phos.*, *puls.*, *rhus*, *sulph*, against the indications of dissolution of the blood. In **intestinal hæmorrhage**: *nitric acid*, phos. ac., ars., carb. v., ipec., phos. **Peritonitis** indicates perhaps: ars., bell., carb. v., ipec., op. **Parotitis**: acon., bell., calc. carb. **Tonsillitis**: acon., bell. when the redness is dark; bry. when redness is rather pale, and the tonsils are covered with small white ulcers. **Boils**: ars., bell., lyc., sil., sulph. (external dressing with tomato). **Deafness**: arn., phos., phos. ac., ver. **Miliary eruption**, with troublesome itching: ledum, rhus. **Roseola**: sulph., merc., carb., caust., rhus, lyc., nitr. ac. Persistent cough during convalescence: ipec., sulph. **Œdema of lower extremities**: ars., chin., lyc., sulph. **Persistent diarrhœa**: ars., bell., calc. carb., puls., sulph. **Decubitus** during sickness: arn., bell., carb., chin., sil, sulph.

Consider also:

a. For IRRITABILITY AND QUARRELSOMENESS: bell., bry., lyc. For OPPRESSED AND MELANCHOLY FEELING: bell., puls. For DISINCLINATION TO SPEAK: phos. ac. For DELIRIOUS VISIONS: bell., hyosc., rhus, For PERFECT APATHY: apis, *ars.*, *carb. v.*, cocc., hyosc., op., phos. ac., stram. For SOPOR: apis, ars., carb. v., cocc., lach., op. For ANXIETY AND RESTLESSNESS, desire to run away: ars., *bell.*, bry., *hyosc.*, merc., stram. For FURIOUS DELIRIUM: bell., op., stram. For LOSS OF MEMORY: anacard.

b. For SQUINTING: hyosc. For WEAKNESS OF SIGHT: hyosc., stram., zinc. For THE EYES SUNK IN, with pale margins around: ars., verat. For WILD BRILLIANT EYES: bell., op. For RED FACE: bell., n. vom., op., rhus. For PALE SUNKEN FACE: ars., phos. ac., verat., zinc. For BLACK, BROWN, OR CRACKED LIPS: ars., lach., phos. ac., zinc. The LOWER JAW DROOPING (threatening paralysis of the brain): ars., carb. v., lach., lyc., *op.*, *zinc*. For DIFFICULTY OF HEARING: bry., carb. v., phos. ac., rhus. For OVERSENSITIVENESS OF HEARING: bry. For EPISTAXIS: bry., carb. v., ham., phos. ac. For BLACK CRUSTS ON THE NOSTRILS: hyosc., zinc.

c. For PARALYSIS OF THE TONGUE: hyosc., mur. ac. **Tongue dry**: ars., *rhus*, mur. ac.; **thickly coated**: bry., carb. v., rhus; **nearly clean**: cocc.; **aphthæ**: mur. ac., sulph.; **gastric ailments**, nausea, vomiting: ars., *bry.*, hyosc., verat.; **pain in the pit of the stomach**: ars., *bry.*, rhus, verat.; **affection of the liver**: merc.; **swelling of the spleen**: ars.,

cocc., *phos. ac.*, rhus; **colicky pains**: ars., *merc.*, phos. ac., rhus, verat. **meteorismus**: ars, *carb. v.*, *phos.*, *phos. ac.*, rhus, tereb.; **constipation**. apis, *bry.*, cocc.; **diarrhœa**: apis, ars. (bry.), carb. v., ipec., phos. ac., rhus; **involuntary**: apis, *arn.*, ars., carb. v., phos. ac., rhus, zinc.; **bloody**: mur. ac., phos., nitr. ac., rhus; **purulent** (ulcers in the bowels): apis, ars., carb v., *nitr. ac.*, phos., rhus, sulph.; **putrid**: apis, ars., carb. v., phos.; **urine albuminous**: phos. ac., rhus; **brown-red**: bry., verat.; **watery**: bry., mur. ac.; **involuntary**: apis, arn., ars.

d. For DISEASES OF THE LUNGS: apis, ars., *bry.*, carb. v., ipec., lach., mosch., nitr. ac., *phos.*, *rhus*, seneg.; for **hepatization**: lach., nitr. ac., *phos.*, rhus; **cough with expectoration**: ars., lach., phos., rhus, seneg.; **bloody expectoration**: lach., phos., rhus; **œdema pulmonum**: carb. v., tart.; **threatening paralysis of the lungs**: carb. v., mosch., tart.

e. For PAINS IN THE LIMBS: camph., rhus; **paralytic sensation**: cocc., rhus; **spasmodic motions**: bell., hyosc., ign., mosch., *zinc.*; **changing position frequently**: arn., bry.; **restlessness**: bry., stram., rhus; **sinking down in bed**: apis, mur. ac., zinc.; **extreme prostration**: apis, ars., bry. (merc.), phos., *phos. ac.*, *rhus*.

f. MILIARIA, threatening: bry., calc., lyc.; **red**: phos. ac., rhus, stram; **white**: apis, bry., mur. ac., sulph., valer.; **bluish appearance**: carb. v., verat.; **petechiæ, ecchymoses**: ars., bry., carb. v., phos. ac., zinc.; **bedsores**: ars., phos. ac., zinc.; according to Hering: fluoric acid.

Compare Inflammatory, Gastric Fever, etc.

TYPHUS RECURRENS.

Argentum nitr. Head dull, obtuse; vertigo, as if everything turns around with him, with convulsive shocks through whole body, drawing tearing in right brain, shooting alike to forehead and occiput; the whole brain aches, with chilliness; painful fulness of head, with great irritability at night; painful tension in occiput, felt stronger at the least motion; stiffness of neck, with sensation as if a foreign substance presses upon the neck, with spasmodic jactitation of the muscles of the neck; electric shocks in upper and lower extremities, exploding near foramen occipitale; difficulty of swallowing and swelling of the glands of the neck.

Arsenicum. Localization of zymotic process on intestinal mucous membrane, kidneys, and liver; intermittent symptoms, either stage missing; increased irritation, versatility, or reaction; constant restlessness, with desire to leave the bed; calor mordax; great thirst; extremely quick pulse; staring injected eyes; dyspnœa, anguish, jactitation, deliria, after awhile somnolence and coma; dry fissured tongue; fuligo on tongue and teeth; diarrhœa, with tenesmus; uræmic symptoms.

China. Great malaise; involuntary closing of eyelids from mere weakness; severe pulsating headache, heat in face, vertigo.

Eupatorium perf. Breakbone fever; severe pain and bruised sensation in sacrum and extremities; copious sweat, without relief; thirst before the chill, nausea and vomiting after the chill; spasms.

Nux vomica. Intense occipital headache, vertigo, pains in eyes, as from deranged stomach; mouth dry, parched, without much thirst;

aversion to food, fainting turns; sick feeling through all the limbs; bruised pains in limbs, worse during motion and at night; great debility, with oversensitiveness of all the senses; sour, offensive sweat, which relieves the pain in limbs.

Compare Typhus.

TYPICAL DISEASES.

See Intermittents.

ULCERS.

§ 1. We should use more particularly:

a. For ATONIC ulcers, as we find them among old, feeble, and cachectic persons, especially on the legs, ulcera atonica pedum: 1, ars., *lach.*, sil., *sulph.*; 2, calc., carb. v., graph., ipec., lyc., mur. ac., natr., phos. ac., puls., rut.; 3, amm., amm. m., fluor. ac., n. jugl.; 4, aral., bapt., lycopus, polyg.

b. For ARTHRITIC ulcers: 1, bry., chin., lyc., phyt., sulph.; 2, calc., graph., kal. bi., rhus, staph.

c. For HERPETIC ulcers (ulcera impetiginosa): 1, ars., calc., clem., graph., kal. bi., *lyc.*, merc., n. jugl., rhus, sep., *sil.*, sulph., zinc.; 2, aral., cist., jugl., phyto.

d. For SCORBUTIC ulcers: 1, ars., carb. a., carb. v., lach., merc., mur. ac., staph., sulph.; 2, amm., amm. m., asa., clem., con., hep., phos., sep., sil., thuj.; 3, aln., geran., gal., hydr., rum., phyto.

e. For SCROFULOUS: 1, ars., bell., calc., carb. v., lyc., mur. ac., *sil.*, *sulph.*; 2, aur., cist., graph., hep., kal. bi., lach., n. jugl., phos.; 3, aln., amp., aral., coryd., gal., hydr., iris, jugl., myr., phyt., rhus gl., rum., stilling., tril.

f. For SYPHILITIC: 1, *merc.*; 2, aur., carb. v., lach., *nitr. a.*, *thuj.*; 3, iod., kal. bi., mez., n. jugl.; 4, aral., ascl., coryd., chim., iris, phyt., rum., sang., stilling.

g. For MERCURIAL: asa., aur., bell., carb. v., hep., kal. bi., lach., lyc., *nitr. ac.*, n. jugl., *phos. ac.*, *phyto.*, sas., sep., sil., sulph.

§ 2. As regards the STRUCTURE AND SHAPE OF ULCERS, give:

a. For FISTULOUS ulcers: 1, ant., *calc.*, *lyc.*, *phos.*, sil., sulph.; 2, asa., bell., carb. v., caust., con., fluor. ac., nitr. ac., puls., ruta.

b. For FLAT, SUPERFICIAL ulcers: 1, lach., *lyc.*, merc., nitr. ac., *phos. ac.*, thuj.; 2, ars., asa., bell., puls., sep., sil.

c. For HARD, CALLOUS ulcers, with callous edges: *ars.*, asa., *calc.*, carb. v., hep., kal. bi., lach., *lyc.*, merc., n. jugl., petr., sep., sil., sulph.

d. For CARIOUS ulcers: 1, asa., *calc.*, lyc., merc., *sil.*; 2, aur., hecla, hep., phos. ac., ruta, sabin., sulph.; 3, hydr., phyt., rum.

e. For CANCEROUS ulcers, that is, ulcers which look like cancer, but are of a different nature; 1, ars., con., lach., merc., *sil.*, sulph.; 2, apis, aur., bell., calc., clem., hep., nitr. ac., sep., sil., squill., staph.; 3, hydr.? phyt.? rum.?

f. FUNGOUS ULCERS: 1, ars., carb. a., lach., merc., *petr.*, *sil.*, sep., *sulph.*; 2, carb. v., clem., cham., phos., staph., thuj.; 3, podo.? sang.?

g. LARDACEOUS ulcers. 1, ars., hep., merc., sabin.; 2, cupr., kal. bi., nitr. ac., n. jugl., sulph., thuj.

h. DEEP ulcers: 1, *ars.*, lach., merc., nitr. ac., *sil.*, sulph.; 2, bell., calc., con., lyc., sep.

i. VARICOSE ulcers: 1, *ars.*, *calc.*, carb. v., lach., *puls.*, *sulph.*, zinc.; 2, caust., collins., graph., *ham*, lyc.; 3, ammon. n., calend., tart. emet.

k. VERMINOUS ulcers: 1, merc., sil.; 2, ars., calc., sabad.

l. INDENTED ulcers: 1, merc., *phos. ac.*; 2, hep., lach., sil., staph., sulph.

m. SHAGGY ulcers: 1, ars.; 2, petr., sil.

§ 3. As regards appearance and color, use:

a. BLUISH: 1, asa., aur., con., hep., *lach.*, *lyc.*; 2, ars., *sil.*

b. SPOTTED: arn., con., lach., sulph. ac.

c. YELLOW: calc., carb. v., lyc., puls., sil.

d. GRAY: ars., caust., merc., sil.

e. GREENISH: asa., aur., caust., merc., puls., rhus, sil.

f. DISCOLORED, unclean, dirty ulcers: ars., calc., *lach.*, *lyc.*, merc., nitr. ac., sabin., thuj., sulph.

g. Ulcers with RED AREOLÆ: ars., asa., calc., cham., hep., lach., lyc., merc., puls., rhus, *sil.*, staph., *sulph.*

h. Ulcers WHICH TURN BLACK: ars., asa., carb. v., ipec., *lach.*, *sec.*, sil., sulph.

i. WHITISH, WHITE-SPOTTED: ars., *canth.*, lach., merc., sil.

§ 4. As regards the pathological nature of ulcers, select:

a. For READILY-BLEEDING ulcers: 1, *ars.*, *carb. v.*, hep., kal., lach., lyc., nitr. ac., phos., phos. ac., sulph.; 2, con., puls., sil.; 3, arn., caust., con., iod., sec., ham.

b. For GANGRENOUS: 1, *ars.*, bell., *chin.*, *lach.*, sil.; 2, con., kal. bi., rhus, sec., squill.; 3, bapt ? rhus gl.?

c. SUPPURATING ulcers: 1, ars., hep., *merc.*, puls., *sil.*, *sulph.*; 2, asa., chin., con., lach., phos., phos. ac.

d. INFLAMED ulcers: 1, *ars.*, cham., hep., lyc., *merc.*, *phos.*, *sil.*, staph.; 2, acon., bell., bry., nitr. ac., puls., rhus, ruta, *sulph.*

e. PUTRID ulcers: 1, *ars.*, *carb v.*, hep., merc., mur. ac., puls., *sil.*, *sulph.*; 2, amm., amm. m., asa., bell., calc., chin., phos. ac., rhus.

f. PHAGEDENIC ulcers: 1, *ars.*, hep., *lyc.*, merc., mez., sil., sulph.; 2, carb. v., caust, cham., clem., con., graph., nitr. ac., petr., ran., rhus, sep.

g. TORPID ulcers: 1, carb. v., con., lyc., phos. ac., sep., sulph.; 2, carb. a., cupr., op., sil.

h. CICATRIZED ULCERS WHICH OPEN AGAIN: 1, ars.; 2, lach., sep.; 3, coloc., crotal.; 4, carb. v.

§ 5. As regards PAINS, give:

a. For VERY PAINFUL ulcers: 1, ars., carb. v., graph., hep., sil.; 2, arn., asa., bell., lyc., merc., nitr. ac., phos. ac., puls.; 3, acid. nitr., calend., chin.

b. PAINLESS: 1, carb. v., lach., phos. ac., sep., sulph.; 2, dulc., sec.

c. ITCHING OR SMARTING: 1, ars., hep., *lyc.*, puls., rhus, *sil.*, sulph.; 2, ant., caust., chin., graph., nitr. ac., phos. ac.

d. BORING PAINS: 1, aur., bell., nat. m., sil., sulph.; 2, chin., ranunc. b.

e. BURNING: 1, *ars.*, carb. v., merc., mez., puls., rhus, *sil.*, *sulph.*; 2, arg. met., aur., caust., clem., kreas., natr. c., ranunc. b., staph.

f. PRESSURE AND TENSION: 1, caust., con., graph., merc., phos., puls., rhus, sil., spong., sulph.; 2, phyt.

g. BEATING AND THROBBING: asa., calc., clem., kal., lyc., merc., sil., sulph.

h. CREEPING AND GNAWING: arn., baryt., cham., clem., con., dros., lach., lyc., merc., phos., rhus, ruta, sep., staph., sulph.

i. TEARING AND DRAWING: ars., calc., lyc., sep., sil., sulph.

k. STITCHING OR CUTTING: *ars.*, bell., calc., canth., graph., *lyc.*, merc., natr. m., nitr. ac., puls., sep., *sil.*, staph., sulph.

l. SORE PAINS: graph., hep., puls., sep., sulph.

m. DARTING, JERKING: 1, asa., calc., caust., puls., rhus, sil.; 2, petrol., ranunc. b.

§ 6. Compare Suppuration, Herpes and Eruptions, Arthritis, Scurvy, Scrofula, Syphilis, Mercurial Cachexia, Diseases of the Bones, Cancer, Varices, Glandular Affections, and the Parts where Ulcers are apt to Break Out.

Particular indications:

Acid. mur. Stinging, itching, and painful ulcers, with fetid odor, though covered with a crust; putrid ulcers, with burning pain or heat on edges; jerking pains; pus fetid and scanty.

Acid. nitr. Ulcer is sensitive and of an offensive odor; burning pain and heat in edges, shooting and pricking pains; superficial or mercurial ulcers, worse from touch or bathing in cold water; readily bleeding deep ulcers; fistulous ulcers difficult to heal; pricking in ulcers; pus copious, bloody, corroding, ichorous.

Ammonium carb. Putrid flat ulcers with a pungent sensation, pain relieved by keeping limb elevated and from outward pressure; pus white and putrid.

Antimon. crud. Fistulous, deep, and flat ulcers; spongy ulcers, with itching or pricking; granulations exuberant, worse from bathing or getting heated near the fire; pus scanty.

Arsenicum. Burning in interior of ulcer, felt also while sleeping; mortifying putrid ulcers, with high edges and shining redness of surrounding skin; base of ulcer of a blackish color, or lardaceous; fetid ichor and proud flesh in the ulcer; thin scurf on the surface, bleeding slightly when bandaging; flat, gangrenous, or inflamed ulcers, surrounding skin of a dusky red; pus copious, bloody, ichorous, or corrosive, putrid, thin, and watery; ulceration extending in breadth (sil. in depth).

Asafœtida. Ulcers with intermittent pricking pain, high hard edges, **sensitive to touch**, easily bleeding; shooting pains around ulcer; pus profuse, greenish, thin, offensive, even ichorous; ulcers turn black. Ulcers, particularly when affecting the bones, discharging ichorous, thin, and fetid pus; ulcerations from burns and scalds, with great sensitiveness to suffering.

Aurum. Deep ulcers affecting the bones; cancerous ulcers; mercurial ulcers; bluish-red, deep, fistulous, swollen, and painful; itching, shooting, and burning; pus yellow and fetid.

Baryta carb. Fistulous ulcers in gland, especially in those of neck, with feeling of tension; gnawing pain, or as if burnt; scabby, crusty ulcers, painless indurated ulcers, difficult to heal; pus scanty and gelatinous, or totally absent.

Calcarea carb. Unhealthy, ulcerative skin, even small wounds suppurate; scrofulous ulcers; fistulous ulcers with redness, hardness, and swelling of the surrounding skin; carious ulcers; inflamed or

putrid ulcers; high and feeble granulations; tearing and throbbing in ulcers, which are white or yellow: pus scanty and albuminous.

Calendula off. Inflamed ulcers, painful as if beaten; excessive secretion of pus, surrounding parts red, with stinging pains in ulcer.

Cantharides. Ulcer with itching, lacerating, burning, and stinging pains in it; pus copious, inodorous, slightly yellow, sometimes tinged with blood; pains worse from rubbing or scratching.

Carbo veg. Varicose, scorbutic ulcers, livid, easily bleeding, and fetid; cadaverous-smelling and corroding scanty secretion; folds of skin become raw and ulcerated.

Causticum. Bleeding ulcers with blisters on the surrounding skin; boring and burning in ulcers; burning on edges; pain as if burnt; sensitive ulcers with pustules around them; swollen, with a feeling of tenseness in them; pus bloody, corroding, greenish or gray, ichorous, and thin as water.

Chamomilla. Unhealthy skin, every injury suppurates; burning and smarting pain in ulcer at night, with crawling and painful oversensitiveness to touch.

Chelidonium. Old, putrid, spreading ulcers; deep, fistulous, spreading, itching ulcers, better from firm pressure; red and painful pimples and pustules on various parts.

China. Ichorous, sensitive ulcers, having a putrid smell; flat, shallow ulcers, with copious discharge; carious ulcers, with profuse sweat; wounds become black, gangrenous; painful sensitiveness in ulcer, especially when moving the part; pus bloody, ichorous, and fetid.

Cistus can. Mercurio-syphilitic ulcers, surrounded by hard swelling, on the lower limbs; old ulcers; glands swollen, inflamed, indurated, or ulcerated.

Clematis. Scabby, deep ulcers; indurated ulcers, with high, elevated edges, difficult to heal; itching in and around ulcer; shooting pain in ulcer when touched; pus serous, yellow, acrid, and ichorous; scanty secretion or total suppression of pus.

Conium. Blackish ulcers, with bloody, fetid, ichorous discharges, especially after contusion; burning, crusty, and deep ulcers; painless, hard, and fistulous ulcers; nocturnal pains in them prevent sleep; pus fetid, watery, and ichorous.

Cuprum. Old ulcers, skin inelastic, doughlike; hard, inflamed ulcers, with jerking pain; sensitive ulcers, with redness around the edges; pus scanty and corroding.

Dulcamara. Painful ulcers with scanty discharge, worse from cold and wet, or from atmospheric changes.

Euphorbium. Old, torpid ulcers; ulcers turning black; insensible ulcers; lancinating and lacerating pains; gangrene.

Ferrum. Pale, œdematous ulcers; skin pale, yellow, sallow, dirty, withered, flabby.

Fluoric acid. Painful ulcers, worse from warmth, better from cold, with copious discharge; varicose veins and ulcers on legs; burning pains on small spots on skin.

Graphites. Old ulcers with fetid pus, proud flesh, and itching-stinging pains; skin not inclined to heal, cracks and fissures, easily ulcerating; sensitive, sore, spongy ulcers, with a salty discharge;

crusty and scabby ulcers; pus bloody, watery, acrid, and corroding, smelling like herring-brine.

Hepar sulph. Ulcers discharge bloody pus, smelling like old cheese, edges very sensitive, with a pulsating sensation; stinging-burning pain in the edges; mercurial ulcers; ulcers with jagged edges and surrounded by pustules or blisters; pus laudable or fetid, ichorous, and corroding.

Hyoscyamus. Inflamed ulcers, the surrounding skin being of a bright vermilion redness; ulcers painful, bleeding, with bruised feeling on moving the parts.

Ignatia. Painless ulcers, with scanty discharge, generally worse from slight touch, better from hard pressure; skin chafed and sore.

Iodum. Bleeding ulcers, destitute of feeling; hard, spongy, and sensitive ulcers, with a feeling of tenseness and soreness; pus copious, bloody, and corroding, or thin, watery, and yellow.

Jacea. Burrowing ulcers; ichorous ulcers, with violent itching; skin difficult to heal.

Kali bichrom. Ulcers dry, oval, edges overhanging, bright-red areola; base hard, corroding, becoming deeper; cicatrix remains depressed; ulcers on previously inflamed feet; ulcers on fingers, with carious affection of the bones.

Kali carb. Bleeding, boring, burning, corroding, ulcers; disposition to phlebitis; pus copious, bloody, ichorous, thin, and watery.

Kreasot. Old, painful, putrid ulcers; spongy, burning ulcers; pus acrid, ichorous, fetid, yellow.

Lachesis. Gangrenous ulcers on legs and toes; ulcers sensitive to touch, with ichorous, offensive discharge, many small pimples around them, areola purple, better from warmth; bedsores, with black edges; the ulcer is large, with tendency to extend rapidly; burning pain only when touching the sore; smooth ulcers, with jagged edges, surrounded by papillæ or small ulcers, and of a livid appearance.

Lycopodium. Old ulcers on legs, with nightly tearing, burning, and itching; fissures on heels, with oozing of water from sore places; fistulous ulcers, with hard, red, shining, and inverted edges; tumid ulcers, with elevated and indurated edges; ulcers bleed and burn when dressed; tearing and itching at night, burning when touched; inflammatory swelling of affected parts; pus copious and albuminous, or sanious, gray, yellow, and acrid.

Mercurius. Superficial, flat, readily-bleeding ulcers, with a lardaceous base, worse from heat of bed and hot and cold applications; spreading ulcers, exceedingly painful, and sensitive to slightest touch; unequal elevations and depressions; gnawing and throbbing pains; ulcers of a bluish or livid appearance, with hard, elevated, and jagged edges; superficial ulcers of a whitish appearance; pus scanty or copious, but never laudable.

Mezereum. Ulcers, with sensitive areolæ and easily bleeding, painful at night, pus under scabs, burning vesicles around ulcers; shooting, biting, pricking pains in ulcer; pus scanty or totally suppressed; worse from rubbing or scratching.

Natrum carb. Ulcers, with swelling and inflammatory redness of affected parts; skin dry, rough, and chapped; swelling and induration of glands; pricking, pulsating, burning in ulcers; worse when lying down.

Natrum mur. Varices; superficial ulcers; red, angry-looking, smarting ulcers, surrounded by vesicles, no suppuration.

Nux vom. Raised ulcers, with pale red edges; burning or jerking pain; prurient itching; sore, sensitive ulcers, with a feeling of tenseness; pus greenish or corroding; worse after menstruation, from touch, in dry windy weather, better when lying on sound side, in damp weather.

Petroleum. Spreading, sloughing ulceration of leg; ulcers on toes, originating in blisters; feet tender and bathed in a foul moisture; ulcers, with stinging pain and proud flesh, often deep ulcers, with raised edges; painful, sensitive, spongy ulcers; they heal with difficulty; pus scanty, acrid, corroding; sanious and watery; worse from cold and in winter.

Phosphorus. Fistulous ulcers, with callous edges, erysipelatous; gnawing pain; hectic; pus thin, ichorous, fetid, easily secreted; worse from weather changes.

Phosphoric acid. Ulcers like carbuncles on skin, with a coppery circumference, flat, itching, and smarting; external parts turn black.

Phytolacca. Ulcers, with an appearance as if punched out, lardaceous bottom; pus watery, fetid, ichorous; shooting, lancinating, jerking pains; carcinoma, syphilis.

Plumbum. Decubitus and gangrene; burning in the ulcers; small wounds inflame and suppurate easily.

Polygonum hydropiper. Superficial ulcers and sores on lower extremities; old and indolent ulcers.

Psorinum. Ulcers on lower legs, with intolerable itching over whole body; oozing blisters on legs, from small pustules, increasing in size, with tearing pains; eruptions on instep, soon becoming thick, dirty, scaly, suppurating, painful, and itching, keeping him awake; deeply penetrating, ichorous ulcers; crusty eruptions all over; whole body has a filthy smell.

Pulsatilla. Easily-bleeding ulcers, with burning, stinging or itching around them, with hard or red areola, surrounded by papillæ; pus thick, bland, too profuse; better from cold, and on wetting affected part.

Ranunculus bulb. Flat, burning, stinging ulcers, with ichorous discharge; pus sanious or acrid; worse from touch or cold.

Rhus tox. Small vesicles, turning to putrid, gangrenous, and spreading ulcers; tingling and smarting as if from salt in ulcer; ulcers surrounded by papillæ; pus acrid and sanious.

Ruta grav. Fistulous ulcers on lower legs; ulcers and scabs on scalp, with copious discharge; bruised feeling all over, as from a ball or blow; skin becomes easily chafed; pus sanious; worse in damp weather; gnawing-jerking pains.

Sanguinaria. Old, indolent ulcers, with callous borders and ichorous discharge; dirty granulations; dry, sharp-cut edges; languid circulation; limbs cold; skin pallid; sensitive to weather changes.

Sarsaparilla. Herpetic ulcers, extending in a circular form, forming no crusts; red, granulated bases, white borders; skin appears as after application of a warm compress; serous, reddish

secretions; ulcers after abuse of mercury; rhagades deep, burning; scrofulosis.

Secale corn. Varicose ulcers and enlarged veins of old people; bleeding ulcers, turning black, feeling as if burnt; gangrene; better from cold, worse from heat; pus putrid.

Selenium. Flat ulcers; frequent tingling on small spots of the skin, with great irritation to scratch; spots remain humid; pains worse after sleep.

Sepia. Ulcer on heel; painless ulcers on joints or tips of fingers and toes; ulcers with blisters around them; deep, crusty, scabby ulcers; flat ulcers, with digging pains; fistulous, hard ulcers, high, elevated edges, hard to heal; jerking, itching, pricking pains, proud flesh in them; sensitive, sore, spongy ulcers; pustules around ulcer, with red areola; pus copious, corroding, gelatinous, greenish, or ichorous or scanty, putrid, viscid, sour-smelling, thin, whitish ichor.

Silicea. Ulcers from suppuration of membranous parts, phagedenic, extending in depth; aching pain in ulcer, becoming black at base or edges, and bleeding; boring or burning in edges and sensation of coldness in ulcer; deep or flat, crusty ulcers; hard, fistulous, or gangrenous ulcers; proud flesh in ulcer, which is difficult to heal; jerking and itching in and around ulcer; pulsating, putrid ulcers, with red areola; spongy ulcers, edges hard, high, and spongy; stinging, burning, itching pains; pus copious, brownish, corroding, gelatinous, or grayish, bloody, and ichorous; scanty, putrid, thin, watery, yellow; worse in open air, from weather changes, lying on painful side, or pressure.

Staphisagria. Scorbutic ulcers; itching and burning in ulcers; gnawing, jerking, tearing, or shooting pains; pus excessive, acrid, ichorous, and fetid, or scanty, worse from touch and pressure.

Sulphur. Ulcers, with raised, swollen edges, bleeding easily, surrounded with pimples, with tearing-stinging pains, and discharging fetid pus; fistulous ulcers, irregular jagged edges; œdematous swelling and reddish-brown discoloration of skin; pus thick, yellow, and fetid, or thin and fetid.

Thuja. Flat ulcers, with a bluish-white bottom; ulcers with indurated edges, surrounded by blisters containing pus; deep, burning, and fistulous ulcers; itching, pricking, and proud flesh in ulcers; spongy on edges; ulcers with serrated edges; better from rubbing or scratching.

Tartar. emet. Deeply-penetrating, malignant ulcers; broad and deep sloughing ulcers; gangrenous ulcers, with hectic fever; ulcers surrounded with black pustules, which break down into deep ulcers; pus absent, merely an oozing of fetid humor.

Veratrum album. Bluish ulcers; hard, indurated ulcers, itching, painless, but with redness of the areola; pus scanty.

Zincum met. Herpetic ulcers; bleeding and burning ulcers, destitute of feeling; redness of surrounding skin, with sensation of tenseness; pus bloody and corroding.

ULCUS RODENS.

Lupus exedens, epithelioma.

For **ulcus rodens**: ars., bell., cic., cinnab., hep., hydrocot., hydr., merc., nitr. ac., sil., staph., sulph., uranium.

For **epithelioma**: ars., ars. iod., bell., clem., con., lapis alb., sil., sulph.

For **epithelioma scroti**, chimney-sweeper's cancer: ars., carb., clem., lach., rhus, sec., thuj.

URÆMIA.

Ars., aur., can. ind., carbol. ac., cupr., hydrocyan. acid, nicotin, phos., tereb., where uræmic blood-poisoning complicates morbus Brightii; but we must not neglect to use the catheter twice or three times a day.

In **acute uræmia**, during accouchement or complicating zymotic affections, especially scarlatina, with prevailing **cerebral hyperæmia**: apis, bell., con., cupr., glon., gels., stram., ver. vir.; **with sopor**: agar., anacard., bell., hydrocyan. ac., lact., opium; with **anæmia and paralytic symptoms**: ars., camph., chin., chinin. arsenic., phos., phos. ac.

Compare Morbus Brightii, Pregnancy and Labor, Scarlatina, etc.

URETHRITIS.

Acon., asclep., cann. ind. and sat., canth., erig., eryng., gels., ham., merc., pod., sulph., tril.

Compare Gonorrhœa.

URETHRORRHAGIA.

See Hæmaturia.

URINARY DIFFICULTIES.

Ischuria, dysuria, enuresis.

§ 1. **Ischuria, anuria**: 1, *apoc. cann.*, arn., bell., *canth.*, *eupat. purp.*, *hell.*, lyc., *nitr. ac.*, *nux v.*, op., puls., senecio, stram.; 2, acon., aur., camph., con., dig., gels., hep., hyosc., lach., laur., myric., plumb., pod., rhus, ruta, sulph., ver. alb.

Dysuria: 1, acon., apoc. cann., asclep., *cann.*, *canth.*, dulc., lyc., mgt. aus., merc., nux v., pareira brava, puls., sulph.; 2, arn., ars., aur., bell., cact., calc., caul., chimaph., colch., con., dig., equisetum, erig., eupat. purp., ham., hedeoma, hell., hyosc., kali, nux m., phos., sarsap., senecio, staph.

Enuresis:

Arg. met. Too profuse flow of pale urine, causing the patient to rise often during the night.

Belladonna. Starting, restless sleep; moaning and screaming during sleep; scrofulous glandular enlargements; involuntary micturition at night.

Calcarea carb. Fat, flabby children, with red face, who sweat easily and catch cold easily; frequent urination at night.

Causticum. Children with black hair and eyes, who pass urine unconsciously **during their first sleep**; burning in urethra when urinating and stitching in orifice of urethra.

Cina. Frequent urging, with copious urination during the day and restless sleep all night.

Chloral. Involuntary urination, especially the **last part of the night**, even after having passed urine during the night and drank no water during it.

Equisetum hyem. Enuresis by day or night; it acts well, when

it remains a mere power of habit, after the primary cause has been removed.

Ferrum met. and phos. Incontinence of urine more frequent in daytime than at night, or floods the bed five or six times at night; ammoniacal smell of urine, stains the sheets very dark; yellowish clay-colored sediment, adhering to the sides and bottom of the vessel; **enuresis nocturna from weakness of the sphincter vesicæ.**

Kreasot. Incontinentia urinæ, **when the patient dreams he is urinating in a decent manner**; frequent urging to urinate, with copious pale discharge; wets the bed at night, wakes with urging from deep sleep, but cannot retain the urine; worse when lying down; better when walking or standing.

Mercurius. In children who perspire profusely, and whose urine is hot, acrid, sour-smelling, with sudden irresistible desire to urinate.

Petroleum. Weakness of neck of bladder, urine drops still out after urination; involuntary micturition at night in bed; chronic blennorrhœa.

Plantago. Unusually free and profuse discharge of urine; nocturnal copious enuresis, particularly when depending upon laxity of the sphincter vesicæ.

Rhus tox. Weakness of bladder, with constant dribbling of urine, frequent and inconvenient desire to pass water.

Scilla. Frequent urging to urinate, with profuse discharge of pale, limpid urine; continuous painful pressure on the bladder and inability to retain the urine.

Selenium. Involuntary urination when walking; dripping after stool or micturition.

Sepia. Child wets the bed almost as soon as it goes to sleep, always during first sleep; urging to urinate from pressure on bladder; frequent micturition at night.

Silicea. Involuntary micturition at night, especially in children suffering from worms or chorea; weakness in urinary organs, constant desire to urinate.

Sulphur. For pale, lean children, with large abdomen, who love sugar and highly-seasoned food, and abhor to be washed; micturition copious after midnight.

Thuja. Involuntary urination at night, and when coughing; urination frequent and copious, especially in scrofulous and sycotic (warts) persons.

Or: 1, bell., caust., cic., ferr., hep., hyos., lyc., puls., rhus, staph., zinc.; 2, acon., amm., arn., ars., benz. ac., bry., carb., cham., chin., con., graph., lach., laur., lithium, mgt. aus., natr. m., op., ruta, sarrac., seneg., stilling, syphilinum, stram.

§ 2. As regards the varieties, give:

a. For DYSURIA, with ineffectual urging: 1, acon., *cann.*, *canth.*, dulc., *lyc.*, mgt. aus., *merc.*, *n. vom.*, puls, sulph.; 2, arn., ars., aur., bell., calc., colch., con., dig., hyos., kal., n. mosch., phos., sars., staph.; 3, *apoc. can.*, asclep., cact., caul., chim., erig., *eupat. purp.*, ham., hed., hell., iris, phyto., senec.

b. For ANURIA, ISCHURIA: 1, arn., bell., canth., *hell.*, lyc., *nitr. ac*, *n. vom.*, *op.*, puls., stram.; 2, acon., aur., camph., con., dig., hep., hyos., lach., laur., plumb., rhus, ruta, sulph., verat.; 3, *apoc. can.*, *eupat. purp.*, gal., gels., myr., pod., senec., sang.

c. For ENURESIS NOCTURNA: 1, *bell.*, *calc.*, *caust.*, cin., *puls.*, rhus, *sep.*, sil., *sulph.*; 2, acon., amm., arn., ars., *benz. ac.*, bry., carb. v., cham., chin., con., graph., hep., *kreas.*, mgt. aus., merc., *natr. m.*, op., petr., plant., ruta, seneg., stram., thuj.

d. For ENURESIS: 1, arn., bell., carb. v., caust., *cic.*, cin., hep., hyos., *lyc.*, mgt. aust., natr. m., puls., *rhus*, ruta, sep., *staph.*, sulph., zinc.; 2, acon., dulc., kreas., lach., laur., magn. c., merc., petr., sil., spig.; 3, cact., *eupat. purp.*, gels., geran., pod., poly., sang., stilling.

§ 3. As regards the **pathological state** to which the uninary difficulty belongs, give:

a. For an INFLAMMATORY state: 1, *acon.*, *cann.*, *canth.*, merc., n. vom., puls.; 2, bell., cop., dig., dulc., sabin., sars., sulph.; 3, alnus, caul., erig., gels., hydr., verat. vir.

b. For a SPASMODIC state: 1, *n. vom.*, op., puls.; 2, bell., canth., caps., caust., cin., coloc., hyos., ign., lach., lyc., rhus, verat.

c. For PARALYSIS: 1, ars., *cic.*, cin., dulc., hyos., *lyc.*, *rhus*, *staph.*; 2, acon., bell., caust., laur., mgt. aus.; 3, cact., caul., gels.

d. STRICTURES OR INDURATIONS in the urinary passages: 1, clem., dulc., merc., petr., puls., rhus, sulph.; 2, hydr.

e. HÆMORRHOIDAL AILMENTS: 1, n. vom., puls., sulph.; 2, acon., ars., calc., carb. v., lach., merc.; 3, æsc., collins., ham., hydr., pod.

f. During PREGNANCY or when the MENSES ARE SUPPRESSED: 1, cocc., phos. ac., puls.; 2, con., n. vom., sulph.; 3, asclep., cact., caul., eupat. purp., gels., ham., hell., iris, sang.

g. LITHIASIS OR GRAVEL: 1, *lyc.*, *sars.*; 2, *calc.*, cann., n. vom., petr., phos., sep.; 3, alnus, chimap., collins., coryd., erig., eupat. perf., eryng., gal., pod.; 4, aspar., benz. ac., ipomeanil, nitr. ac., tab., uva urs.

§ 4. As regards EXTERNAL CAUSES, give:

a. When caused by a COLD: 1, acon., bell., dulc., merc., n. vom., puls.; 2, apoc., eupat. perf., gels., senec.

b. By a CONCUSSION in consequence of a fall, bruise, shock: arn., cic., con., rhus, puls.

c. When by ABUSE OF SPIRITS: 1, n. vom., puls., sulph; 2, ars., bell., calc., hep., lach., merc.

d. By abuse of CANTHARIDES: 1, camph.; 2, acon., puls.

e. When by EXPOSURE TO WET AND COLD: 1, puls., sars.; 2, alum., calc., sulph.

f. By FRIGHT OR FEAR: acon., bell., hyos., op., verat.

§ 5. We may moreover prescribe, if the accompanying symptoms permit:

a. For FREQUENT URGING to urinate: 1, bell., bry., canth., carb. v., caust., chimaph., colch., graph., kal., lyc., n. vom., phos. ac., puls., rhus, ruta, sabin., sars., squill., staph., sulph.; 2, acon., arn., baryt., caps., cocc., coloc., dig., dulc., equiset., guai., hell., ign., merc., mur. ac., phos., sabad., sep., spong., pareira brav.

b. INEFFECTUAL URGING: 1, phos.; 2, amm., hedeom., uva.

c. URGING AT NIGHT: 1, arn., ars., *bell.*, calc., caust., graph., mgt. aus., natr. m., puls., rhus, sep., sil., squill., *sulph.*; 2, alum., amm., baryt., bry., cin., cupr., dros., hep., merc., n. vom., op., ruta, stram.

d. For FRUITLESS URGING: 1, *canth.*, caust., dig., *n. vom.*, petr., *puls.*, sars., sep., sulph.; 2, acon., arn., camph., cham., chin., coloc., hyos., kal., lyc., merc., phos., phos. ac., plumb., sil.

e. For urinating in a FORKED STREAM: 1, cann., canth., merc., rhus.

f. Inability to emit all the urine, drops of water which continue to fall out: 1, calc., kal., selen.; 2, bry., lach., natr., petr., rhod., sil., staph., thuj.

g. Emitting the urine in drops only: 1, bell., *canth.*, dulc., mgt. aus., *n. vom.*, sulph.; 2, arn., camph., canth., cann., caps., caust., clem., colch., con., cop., merc., n. mosch., petr., puls., rhus, spig., staph., stram.; 3, eryng.

h. Interrupted or thin stream: 1, caust., clem., con., dulc., mgt. aust., sulph., zinc.; 2, carb. a., kal., phos. ac., thuj.

§ 6. Finally, for:

a. Painful emission of urine: 1, *cann.*, *canth.*, coloc., hep., *merc.*, *lyc.*, natr. m., phos. ac., puls., thuj.; 2, bell., clem., colch., con., dulc., nitr. ac., n. vom., phos., sars., sep., sulph., verat.; 3, æsc. h., erig., hed., gal., gels, iris, senec.

b. Burning pains: 1, ars., calc., cann., lach., merc., natr., n. vom., phos., phos. ac., seneg., sulph.; 2, canth., caps., carb. a., carb. v., caust., con., hep., ign., lyc., nitr., nitr. ac., thuj., verat.; 3, asclep., bapt., cact., erig., eupat. purp., gels., iris.

c. Cutting pains: 1, ant., cann., canth., con., dig., phos. ac.; 2, arn., calc., guai., hep., merc., mur. ac., nitr. ac., petr., staph., thuj.

d. Stitching pains: arn., cann., clem., lyc., nitr., n. vom., phos,. senec.

e. Soreness and smarting: 1, carb. v., ign., phos., sep.; 2, calc., hep., lyc., magn. c., mez., natr., nitr. ac., n. vom.; 3, eupat. purp., gal., senec.

§ 7. Compare Secretion of Urine, Cystitis, Catarrh of the Bladder, Paralysis of the Bladder, Gonorrhœa, Lithiasis, etc.

Particular indications:

Aconite. Skin dry and hot, great thirst, unrest, nervous excitement, fear, and anxiety; pain in region of bladder; retention of urine, with stitches in kidneys; frequent and violent urging to urinate, with scanty emission of red, turbid urine.

Aloes. Incontinence of urine, especially in old people, with enlarged prostata and tendency to diarrhœa; every time on passing urine, feeling as if some thin stool would escape with it; urgent desire to urinate, he can hardly retain the urine.

Alumina. Frequent urination at night; frequent emission of very small quantities of light-colored urine with great straining, severe smarting and burning with the feeling as though a few drops remained in urethra which could not be expelled; feeling of weakness in bladder and genitals in the evening, with fear that he will wet the bed; burning during micturition, and with the discharge of urine a desire to defecate; the stream assumes a spiral shape.

Anantherum. Frequent emission of urine, which is turbid or soon becomes so; sensation of numbness and obstruction in the kidneys, or as if kidneys and bladder were always full and swollen, bladder cannot hold the smallest quantity of urine; difficult, painful intermittent urination, it stops and commences again the same moment; fulness and distension of the bladder, with inability to urinate, urine turbid, thick, and full of mucus; retention of urine, with retraction of the urethral canal; urine brownish or yellowish and bloody; incontinence of urine, with involuntary urination when walking, and

even at night in bed during sleep, as if caused by paralysis of the neck of the bladder; tenesmus vesicæ, with ischuria.

Angustura. Tenesmus of the bladder followed by profuse emission of white urine; tenesmus after micturition; one is obliged frequently to urinate, although but a few dark-yellow drops are emitted each time, causing a burning pain; orange-colored urine soon becomes turbid.

Apis. Burning in the urethra before, during and after micturition; disagreeable sensation in the bladder, with a bearing down in the region of the sphincter, and frequent desire to urinate; incontinence of urine, with great irritation of the parts; worse at nights and when coughing; almost incessant desire to pass urine; urine high-colored or straw-colored, with brickdust sediment.

Asparagus. Urging to urinate, burning in the urethra; frequent urging, with fine stitches in the orifice of the urethra; urine scanty and cloudy, a little straw-colored urine is passed, which becomes turbid immediately after being passed; after urinating burning in the urethra, with a sensation as if there was some urine yet to pass.

Arnica. Affections from mechanical injuries, with retention of urine; tenesmus of the neck of the bladder and ineffectual efforts to urinate; urging, the urine dropping out involuntarily; one has to stand a great while before the urine is emitted; brown urine with brick-red sediment; urine strongly acid, specific gravity increased.

Arsenicum. Retention of urine, as if the bladder was paralyzed; scanty urine passing with difficulty; burning in the urethra during micturition; tenesmus and strangury, great desire to urinate but does not pass any; urine copious and burning hot; involuntary emission of urine in the night when sleeping; urine profuse and dark brown, turbid when emitting it, much sediment in the urine; hæmaturia.

Belladonna. Difficult micturition; the urine being passed guttatim, with frequent urging; constant dribbling of urine; sharp stitches low down in the abdomen, in the direction of the perinæum; pains come on suddenly and cease in the same way; feeling in the back as if it would break; paralysis of the sphincter vesicæ; enuresis with profuse perspiration; urine yellow and turbid, sometimes depositing a reddish sediment.

Berberis vulg. Violent stitching pain in the bladder extending from the kidneys into the urethra, with urging to urinate; frequent recurring crampy pain in the bladder; cutting constrictive pain in the bladder when full or empty; burning pain in urethra; stitching pain in the female urethra, beginning in the bladder; violent stitches in the bladder, which compel one to urinate; urine dark-yellow, red, becoming turbid; copious mucous sediment mixed with a whitish-gray, and later a reddish mealy sediment; greenish urine depositing mucus; blood-red urine, which soon becomes turbid and deposits a thick mucous and bright-red mealy sediment, slowly becoming clear, but retaining its blood-red color; symptoms of urinary organs accompanied with **pains in the loins and hips** (pareira brava, pain in thighs); renal gravel and calculi (urates, rheumarthritis); worse from slight fatigue, the aggravation increasing as the fatigue increases.

Benzoic acid. Vesicular catarrh; irritability of the bladder; nocturnal enuresis in children; too frequent desire to evacuate the bladder, urine being normal; decrease of the quantity of urine; urine

aromatic; urine of a very repulsive odor, of a changeable color, brownish, cloudy, of an alkaline reaction; dark reddish-brown urine of a high specific gravity, with an acid reaction; excess of uric acid; patient pale, languid, with a feeling of weakness in the loins; granular mucus mixed with phosphates in the sediment of the urine.

Calcarea carb. Pain in the bladder and cutting on urinating; burning in the urethra before and after urinating; fine tickling stitches through the urethra; much sour-smelling urine passed at night; trickling of urine after micturition; involuntary passage of urine on every motion during menstruation; nocturnal enuresis; urine very dark-colored, without sediment; urine has a pungent odor, is clear and pale; offensive dark-brown urine, with a whitish sediment; the urine soon becomes turbid, and deposits a whitish flaky sediment; a fatty pellicle forms on the surface.

Camphora. Diminished power of the bladder; retention of urine, with urging to urinate; tenesmus of the neck of the bladder; painful urination; burning urine, strangury; the urine passes in a thin stream, as if the urethra were contracted; yellowish-green turbid urine of a musty odor; brown urine; red urine; the urine on standing becomes very turbid and thick, of a whitish-green color, without deposit of sediment; urine contains mucus without sediment; urine, with white or red sediment; urine profuse, colorless, frequent, or scanty.

Cannabis indica. Inflammation of the bladder; burning, scalding, stinging pain, before, during, and after micturition; urging to urinate, with much straining; copious discharge of clear bright-colored urine; the urine passes freely at times, then again in small quantities, with burning and biting; urine dribbles out after the stream ceases; aching in the kidneys; thick red urine.

Cannabis sativa. Enuresis; paralysis of the bladder; drawing pain in the region of kidneys, extending into the inguinal glands, with nauseous sensation at pit of stomach; burning while urinating, but especially afterwards; stitches along the urethra when not urinating; white or red turbid urine; urine full of fibres, with mucus or pus.

Cantharides. **Painful retention of urine**; urging to urinate from the smallest quantity of urine in the bladder; intolerable tenesmus; violent burning-cutting pain in neck of bladder, extending to the fossa navicularis, worse before and after urinating; urging worse when standing and still more when walking, better when sitting, hardly any at night; paroxysmal cutting and burning pains in both kidneys, the region very sensitive to the slightest touch, alternating with pain in tip of penis; painful scalding evacuation, by drops, of bloody urine and at times of pure blood; pain keeps on after micturition; urine turbid and scanty; cloudy during the night, like mealy water, with white sediment; urine albuminous with cylindrical casts; deposits granular, grayish-white, looking like fragments of old mortar.

Capsicum. Spasmodic contraction, with cutting pains in the neck of the bladder; burning-biting pain in the urethra after urinating; scanty light-colored urine.

Carbo veg. Pressing pain in the bladder; contraction of the urethra every morning; frequent urging to urine; urine has a strong odor; dark-red urine, as if it were mixed with blood; urine deposits a red sediment.

Carbolic acid. Involuntary discharge of mucus from the anus

during urination; copious flow of limpid urine; dark smoky color of urine, depositing urate of ammonia.

Causticum. Frequent, painful, and difficult micturition; involuntary emission of urine when coughing; nocturnal enuresis; smarting pain in the urethra while urinating; light-colored urine with flocculent sediment.

Chimaphila. Chronic catarrh of the bladder; scanty urine containing a large quantity of muco-purulent sediment; urine thick, ropy, of brick color and copious bloody sediment; inability to pass the urine without standing with the feet wide apart and the body inclined forward.

Cicuta. Involuntary emission of urine; frequent desire to urinate; the urine is expelled with great force; copious micturition.

Colchicum. Ischuria; frequent micturition, with diminished discharge of urine; constant burning in the urinary organs, with decreased secretion; brown-black urine; whitish deposit in the urine.

Colocynth. Alternate stitches in the bladder and rectum; retention of urine, with retraction of the testicles and priapism; urine fetid, it soon thickens and becomes viscid, with copious deposit, sometimes like gravel.

Conium. Pressure on the bladder; frequent micturition at night, the urine cannot be retained; flow of urine suddenly stops, and contiues after a short interruption; urine white, thick, and turbid, or as clear as water, with frequent calls to pass it; burning sensation when urinating; pressure in neck of bladder, with stitches, worse when walking, better when sitting; pain in kidneys, if the desire to urinate is not quickly satisfied.

Copaiva balsam. Excessive irritation of the bladder; inflammation of the urinary organs; swelling and dilatation of the orifice of the urethra, with pulsative pains throughout the penis; constant ineffectual desire to urinate; urine emitted in drops; foaming urine; greenish, turbid, with the odor of violets.

Cubeba. Chronic cystitis; cutting and constriction after micturition; urine increased in quantity, deepened in color, and smells of the drug; hæmaturia.

Digitalis. Inflammation of the neck of the bladder; pressure on the bladder, with sensation as if it were too full, continuing after micturition; continual desire to urinate, only a few drops being passed at each effort; urine dark brown, hot, and burning; alternate emissions of large and small quantities of colorless urine; contractive pain in bladder during micturition; the urine is more easily retained in the recumbent posture.

Dulcamara. Paralysis of bladder, with involuntary discharge of urine; catarrh of bladder; thickening of coats of bladder; retention of urine, strangury; painful micturition; urine turbid and white; reddish burning urine; mucous sediment in the urine.

Equisetum. Painful urination, with albuminous urine; extreme and frequent urging to urinate, with severe pain, especially immediately after the urine is voided; dysuria during pregnancy and after confinement; nocturnal enuresis, with frequent micturition.

Erigeron. Vesicular catarrh, with pain and irritation; dysuria in children, they have frequent desire and cry when urinating; urine profuse and of a very strong odor; external parts inflamed and swollen.

Ferrum acet. Difficult micturition, with spasmodic stricture or a tendency to retention of urine, especially in old people of weak and relaxed habits.

Ferrum met. Urging to urinate entirely absent during the night, but occurring regularly during the day, relieved by sitting and lying, but intolerable when walking (neuralgic affection); **involuntary urination, especially by day**; urine light-colored, and depositing a whitish sediment; profuse mucous sediment in the urine; urine blood red, and plentifully charged with blood-corpuscles.

Gelsemium. Enuresis from paralysis of the sphincter in children at night; profuse urination; urging, with scanty emission and tenesmus of the bladder; spasm of the bladder, with alternating dysuria and enuresis.

Graphites. Cutting pressing from the kidneys before micturition; anxious pressure in the bladder, with sudden desire to urinate but scanty emission; nocturnal enuresis; frequent micturition, especially at night, the urine turbid, and deposits a reddish sediment.

Hepar. Nocturnal enuresis; weakness of the bladder; urine passes slowly, without force, dropping perpendicularly from the urethra; flocculent and turbid urine; dark yellow urine, burning when passing, and corroding the internal surface of the prepuce; orifice of urethra red and inflamed; brown-red urine, the last drops mixed with blood.

Hedeoma. Suppression of urine; tenesmus; painful urination; scanty emission of urine, with frequent and urgent desire; urine very dark, like black tea.

Hydrastis. Chronic cystitis; catarrh of the bladder, with thick, ropy, mucous sediment in the urine; decomposed smell of the urine.

Hyoscyamus. Enuresis; paralysis of the bladder; retention of urine, with pressure in the bladder; frequent micturition, with scanty discharges.

Ignatia. Irresistible desire to urinate; painful pressure, with a scraping sensation in the neck of the bladder, especially when walking; turbid urine; frequent emission of watery urine.

Iodum. Nocturnal urination; retention of urine; increased secretion of thick urine, with dark sediment; urine dark, turbid, milky; ammoniacal smell of the urine.

Kali bich. Frequent discharges of watery urine of strong odor; painful drawing from the perinæum towards the urethra; urine with white film and deposit of white sediment; after micturition, burning in back part of urethra, as if one drop had remained behind, with unsuccessful effort to void it; shooting in renal region, small pulse, prostration; **suppression of urine following cholera.**

Kali hydroiod. **Granulated kidney**; urine copious, frequent, pale, watery, or red as blood; urine increased, with unquenchable thirst.

Kreasot. Sudden and imperative desire to urinate; in women, micturition is attended and followed by smarting and burning in pudenda; urine turbid and offensive, depositing a reddish sediment; bland yellow leucorrhœa preceding each urination, with frequent desire to micturate.

Lachesis. Urging to urinate; copious emission of foaming urine; yellow-colored urine; copious red-brown urine; turbid and dark urine, with sediment of brown sand and severe cutting during micturition; sensation as if a ball were rolling in the bladder.

Laurocerasus. Retention of urine; pale yellow urine; scanty, acrid, depositing a thick reddish sediment; burning in the urethra, and pressing after urinating.

Lycopodium. Involuntary micturition; stitches in the bladder; frequent micturition at night, with rare and scanty urination during the day; urine dark, with diminished discharge, or frequent emissions of large quantities of pale urine; red sandy granular sediment in the urine; greasy pellicle floats on the urine; painless hæmorrhage from the bladder; itching in the urethra during and after micturition.

Magnesia phos. Nocturnal enuresis from nervous irritation; spasmodic retention of urine; spasm of the neck of the bladder.

Mercurius. Vesical region sore to touch, urine passes in a thin stream or in drops and containing blood and pus; urine dark red and turbid, sour and pungent, mixed with blood, white flakes and pus; hæmaturia, with violent and frequent urging to urinate; inability to retain the urine; urging to urinate, with copious flow, larger than the quantity of fluid taken, with sudden, irresistible desire.

Mercur. corros. **Tenesmus of bladder; suppressio urinæ;** albuminuria, filaments, flocks or dark flesh-like pieces of mucus in the urine; urine scanty, hot, bloody, passed in drops with great pain.

Mezereum. Itching and sensation of soreness in urethra, when urinating, aroused or increased by touch or pressure; intensely painful tenesmus; tearing and drawing in anus and perinæum, from which it extends through the whole urethra.

Murex. Urine diminished in quantity, but the calls to pass urine more frequent and urging than in the normal state, especially during the night; urine fetid, with an odor like that of valerian; white sediment in urine (uterine complications).

Natrum mur. Involuntary micturition when walking, coughing, or laughing; desire to urinate day and night; stitches in bladder during micturition, with burning-smarting sensations in urethra; pale urine, with brickdust sediment; discharge of mucus from the urethra; dark coffee-colored urine; cutting in urethra after micturition.

Nitrate of uranium. Sore feeling in the pubic region; increased frequency of micturition; profuse nocturnal urination, straw-colored and fetid; burning in urethra, with very acrid urine; desire to urinate again immediately after voiding urine.

Nitric acid. Enuresis; nightly desire to urinate, with cutting pain in abdomen; scanty, turbid, badly-smelling urine; smarting-burning pain in urethra while urinating; cramplike, contractive pain from the kidneys toward the bladder; discharge of bloody mucus, or of pus from the urethra; the urine is cold when emitted.

Nux vomica. Retention of urine; strangury; painful ineffectual desire to urinate; painful emission of thick urine; discharge of pale urine, followed by passage of thick, viscid, whitish, purulent mucus from the bladder; reddish urine, with brickdust sediment; burning and lacerating pain in the neck of the bladder during micturition; hæmaturia.

Opium. Atony of the urinary bladder; retention of urine from a weakened condition of the contractile power of the bladder; dark-colored urine, which deposits a brick-red sediment; lemon-colored urine, depositing much sediment.

Pareira brava. Violent pains in the bladder; pain in the thighs,

extending down into the feet; strangury, with paroxysms of violent pain; the urine can only be voided **while the patient is on the knees, with the head pressing against the floor**; the paroxysm usually occurs in the morning, from 3 to 6 o'clock; urine has a strong ammoniacal smell, contains a thick viscid mucus; pains in thighs while urinating (berberis bark).

Phellandrium. Urging to urinate, with scanty emission and violent burning after micturition, urine pale and watery, almost greenish.

Phosphorus. Involuntary emission of urine; smarting and burning in urethra, with frequent desire to urinate; tension over the region of the bladder; acrid, offensive-smelling urine; brown urine, with red sandy sediment; bloody urine; urine with a sediment of white flocculi.

Phos. acid. Enuresis, with burning-cutting pains in urethra and cramp pain in the kidneys; spasmodic constriction of the bladder; profuse discharge of watery urine, in which immediately forms a white cloud; milky urine, with bloody jellylike lumps; burning in urethra while urinating.

Phytolacca. Copious nocturnal micturition; violent urging to urinate; urine excessive in quantity or scanty; dark-red urine, which leaves a stain on the urinal of a mahogany color, which adheres very closely; chalklike sediments; albuminous urine, with increased specific gravity; pain in the bladder before and during micturition; frequent and painful inclination to urinate.

Plantago. Frequent inclination to urinate, enuresis nocturna; **urine very profuse**, light-colored and depositing a whitish sediment; stools regular, gray or mixed gray in color; puffiness under eyes; great irritability, normal appetite and sleep.

Plumbum. Paralysis of the bladder; tenesmus of the neck of the bladder; ischuria; difficult emission of urine; urine mixed with blood; copious red or yellow urine.

Populus. Catarrh of the bladder; vesicular and urethral irritation; scalding of the urine; painful micturition.

Prunus spinosa. Very urgent desire to urinate; which if not attended to immediately causes severe, sharp, crampy pains in bladder.

Pulsatilla. Vesicular catarrh; incontinence of urine; nocturnal enuresis; involuntary discharge of urine when coughing; the urine is discharged in drops when walking or sitting; spasmodic pain in the neck of the bladder during (canth. after) micturition, extending to pelvis and thighs; burning in urethra while urinating; hæmaturia, scanty brown-red urine, with brick-colored sediment, bloody or mucous deposit; urine loaded with large quantities of urate of ammonia, showing a wasting, hectic condition.

Rhus tox. Tenesmus vesicæ, with emissions of only a few drops of blood-red urine; diminished secretion of urine; incontinence of urine, as soon as the desire to urinate is felt, nature requires immediate relief; urine hot, white, and muddy, or pale, with white sediment; dark urine, soon becoming turbid.

Ruta gr. Nocturnal enuresis; continual pressure on the bladder as if always full; the desire to urinate continues after micturition; involuntary discharge of urine at night in bed and while walking during the day; frequent urging, with emission of green urine.

Sanguinaria. Retention of urine in consequence of gravel and urinary calculi.

Santonin. Chronic cystitis; incontinence of urine; nocturnal enuresis; dysuria; suddenly waking, with urging to urinate, only a few drops of urine being passed each time; the urine has a peculiar green or orange-green color.

Sarsaparilla. Pain and cramps in the bladder, with urging and burning; urine pale and copious; frequent urging to urinate, with scanty, but painless discharge; urine clear and red; severe strangury, with discharge of white, acrid, turbid matter, with mucus; painful retention of urine; urine frequently voided, does not become turbid, but deposits a cloud; frequent and copious discharge of pale urine, which becomes turbid on standing like clay-water; urine either too frequent, copious, and pale, or scanty, slimy, flaky, clayey, or sandy; iridescent pellicle in the urine; after each micturition pain at a point in the vicinity of the neck of the bladder; frequent urination, with distress more or less all through the pelvis; after urination chills, commencing at the region of the neck of the bladder, and spreading in an upward direction through the upper part of the body.

Sepia. Nocturnal enuresis, especially during the first sleep; constant desire to urinate, with painful bearing-down in the pelvis in the morning; burning in the bladder and urethra; pressure on the bladder in the evening, with burning after urinating; urine turbid, with red sandy sediment, which adheres to the chamber and is removed with difficulty, and a cuticle on the surface; urine has an offensive smell and deposits a white sediment.

Squilla. Tenesmus of the bladder after micturition; frequent calls to urinate, especially at night, with scanty emission, or profuse discharge of pale urine; sanguinolent urine, with a deposit of red sediment.

Stannum. Painless retention of urine; the urging to urinate is absent as in atony of the bladder.

Staphisagria. Profuse discharge of pale urine, with urging; frequent desire to urinate, with emission of a small quantity of dark-colored urine; burning in the urethra during and after urinating; urging after micturition as if the bladder had not been emptied.

Stramonium. Rigors during urination, rumbling in abdomen; despite urging no stream forms; urine dribbles away slowly and feebly.

Strychnia. Atony of the bladder; retention of urine or incontinence, when these conditions depend on impaired power of the detrusor muscle of the bladder from overdistension.

Sulphur. Nocturnal enuresis; violent desire to urinate at night; copious micturition after midnight; stitches in the bladder; cutting pain in the urethra while passing urine; the urine is sometimes clear and sometimes contains a thick sediment; rose-colored urine; fetid urine, a greasy film forming on the surface.

Terebinthina. Strangury; dysuria; violent dragging and cutting pain in the bladder; burning in the bladder; urine scanty and red, or bloody urine; difficult micturition; the urine has the odor of violets, with deposit of mucus, or a thick muddy sediment.

Thuja. Frequent urging to urinate, with profuse emission; the

urine looks like water on passing, but becomes cloudy on standing; red urine, depositing a brickdust sediment; burning in the urethra during and for some time after micturation.

Uva ursi. Hæmaturia; painful micturition, with burning; urine slimy, purulent, ropy and of a strong, pungent odor.

Verat. alb. Dysuria: involuntary emission of urine; painful pressure on the bladder and burning during micturition; frequent, but scanty, emissions of dark-red urine; green urine.

URINE, Morbid Secretions of.

Urine acrid: 1, hepar., merc.; 2, arn., bor., cann., caust., clem., cocc. cact., graph., iod., kal., natr. mur., par., phos., rhus, seneg., thuj.; 3, calc., canth.

Urine smelling very offensive: *indium*;—like musk: *ocimum canum*;—like cat's urine: viola tricolor.

Urine hot or scalding: 1, ars., canth., hep.; 2, acon., caps., cham., colch., dig., merc., phos. ac., squill; **urine cold**: nitr. ac.

Urine bloody: 1, canth., puls.; 2, ars., calc., caps., con., ipec., lyc., merc., mez., nux v., phos., sars., sec., sep., sulph., terebinth., uva, zinc.

Urine with greasy and variegated pellicle on surface: 1, paris; 2, calc., crot. tig., hep., iod., lyc., petr., phos., phos. ac., puls.

Urine dark: 1, acon., bell., bry., colch., merc., sep., tart., ver.; 2, ant., arn., calc., canth., carb., dig., hell., hep., ipec., puls., selen., staph., sulph.

Urine flaky: 1, canth., mez.; 2, cann., cham., sars., zinc.

Urine frothy: lach., lyc., seneg., spong.

Urine greenish: 1, camph.; 2, ars., aur., berb., bov., chin., colch., iod., kali, magn., ol. anim., rheum, ruta, ver.; 3, carbol. ac., mangan., rhod., sulph.

Urine black: 1, carbol. ac., colch., hell., natr. mur., lach.; 2, erigeron: dark urine, turning pale.

Urine milky: 1, aur. mur., cina, phos. ac.; 2, carb., col., con., merc., mur. ac., nitr. ac., phos., sulph.

Urine mucous: 1, natr. mur., puls.; 2, ant., canth., col., dulc., merc., ver.

Urine pale, colorless: 1, con., nitr. ac., plantago, puls.; 2, agar., alum., angust., apoc. and., arn., aur., bell., colch., col., dig., erig., eupat. purp., ign., magn. c., mur. ac., phyt., polyg., puls., phos., phos. ac., plat., rhus, rumex, sang., sarrac., sars., sec., sep., staph., stram., stront.; 3, hell., hep., gal., gels., sulph. ac.

Urine purulent: 1, canth., clem.; 2, cann., con., lyc., nitr. ac., puls., sab., sep., sil., sulph.

Urine fetid: 1, ars., carb., dulc.; 2, merc., nitr. ac., natr. mur., petr., phos., phos. ac., puls., sep., stann., sulph., viol. tric.

Urine fishy smell: oleum animale.

Urine sweet-smelling: lactuc., nux m., tereb.

Urine, urinous odor in excess: benzoic acid.

Urine turbid or cloudy: 1, cina, con., merc., sabad.; 2, ambra, ant., cann., caust., chin., dulc., ign., phos., puls., rhus, sep.; 3, bell., bry., carb., cham., cocc. cact., dig., lach., petr., phos. ac., plumb., rhod., sars.

Urine turbid on standing: 1, bry., cham., phos. ac.; 2, acet. ac., caust., cin., graph., hep., merc., mez., rhus, seneg., sulph., valer.

Urine sticky or viscous: 1, col.; 2, arg., canth., col., cupr., dulc., kreas., phos. ac.

Sediment reddish: 1, canth., natr. m., puls., sep., valer.; 2, acon., ambr., ant., arn., chin., dulc., lach., lyc., natr. m., nitr. ac., sil., squill.

Sediment whitish: 1, phos., rhus; 2, col., colch., con., eryng., eup. perf., eupat. purp., hep., nitr. ac., oleander, petr., plantago, phos., phos. ac., phyt., sep., spig., sulph., valer.

Sediment yellow: 1, cham., phos., sil., spong., sulph. ac., zinc.; 2, amm., bar., canth., cupr., lach., lyc.

Sediment bloody: 1, canth., hamam., nux v., phos. ac., puls., sep., sulph. ac.; 2, acon., dulc., hell., lyc., phos., sulph., tereb., uva ursi, zinc.

Sediment claylike: anac., sars., sep., sulph., zinc.

Sediment cloudy: bry., nitr., phos. ac., seneg., thuj.

Sediment flaky: berb., canth., merc., mez., zinc.

Sediment like flour: calc., graph., merc., natr. m., phos. ac., sulph., tart.

Sediment purulent: 1, canth, cham., lyc., puls.; 2, calc., cann., chimaph., clem., con., kali, lyc., nitr. ac., nux v., sil.

Sediment mucous: 1, chimaph., dulc., natr. m., puls., val.; 2, ant., asclep. tub., aur., berb., bry., caust., col., con., erig., eupat. purp., merc., natr. c., phos. ac., sarrac., sars., seneg., sulph., sulph. ac.

Mucous threads in urine: can., canth., merc., mez., nitr. ac., seneg., tart.

Gravel, sand, or stony sediment: 1, ant., calc., lyc., phos., ruta, sars., sil., zinc.; 2, ambr., arn., chin., menyanth., natr. m., nitr. ac., nux m., nux v., puls., thuj.; 3, cann., petr., pod., sep.

Desire to urinate, ineffectual: 1, acon., canth., dig., sars.; 2, arn., camph., caust., col., hyos., kali c., nux v., phos., phos. ac., plumb., puls., stram., sulph.

Discharge too copious: 1, arg. nitr., mur. ac., rhus tox., squill., verb.; 2, acet. ac., agn., bar., bism., canth., guai., ign., merc., nitr., phos. ac., seneg., tarax., viol. tr.

Discharge too scanty: 1, canth., colch., dig., graph., hell., op., ruta, sulph.; 2, acon., apis, ars., arum, bell., bry., caust., chin., dulc., hep., hyos., kali c., lach., laur., nitr. ac., nux v., phos., plumb., puls., sulph., tereb., ver. alb.

Discharge too frequent: 1, agar., bar., canth., caust., merc., nitr. ac., rhus, squill., staph.; 2, bry., cocc. cact., ferr., phos., ign., kali c., kreasot., lach., mur. ac., natr, c., phos. ac., plant., selen., spig., thuj.; 3, æsc., cimicif., erig., eryng., eupat. purp., hydr., pod., sang.

Discharge too seldom: 1, canth.; 2, acon., arn., ars., aur., camph., hep., hyos., laur., nux v., op., plumb., puls., ruta, stram.

Retention of urine: 1, acon., arn., ars., canth., hep., hyos., laur., lyc., plumb., puls., ruta, stram.; 2, aur., bell, caps., caust., chin., cic., col., con., cupr., dig., graph., nux v., op., sec., sulph., ver.

Complaints before urinating: 1, bov., col., lyc., nux v., puls.; 2, arn., bry., dig., phos. ac., rhus, sulph., tart. emet.

Complaints when beginning to urinate: canth., clem., merc.

Complaints while urinating: 1, cann., canth., hep., lyc., merc., phos.

ac., puls., thuj.; 2, acet. ac., acon., clem., colch., con., ipec., nitr. ac., nux v., phos., sars., sep., sulph., ver.

Complaints on cessation of flow: bry., canth., sars., sulph.

Complaints after urinating: 1, canth., col., hep., merc., natr. m., sars., thuj.; 2, anac., arn., bell., calc., cann., caps., chin., con., dig., natr. c., nux v., puls., ruta, staph., sulph., zinc.

Specific gravity too high: asclep. syr., eupat. purp., helon., myr., phyt., puls., sarrac., senecio.

Specific gravity too low: eryng., eupat. purp., puls.

URTICARIA.

See Nettlerash.

UTERUS, Diseases of.

Hydrometra: 1, ars., bell., chin., hell., merc., sulph.; 2, bry., calc., con., ferr., iod., kali, lach., lyc., puls., ruta, sabin., sep.

Physometra: 1, phos. ac., sang.; 2, bell., chin., calc., hyos., lyc., magn. c., nux, sep., sulph.; 3, brom., apis, nux mosch.

Hydatids and moles: For their expulsion: natr. carb., puls., sec. To remove disposition: 1, calc., sil.; 2, acon., ars., bell., canth., chin., ferr., graph., hyos., kali, lyc., merc., sab., sep., sulph.

Polypi, vaginal and uterine: 1, calc., ledum, sang., staph., sep.; 2, aur., con., hydr., lyc., merc., mez., nitr. ac., petr., phos., phos. ac., plat., puls., sil., teucrium, thuj.

Fibroid tumors: brom. calcium, calc. carb., calc. sulphurata, hydrarg. auratum; 2, bufo, kali iod., ledum, merc. biniod., merc. cor., plat., sec., thuj.

Scirrhus and carcinoma uteri: ars., ars. iod., arg. met., aur., bell., carb. an., carb. v., cundurango, graph., hydr., kaolin, kreas., lyc., merc., nitr. ac., phos., phyt., sab., sep., sil., staph., sulph., thuj.

Fungus uteri. 1. **Bloody**: aur., bell., carb. an., carb. v., chin., graph., kreas., merc., nitr, ac., phos., sep., sil., sulph., thuj. 2. **Medullary**: ars., bell., carb. an., chin., graph., kreas., merc., sab., sep., sil., sulph.

Gangrene of uterus: 1, ars., kreas.; 2, carb. an., carbol. ac., secale.

Swelling of uterus in old women who have borne many children: 1, aurum mur., natr.; 2, bell., n. vom., plat., sep.

Metritis. See that article.

Metralgia and hysteralgia: 1, cocc., con., ign., magn. mur., murex, tarant.; 2, aletris, bell., caul., caust., cham., cimicif., gels., hyos., natr. m., n. vom., plat., senecio, sep., stann.

Nymphomania: hydr., kali brom., lach., lyc., murex, plat., tarant.

Prolapsus uteri: aletris, aur., bell., calc., cimicif., collins., helon., hamam., lilium, n. vom., puls., pod., sep., stann., thuj.; 2, æsc. hip., alumina, apis, aloes, arg. met., con., kal. carb., plat., sec.

Retroversion of uterus: æsc. hip., cimicif., ferr. iod., helon., lilium., murex, n. vom., plat., sep.

Anteversion of uterus: aur., bell., calc., ferr., lilium, merc., n. vom., nux mosch., plat., sep., stann.

Flexion of uterus: asterias, aur., collins., helon., ign., merc., nux v., sec., sep.

Uterine pains: **running up**: lach., lyc., phos., sep; **running down**: æsc. hip., ipec., nux v.; running from os ilii forward and downward:

bry.; running from groins outward and backward: sep.; from groins to back: sulph.; from back to groins: sab.

Particular indications:

Æsculus hip. Inflamed cervix uteri attended with retroversion; prolapsus, ulceration, enlargement and induration with great tenderness, heat, and throbbing; thick, dark and corroding leucorrhœa, with constant backache, especially in hip and sacrum; great fatigue when walking; dull pain in occiput with flushes of heat over occiput, neck and shoulders and lame feeling in small of back.

Agaricus. Prolapsus uteri, after cessation of menses, with intolerable bearing-down pains; cramps as if she must have a child, obliged to lie down; itching and irritation of the parts, with strong desire for an embrace; profuse menses, with tearing-pressive pains in back and abdomen; leucorrhœa very profuse, dark-colored, with much itching internally and externally; swelling of vagina and several nodules.

Agnus castus. Engorgement and thickening of the uterus, extensive ulceration of os uteri; hæmorrhagic menses, which are also painful; ovarian neuralgia; **perfect abhorrence to all sexual intercourse.**

Aletris far. **Prolapsus uteri from muscular atony**; leucorrhœa from loss of fluids or defective nutrition; debility from protracted illness; obstinate indigestion, the least food distresses the stomach; fainting with vertigo.

Aloes. **Hæmorrhage during climaxis**; prolapsus uteri, with fulness and heaviness in uterine region, and laborlike pains in loins and groin, worse standing; pelvic and hæmorrhoidal congestion; menses too early and profuse.

Alumina. Prolapsus uteri; bland, painless ulcers on os; throbbing and itching in vagina; corroding, profuse leucorrhœa running down to the heels, often only in daytime, relieved by cold washes; pain in sacrum; hepatic eruptions; feels better in fresh air and wet weather, and worse in dry weather.

Ambra. Hysteria; stitches in ovarian region, when drawing in the abdomen or pressing upon it; discharge of blood at every little accident, as after a hard stool, or after a walk a little longer than usual; soreness, itching, and swelling of the pudenda; lying down aggravates uterine symptoms.

Ammonium carb. Swelling, itching, and burning of pudenda; burning watery leucorrhœa from womb, acrid and profuse from vagina, worse when bending down, and during wet weather.

Antimon crud. Pressure in womb, as if something would come out; tenderness over ovarian region, after catamenia has been checked by taking bath.

Apis mel. Hypertrophy and prolapsus uteri; engorgement and ulceration of os uteri; great tenderness over uterine region, with bearing-down pain; leucorrhœa and painful micturition; heat and fulness of uterine region; stinging pains in womb; feeling in bowels as if diarrhœa would come on; abdomen swollen and tender, with swollen feet and scanty secretion of urine; dropsy of uterus; menses suppressed or diminished, with congestion to head; profuse, acrid, green leucorrhœa.

Argentum met. Prolapsus uteri, with pain in left ovary and back, extending to the front and downwards; ulcers of uterus, dis-

charging purulent, ichorous, sometimes bloody water of unbearable stench; scirrhus of os tincæ; neck of uterus spongy, deeply corroded.

Arnica. Ulcers of uterus, with a tendency to bleed; soreness and bruised feeling in the parts, as if after a difficult labor.

Arsenicum. Open cancer of womb, with burning and agonizing pain, and secretion of fetid, brown or blackish ichor; fainting fits; excessive debility and emaciation; burning pains, even felt while sleeping at night; profuse, acrid, and corroding menses; acrid and corroding leucorrhœa.

Asafœtida. Uterine ulcers, sensitive and painful; swelling and inflammation of genitals; bearing down in genitals, worse when riding in a carriage; menses frequent and scanty; leucorrhœa profuse, greenish, thin, and offensive.

Asarum eur. Nervous irritability; sensation of lightness in limbs; when she walks she feels as if she were gliding in the air.

Asterias. Downward pressure in pelvic organs; walking troublesome; pain over womb, as if something protruded behind it; unusual moisture of vagina which affords relief.

Aurum fol. Uterus prolapsed and indurated; bruised pain, with shooting or drawing, heaviness in abdomen, in the beginning of cancer of uterus, when there is a falling of the womb, and pressure on fundus; alternate peevishness and cheerfulness; constant oozing from vulva; thick, white leucorrhœa, burning-smarting of vulva; labia red, swollen; very sensitive to pain and cold air. (Aur., mur., natr.)

Belladonna. In cancer, frequent hæmorrhages from womb; great pressure on genitals, as if everything would protrude; stitches in genitals; violent pains in small of back, and nervous excitement; dryness of vagina; congestion and inflammation of uterus and labia.

Benzoic acid. Prolapsus uteri, with fetid urine; irritable uterus.

Bryonia. Dropsy of uterus, swelling increasing during day and diminishing at night; stitching pain in ovaries; hæmorrhage of dark-red blood, with pain in small of back.

Cantharis. Swelling of neck of uterus; sensitiveness of abdomen to touch; constant ineffectual urging to urinate; constipation or diarrhœa, scanty or profuse micturition, always hot and burning.

Carbo an. Induration of neck of uterus; menorrhagia from chronic induration of uterus; scirrhus of uterus, with pressive pains in loins, groins, and thighs; distension of abdomen; flatulence, frequent eructations and desire to vomit; leucorrhœa leaving yellow stains on linen; numbness of limbs.

Cimicifuga. Great tenderness on pressure over uterine region; bearing down in uterine region and small of back; limbs feel heavy and torpid; spasms of the broad ligaments; ovarian pains shoot up to the sides; cutting, sharp pains across hypogastrium; **rheumatic hysteralgia and ovarian neuralgia.**

Clematis. Softened scirrhus, with corrosive leucorrhœa and lancinating pains, running upwards, worse by breathing and during micturition; swelling and induration of inguinal glands.

Cocculus. Uterine neuralgia.

Conium. Induration and enlargement of ovary, with lancinating pains; stinging in neck of uterus; induration and prolapsus at the same time; intolerable lancinating pains in cancer; frequent nausea, vomiting; acrid and burning leucorrhœa, preceded by pinching pains

in abdomen; sensation of debility in the morning when in bed; sudden loss of strength while walking; chronic pressive inflammation of ovaries; ovarian depression, with scanty menstruation and sterility.

Ferrum iod. Uterine congestion, burning pain on pressure and weight over sacrum, dragging pains in loins or pelvis and thighs (especially in anæmic girls), with every sign of imperfect circulation, cold hands and feet, chilblains in winter; nausea, especially in the morning, tongue looks brownish on first rising, with sordes on teeth.

Graphites. Cancer of womb, with warmth and painfulness of vagina, engorgement of lymphatic vessels and mucous follicles, hardness of neck of womb, which is swollen and covered with fungous excrescences; heaviness of abdomen, with exacerbation of pains and fainting while standing; stitches through thighs and hypogastrium, like electric shocks; retarded and painful menses, with discharge of black, coagulated, and fetid blood, constipation, earthy complexion, sadness, and restlessness. Tumor, size of an orange, in right and left iliac fossa, hard, round, slightly movable, not painful to pressure, only producing inconvenience from weight; os uteri standing backwards, can only be reached with difficulty; pain in uterus when reaching high with arms; bearing-down pains in uterus to back, with weakness and sickness; vagina cold.

Helonias. Profound melancholy; deep, undefined depression, with sensation of soreness and weight in womb; **consciousness of a womb**; dragging weakness in sacral region, with prolapsus uteri and ulceration of cervix; discharge constant, dark, badly smelling; flooding on lifting a weight, and on least exertion; face swollen, having an expression of suffering; great vaginal irritation; uterus low down, os protruding, fundus tilted forwards; the finger passes with difficulty between os and rectum; leucorrhœa, with atony and anæmia; aphthæ on labia.

Hepar. Uterine ulcers, with bloody suppuration, smelling like old cheese; edge of ulcer sensitive; often a pulsating sensation in ulcers; much itching, or little pimples around ulcer; discharge of blood between menses; leucorrhœa, with smarting of vulva.

Hydrastis. Ulceration of cervix and vagina, prolapsus uteri; uterine disease, with sympathetic affections of the digestive organs; profuse leucorrhœa, tenacious, ropy, thick, yellow; pruritus vulvæ, with sexual excitement.

Iodum. Induration and swelling of uterus and ovaries; dropsical affection of ovaries, with pressing down towards genitals; acrid leucorrhœa, corroding the limbs, worse at time of menses; uterine hæmorrhage, renewed at every stool; numb feeling in thighs and legs; emaciation, hectic fever, canine hunger or no appetite; constipation or looseness of bowels.

Kali bichrom. Prolapsus uteri, seemingly from hot weather; leucorrhœa, yellow, ropy, with pain and weakness across small of back, and dull heavy pains in hypogastrium; swelling of genitals.

Kali hydroiod. Fibroid tumors, subinvolution, hypertrophy and enlargement of uterus, predisposing to hæmorrhage; dysmenorrhœa, constant leucorrhœa; emaciation and prostration.

Kreasotum. Fundus uteri swollen and sensitive to pressure; ulcerative pain in cervix uteri; orifice of uterus wide open, almost everted, its inner surface like cauliflower; scirrhus of vagina, painful

to touch; during coition violent pain, preceded by anxiety and trembling, burning in the parts, followed next day by discharge of black blood; hard lump on neck of uterus, with ulcerative pain during embrace; corrosive itching within the vulva, with soreness and burning after scratching; burning and swelling of labia; painful urging towards genitals; dark and offensive metrorrhagia, with fainting; offensive smell of large clots; putrid, acrid, corrosive leucorrhœa; stitches through thighs like electric shocks; pain in sacrum like labor-pains; strong pressure to urinate and ineffectual desire to go to stool.

Lachesis. Nymphomania; uterine region feels swollen, will bear no contact; bearing-down pains; uterine and ovarian pains relieved by a flow of blood; pains like knife thrust into abdomen; uterus feels as if os was open; redness and swelling of external parts, with discharge of mucus; swelling, induration, neuralgia, suppuration, etc., of left ovary; pain in coccyx when sitting down, as if sitting on something sharp; trembling of legs.

Ledum. **Fibrous tumors, with menorrhagia**; displacement of uterus; abundant leucorrhœa, pale face, copious urination, even at night; worse by warmth, as in bed or over a register; great sensation of coldness all through her, she cannot keep warm from deficiency of vital heat.

Lilium tigr. Severe neuralgic pains in uterus, could not bear touch, not even weight of bed-clothing, or slightest jar; anteversion; bearing down in uterine region as if everything would be pressed out, relieved by pressure with hand against vulva; bloated feeling in uterine region; pelvic organs feel swollen, aching apparently around, not in, uterus; pressure on anterior wall of rectum; voluptuous itching in vagina, with feeling of fulness; stinging in left ovarian region; low-spirited, weeping, apprehensive; opposite and contradictory mental states; frequent, scanty burning urine; bloated feeling in abdomen; limbs cold, clammy. Anteversion or retroversion, with constipation; pruritus of the genitals; uterine neuralgia.

Lycopodium. **Physometra**; dropsy of ovaries and of uterus; cutting across the hypogastrium from left to right; ovaries diseased, ovarian tumors; increased discharge of blood from the genitals during every passage of hard or soft stool; weariness; extreme weakness; emaciation, with tremors of limbs; stiffness, aching, chilliness, in small of back; burning pain in vagina after coition; warmth and dryness of vagina; open cancer, with tearing stitches; bloody leucorrhœa; nymphomania.

Magnesia mur. Scirrhous indurations of the os uteri; bearing down in ovarian region; uterine diseases complicated with hysterical complaints; pale face, debility, nervous excitement.

Mercurius. On os uteri bleeding excrescences, or deep ulcers with ragged edges; prolapsus uteri et vaginæ; deep sore pain in pelvis; dragging in loins; abdomen feels weak, as if it had to be held up; griping and bruised pain in small of back; painful pressure in thighs; itching of genitals, worse from contact of urine; leucorrhœa, smarting, corroding, causing itching, or purulent, containing lumps, worse at night.

Mercurius biniod. Stony hardness of fibroid tumor.

Mercurius corros. **Abrasion**; ulceration arising from overstimu-

lated, then broken-down glandular structure; fibroid tumors with profuse, muco-purulent, excoriating leucorrhœa.

Mezereum. Uterine ulcers, with smarting, burning, and pricking sensation; discharge albuminous, sometimes tinged with blood, corroding.

Murex purp. Prolapsus uteri with gone sensation in pit of stomach, worse about eleven A.M., relieved by eating and lying down; sensation of sharp pain passing upward on right side of uterus, then crossing the body and extending to left mamma (Lilium from chest to uterus); sore pain in womb, as if cut by a sharp instrument; bloody leucorrhœa during stool, or watery, greenish, thick, profuse, and anticipating menses; feeling of dryness and constriction of uterus; nymphomania, excited by the least contact of the parts; nervous temperament, strong determined will and cheerful disposition.

Muriatic acid. Ulcers in genitals, with putrid discharge, much sensitiveness, and general weakness; cannot bear even touch of bedclothes; prostration and drowsiness all day, wants to lie down.

Natrum carb. Indurated cervix and ill-shaped os; pressure in hypogastrium, as if everything would come out; thick, yellow, putrid leucorrhœa, ceasing after urinating.

Natrum mur. Prolapsus uteri, with aching in the lumbar region, better lying on back, with cutting in urethra after micturition; every morning pressing and pushing towards genitals, has to sit down to prevent prolapsus; itching of external parts, with falling off of the hair; sterility, with too early and too profuse menstruation; acrid, greenish leucorrhœa, itching, with yellow complexion; hysterical debility, feels weakest mornings in bed.

Nitric acid. Excrescences on cervix uteri; acrid, brown, offensive leucorrhœa of ropy mucus, or flesh-colored, profuse, brown, offensive discharge between the irregular menstruations from cancer of womb; urine offensive; pressing down in hypogastrium and small of back, as though everything would protrude; pain down thighs, abdomen swollen; soreness of genitals; debility, with heaviness and trembling of limbs, especially mornings; irritable disposition.

Nux moschata. Anteversion; flatulent distension of uterus; uterus displaced; mouth and throat dry; sleepy, faint; abdomen enormously distended after a meal; pressure in back outward; sensation of lump in lower abdomen; prolapsus uteri et vaginæ relieves pain and vomiting caused by pessaries; irregular menses, flow dark, thick; leucorrhœa in place of menses.

Nux vom. Feeble, dyspeptic patients with pain in back, bearing down towards sacrum and pressing pain over hips; burning, heaviness and sticking in uterus; hardness and swelling of os; prolapsus uteri from straining or lifting; slight leucorrhœa, which is fetid, staining yellow; great debility of nervous system with hyperæsthesia; wants to sit or lie down.

Opium. Prolapsus uteri from fright; fetid discharge from uterus after fright; **softness of uterus**; want of vital reaction.

Palladium. Symptoms of falling of womb with weeping mood, all motions are painful, she can hardly stand or walk; right side of abdomen (ovary) swollen, hard and painful as if beaten, with shooting pains from navel to pelvis, all on right side; heaviness as from a load with pressure deep in the pelvis, better when lying on left side.

Petroleum. Prolapsus uteri in patients reduced by chronic diarrhœa, occurring during day; profuse leucorrhœa, like albumen; soreness and moisture on genitals, with violent itching.

Phosphorus. Nymphomania; sterility from excessive voluptuousness, or with late and profuse menses; cancer uteri, with frequent and profuse metrorrhagia, pouring out freely, and then ceasing for a short time; stitches upward from vagina into pelvis; leucorrhœa instead of menses, watery, slimy, or acrid, causing blisters; emaciation and nervous debility; hyperæsthesia, frequent fainting.

Phosphoric acid. Ovaritis and metritis from debilitating influences; uterus bloated as if full of wind; uterine ulcer, with copious, putrid, bloody discharge, itching and corroding pain, or no pain; weakness of legs; great indifference; drowsiness.

Platina. Induration of uterus; ulceration, with coexisting ovarian irritation; nymphomania, tingling or titillation from genitals up into abdomen; metrorrhagia, with great excitability of sexual system; pruritus vulvæ, with anxiety and palpitation of heart; prolapsus uteri, with continual pressure in genital organs; numbness and coldness of body; melancholy.

Podophyllum. Prolapsus uteri et vaginæ after straining or overlifting, after parturition, with pain in sacrum; prolapsus ani with torpid liver and constipation; much bearing down in hypogastric and sacral region, increased by motion and relieved by lying down; numb aching pains in ovaries, particularly on left side; sensation as if genitals would protrude during stool, with leucorrhœa of thick, transparent mucus; fulness of superficial veins; menorrhagia from straining.

Pulsatilla. Prolapsus uteri, **worse on lying down** and from heat, better in fresh air, with pressure in abdomen and small of back as from a stone; limbs tend to go to sleep; ineffectual urging to stool; suppressed menses, pains in back and chilliness; crampy constriction in vagina; peevishness, with weeping; dimness of vision; pressure on bladder, frequent and copious micturition, without any strangury.

Sabadilla. Nymphomania from ascarides; menses flow by fits and starts, irregularly, sometimes stronger, then again weaker.

Sabina. Nymphomania; soreness of abdominal muscles; pressing down towards genitals; frequent and violent urging to urinate, with profuse discharge; hæmorrhages, pale red and clotted, or of very thin, discolored, offensive-smelling blood; fetid leucorrhœa after suppressed menses; stitches deep in vagina; cysts in vulva, sensitive, and with tearing pains during rest; condylomata, with sore burning pains; better in open air; sympathetic irritation of rectum.

Sanguinaria. Uterine polypi; physometra; os uteri ulcerated, with fetid, corrosive leucorrhœa; too early menstruation, with discharge of black blood; frequent and copious nocturnal urination, urine clear as water; bruiselike pains in thigh, alternating with burning and pressure in chest; fainting weakness, with palpitation of heart; climaxis.

Secale. Uterine ulcer, feels as if burnt, discharges putrid, bloody fluid; burning pains in the greatly distended uterus, which feels hard and is painful to the touch; ulcers on outer genitals discolored and rapidly swelling; brownish and offensive leucorrhœa; atonic, passive hæmorrhage of very fetid or dark blood, worse from slightest motion;

cold extremities, cold sweat, great weakness, small pulse; worse from warmth, motion, touching the parts.

Sepia. Prolapsus uteri et vaginæ from atonic relaxation of the ligamentous and vaginal supports of uterus, relieved by lying down, worse when sitting up, standing, or walking, which cause bearing down, heat, goneness, backache, and fainting; gone sensation in pit of stomach, about noon, relieved by eating and lying down; induration of neck of uterus; dropsy of uterus; tenderness of genitals to touch; leucorrhœa, passive congestion, chronic metritis, displacements, especially retroversion; frequent bloody discharges between menses, especially after intercourse; pressure at genitals, as if everything would protrude; violent stitches in vagina upwards; redness, swelling, and itching humid eruptions on labia; weakness of small of back when walking; want of natural heat, aversion to open air.

Silicea. Nymphomania, with spinal affections; nausea after an embrace; very little sexual desire; prolapsus uteri from myelitis; serous cysts in vagina; itching of genitals; pressing-down feeling in vagina, parts tender to touch; irregular menses, flow strong-smelling, acrid; bloody discharge between periods; profuse, acrid, corroding leucorrhœa; amenorrhœa, with suppressed footsweat or metrorrhagia; hysteria; great debility.

Staphisagria. Scorbutic diathesis; granular vegetations of vagina; painful sensitiveness of sexual organs, especially when sitting; irregular, late, and profuse menses, first of pale blood, then dark and clotted; stinging itching in vulva; sensation of weakness in abdomen; nervous weakness.

Stramonium. Nymphomania; lewd talking, sings obscene songs, has smell of semen; excessive menstrual flow, with drawing in thighs, abdomen and upper limbs; after menses sobbing and whining.

Tarantula. Nymphomania; neuralgia of uterus, with sadness and despair, reflex chorea; hyperæmia and hyperæsthesia of sexual organs; fibrous tumors of uterus, with bearing-down pains; displacements of uterus, with retention of urine and difficult defecation; sensation of great weight, with burning in hypogastrium and uterus, as if there was not sufficient space, with upward pressure; pruritus vulvæ; frequent hæmorrhages; persistent leucorrhœa; pale face; constant fatigue.

Thuja. Cauliflower excrescences, bleeding easily and offensive; condylomata moist, suppurating, stinging, and bleeding; erectile tumors, with bleeding; embrace prevented by extreme sensitiveness of vagina; menses too short and too early, preceded by profuse sweat; mucous leucorrhœa; erosions at os uteri, like aphthæ; foaming urine, the foam remaining a long time; beating and pulsating in back; when walking, the limbs feel as if made of wood; fungoid excrescences around the meatus urinarius, causing constant desire to urinate; terrible distressing pain in left and iliac region when walking or riding.

Trillium. Displaced uterus, with consequent menorrhagia, worse from least movement; bloody leucorrhœa, with great prostration; from overexertion, too long a ride, etc.

Ustilago. Constant aching, referred to mouth of womb; displaced uterus, with menorrhagia; cervix tumefied, bleeds when touched; for days oozing of dark blood, with small coagula; bearing down as if

everything would come through ; menses profuse, frequent, containing coagula ; goneness in epigastrium.

Veratrum album. Nymphomania of lying-in women, or before menses ; strangulated prolapsed vagina, with cold sweat, exhausting vomiting and diarrhœa ; great sensitivevess of abdomen to touch ; back and small of back feel sore as if bruised ; continuous weakness and trembling.

Zincum met. Ulceration of uterus, discharge bloody, acrid, but ulcers are rather destitute of feeling ; varicose veins of external genitals, with fidgety feet ; pruritus vulvæ causes masturbation ; irresistible sexual desire at night ; menses too early and too profuse ; lumps of coagulated blood pass away when walking ; flow most profusely at night ; leucorrhœa of bloody mucus after the menses, causing itching of vulva ; excessively obstinate, violent and intermittent pain in the brain accompanying uterine ulcers, having a bloody, acrid discharge, the uterus itself being comparatively free from pain ; the headache subsides during the menstrual flow.

UVULA, Affections of.

Elongated and flabby: alumen, caps., hyosc., rhus, etc.

Swollen and œdematous: apis (right side), kali iod., kali permangan., natr. ars., rhus.

Hepar. Loose shaking cough, worse at night, from uncovering, or atmospheric changes ; suffocative, paroxysmal cough, rattling of phlegm in windpipe, expectoration thick yellow ; hoarseness.

Ignatia. Dry cough, with sensation of tickling in throat (uvula), and the more patient coughs the worse is the cough ; spasmodic cough in nervous sensitive persons.

Kali bichrom. Cough, with expectoration of tough, viscid mucus, which is thrown off with difficulty, and hot, burning sensation in chest ; expectoration sometimes purulent and streaked with blood ; irritation down the fauces into windpipe and back to posterior nostrils.

Lachesis. Relaxed uvula, with a purplish hue about fauces ; tonsils swollen ; windpipe tender to touch, and causes cough, which is worse after sleeping and on change of temperature.

Mercur. iod. Loose cough, back of throat and nose inflamed, glands of throat ulcerated ; enlarged tonsils, he breathes with his mouth open, and snores at night ; expectoration yellowish-greenish, or viscid or purulent (merc. cor.).

Nitric acid. Loose cough, worse in warmth, at bedtime, and when rising ; tendency to small ulcers in back of throat ; sluggish liver, with occasional attacks of diarrhœa.

Nux vomica. Dry and tickling cough, worse after midnight and early in morning, after eating, from cold air, muscular exertion, on first waking ; cough makes head and stomach ache.

Phosphorus. Tonsils and uvula much swollen, much elongated, with dry and burning sensation ; mucus in throat, removed with difficulty, is quite cold as it comes into the mouth ; mucus white, nearly transparent, in lumps.

Rhus tox. Œdematous condition of the soft parts of fauces and pharynx, even threatening œdema glottidis ; curtain of palate puffed and pink ; uvula elongated, puffed, translucent, its end often nearly

spherical, looking like a great drop of fluid or jelly just ready to fall off; vesicles on pharynx; intolerable rawness and roughness of larynx and pharynx.

VAGINA, Affections of.

Flatus from vagina: brom., lyc., nux mosch., phos. ac., sang.

Prolapsus of posterior wall of vagina:

Arnica. When it is the result of shock or concussion.

Mercurius. The sufferings, such as pain, itching, smarting, etc., are worse at night, all night.

Sepia. Burning, with sharp shooting pain in affected parts, worse while sitting quietly, especially forenoon and evening; sense of weight in anus; she has to cross her thighs, as if to prevent the escape of the inner parts.

Stannum. Much inconvenience is felt during a hard stool; great lassitude when walking; great anguish and melancholy a week previous to menses, ceasing as soon as they begin to flow; contusive pain in region of malar bone during menses.

Sulphur. Rectocele; stools flat and thin.

Veratrum alb. Fecal mass flattened and thin like a ribbon.

Strangulation of prolapsed vagina, involving bladder or anus: acon., apis, ars., bell., lach., nux v., op., plumb., sulph., sulph. ac., ver. alb.

Spasms, cramps, and constriction of vagina:

Belladonna. Plethoric persons, disposed to phlegmonous inflammations; symptoms come on suddenly and disappear quickly; sense of heat and dryness in the parts.

Cocculus. Aggravation at every menstrual period, particularly when attended by such weakness that she can hardly talk.

Ignatia. Weak, empty, gone feeling in pit of stomach, not relieved by eating; she is inclined to brood over her troubles; full of grief.

Mercurius. Parts show tendency to excoriate, to swell and become inflamed; a raw sensation in parts affected.

Nux vomica. Good livers, habitual constipation, small stools.

Platina. Nervous, spasmodic women; great tenderness of vulva.

VAGINISMUS.

Neuralgia of vagina: 1, calc. c., kali c., sep.; 2, bell., canth., chin., ferr., kreas., lyc., merc., nux v., puls., rhus, sulph., thuj.; 3, ars., aur., carb. veg., caul., caust., cimicif., cocc., coff., con., cyprip., gels., graph., natr. m., nitr. ac., petr., phos., plat., sab., sec., sil., staph.

Alumina. Stitches in left side of vulva, extending as far as chest; beating, throbbing pain in vagina.

Arsenicum. Lancinations from abdomen into vagina.

Belladonna. Stitches in vagina, with sensation of great heat and dryness; pains come suddenly, continue violently, and disappear suddenly.

Berberis. Intensely painful vagina, burning and soreness as if excoriated; sudden lancinating pain in vagina, causing her to start, with soreness of wall of vagina to the touch.

Bromine. Loud emissions of flatus from vagina; pain in it as if sore.

Cactus. Constriction of vagina, preventing coition, being brought on by merely touching the oversensitive parts.

Calcarea carb. Aching in vagina; burning and soreness in genitals; violent itching and soreness of vulva.

Cantharides. Violent itching in vagina; dysuria, sharp cutting, a few drops at a time, and almost constant desire to urinate.

Caulophyllum. Excessively irritable vagina; intense and continued pain and spasms; aphthous vaginitis and spasmodic pains in uterus.

Causticum. Aversion to coitus; soreness in vulva and between legs; smarting, like from salt in the pudenda, after urinating.

Chamomilla. Burning in vagina as if excoriated; very impatient.

China. Painful induration in vagina; parts very sensitive to touch.

Cimicifuga. Intense, intermitting (rheumatic) neuralgia, attended with cramps in lower limbs.

Colocynth. Swelling of labia, with dragging pain and heat in vagina.

Conium. Stitches in vagina, and pressing from above downward; urine intermits during its flow; severe stitches and violent itching in vulva; large pimples on mons veneris, painful to touch.

Cypripedium. Irascibility and fitfulness; hysteria; sleeplessness, agitation; irritability of vagina.

Ferrum phos. Pain in vagina during coition or vaginal examination.

Graphites. Smarting in vagina, which is cold; œdema of pudenda; excoriations in perinæum, vulva, and between thighs.

Hamamelis. Great sensitiveness; vagina raw and tender during embrace; itching of vulva; persistent leucorrhœa.

Kali carb. Pinching pains in vagina during embrace; itching of vulva.

Kreasot. Stitches in vagina, coming from abdomen, causing her to start; voluptuous itching deep in vagina; corrosive itching within the vulva, with soreness and burning after scratching; burning and swelling of labia; itching and smarting between labia and thighs.

Lycopodium. Violent burning in vagina, during and after coitus; sensation of chronic dryness in vagina; itching, burning, and gnawing in vagina.

Mercurius. Inflammatory swelling of internal surface of vagina, and still more of the external genitals, with rawness, smarting and excoriated spots; itching of genitals, worse from contact of the urine.

Muriatic acid. Pricking pain in vagina.

Natrum mur. Dryness of vagina and painful embrace, with aversion to it.

Nitric acid. Stitches in vagina from without inward, when walking in open air; itching, swelling, and burning in vulva and vagina.

Nux vom. Internal swelling of vagina, with burning pain, making contact intolerable; tingling and itching in vulva, causing onanism.

Platina. Spasms and constriction of vagina; much tenderness of vulva in nervous women, with depression of spirit, anxiety, and palpitation of heart.

Rhus tox. Sticking pain in vagina, not increased by contact; pain in vagina, as if sore, shortly after an embrace; sore pain in vagina, hindering all intercourse.

Sabina. Severe, deep stitches in vagina, from before backwards or upwards.

Sepia. **Painful coition**; jerking pain in vagina from below upwards, in the morning on waking; contractive pain, or almost continual stitches in vagina; tenderness of sexual parts to touch; redness, swelling, and itching eruption on inner labia.

Silicea. Pressing-down feeling in vagina, parts tender to touch; itching of genitals.

Sulphur. Burning pain in vagina, she is scarcely able to sit still; sore feeling in vagina during an embrace; weak feeling in genitals.

Thuja. Burning and smarting in vagina, when walking or sitting; vagina too sensitive for an embrace.

Indurations of vagina: bell., calc., chin., clem., con., lyc., magn. mur., merc., petr., puls., sep., sulph.

Vaginal fistula: 1, calc., lyc., puls., sil.; 2, asaf., bell., carb., con., nitr. ac., sulph.; 3, agar., ant., aur., caust., hep., kreas., lach., petr., ruta, sep., thuj.

Gangrene of vagina: apis, ars., bell., calc., chin., kreas., lach., sec., sulph ac.

Morbid growth of vagina: 1, calc. carb., calc. phos., con., phos., staph.; 2, aur., hep., lyc., merc., mez., sil., thuj.; 3, bell., graph., natr. mur., nitr. ac., phos. ac., petr., puls., sep., sulph., sulph. ac.

Serous cysts: graph., lyc., puls., rhod., sil., sulph.

Condylomata: calc., lyc., merc., nitr. ac., staph., tart. emet., thuj.

VALERIANA, Ill effects of.

The best remedy is cham., after which coff.; in some cases n. vom. or sulph.

VAPORS, NOXIOUS, Ill effects of.

Hering proposes:

§ 1. To counteract **sulphuretted hydrogen**: 1, sprinkling with water and vinegar, which should at the same time be held under the patient's nose to inhale the vapor; 2, *chlore-water*, when the patient shows signs of life after having been apparently dead; a few drops may be given internally; 3, *black coffee*, when the diluted vinegar does not agree, and the patient complains of chilliness; 4, a few drops of good wine, when great heat and debility set in.

§ 2. The **vapors of coal** are antidoted by: 1, *water and vinegar*, and after return of consciousness; 2, by a few doses of opium; or 3, bell., if op. should be insufficient.

The ill effects of emanations from wood and loam work in recently built houses are best treated with sulph. ac.

§ 3. The **vapors of chlore** require: 1, *tobacco-smoke;* 2, *brandy* or *wine;* 3, *loaf sugar.*

§ 4. See Sulphur, Prussic Acid, Mercury, etc.

VARICELLÆ.

§ 1. Principal remedies: 1, acon., ant., bell., puls., rhus, tart.; 2, ars., canth., carb. v., con., ipec., merc., sep., sil., thuj.; 3, asa., caust., cycl., led., natr, natr. m., sec., sol. n., sulph.

§ 2. As regards varieties, give for:

a. **Varicellæ emphysematicæ**: 1, acon., ant., bell., puls., tart.; 2, canth., con., merc., sec., sil., sol. n., thuj.

b. For the so-called **swine-** or **water-pox**: acon., bell., led., puls., rhus.

For the **acuminated** varicellæ: 1, acon., ant., bell., puls., rhus, tart.; 2, ars., carb. v., ipec, sep., thuj

§ 3. In the inflammatory period give acon., no matter what form the eruption may have, or bell. if the brain should be irritated.

The **tenesmus** or **ischuria** requires: canth., con., merc.

Swelling of the **cervical glands**: bell., carb. v., merc.

Large **pustules** with profuse suppuration: ars., merc., puls., rhus, thuj.

For slow development of the eruption, with **gastric** and **bilious** symptoms: 1, ant., puls., tart.; 2, ipec., rhus, sulph.

§ 4. See Variola, Exanthems, Varioloid.

VARICES.

1, acon., aloes, ambra., ant., arn., ars., bell., calc. carb., caust., chin., col., ferr., graph., ham., hep., ign., kreas., lach., lyc., natr. mur., nux v., plat., puls., sep., spig., sulph., zinc.; 2, amm. mur., fluor ac., hydrocot., mgs. aust., millef., pæon., staph.; ferr., phos, for young people, fluor. ac. for old persons.

VARIOLA.

Small-pox.

Acon., ananth. mur., apis, ars., bell., bapt., camph., carbol. ac., coff., cundur., hydr., hyosc., kali bichr., merc., phos., phos. ac., rhus, sarrac., solan., sulph., sulph. ac., syphil., tart. em., thuj., variol.

Aconite. First stage and early part of second stage; high fever; great restlessness; apprehension of a fatal issue.

Ammon. carb. Hæmorrhagic diathesis, from fluidity of blood and dissolution of red blood-corpuscles; tendency to gangrenous ulcerations.

Ammon. mur. Eruption well developed upon trunk and upper extremities, but scanty on lower ones; sore throat, with swelling about neck; hæmorrhages.

Antimon. crud. Gastric state, with vomiting and heavily coated tongue, especially during prodromal stage.

Apis mel. Erysipelatous redness and swelling, with stinging-burning pains in skin and throat; absence of thirst; scanty micturition; at a later period great dyspnœa; sensation as though he would not be able to breathe again; great restlessness; suppression of urinary secretion.

Arsenic. Asthenic cases, with great sinking of strength; burning heat; frequent small pulse; great thirst; great restlessness; irregularly developed variola, with typhoid tendency; hæmorrhagic variola, or when the pustules sink in and their areolæ grow livid; metastasis to mouth and throat in last part of eruptive period.

Baptisia. Typhoid symptoms; fetid breath; pustules appear thickly upon palatine arch, tonsils, uvula, and in nasal cavities, but scantily upon skin; profuse salivation; great prostration, with exces-

sive pains in sacral region. After taking the drug appetite improves, and the patient is able to take and to retain nourishment.

Belladonna. During first stage, high fever with cerebral congestion; intense swelling of skin and of mucous membranes, with tickling cough, dysuria, and tenesmus of bladder; sleeplessness, with desire to sleep; delirium and convulsions; photophobia; ophthalmia. During later stages bell. modifies the itching of the desiccating pustules.

Bryonia. Precursory stage, with gastric symptoms, or later when the chest symptoms indicate it.

Camphora. Sudden collapse, with coldness of surface; the swelling of the skin suddenly sinks in, and the pustules seem to dry up, from the complete giving out of the life forces; excessive weakness; the patient, though cold, cannot bear to be covered.

Cantharis. Hæmorrhagic state; patient passes bloody urine, with cutting-burning pains; burning pains through whole intestinal canal, with unquenchable thirst and disgust for all kinds of drinks.

Carbo veg. Asthenic variola, with cold breath and excessive prostration; great desire for fresh air; livid purple look of the eruptions; hippocratic face.

Chamomilla. Great fretfulness of children during eruptive stage, with the usual impatience and coldness.

China. Variola hæmorrhagica, with great exhaustion from the copious painful stools; excessive debility and prostration after a severe attack.

Cimicifuga. (Macrotin.) In the precursory stage, for the muscular rheumatoid pains; during eruptive fever great wakefulness, mental excitement as if the brain would burst out; dull heavy aching in small of back, relieved by rest, increased by motion: excessive muscular soreness; prickling-itching heat of the whole surface; eruption of white pustules over face and neck; it modifies the disease, prevents the development of pustules, and thus reduces the danger of pitting.

Coffea. Restlessness and bilious vomiting at the commencement of the disease.

Gelsemium. Predominance of nervous symptoms, as nervous chills, restlessness; intense and painful fever at the commencement of disease, with tendency to convulsions.

Hamamelis. Hæmorrhagic variola; blood dark, venous; oozing of dark blood from nose; bleeding gums, hæmatemesis, bloody stools; uterine hæmorrhage, petechiæ; tearing pains across the small of back, with fulness of the joints of the legs; typhoid condition.

Hepar. Croupy cough, suppuration.

Hydrastis. Itching tingling of eruption, face swollen, throat sore, pustules dark, great prostration; buccal cavity full of pustules; pulse slow and labored, with palpitation of heart; intense aching pain in small of back, legs feel very weak and ache; is said to prevent pitting to a great degree.

Hyoscyamus. Eruption fails to appear at the proper time, causing great nervous excitement, with rage, anguish, delirium, coming on in paroxysms; patient wants constantly to get out of bed and to be uncovered (hyperæsthesia of skin); vesicles coming out in crops; restless sleep; slight fever; dry teasing cough, relieved by sitting up.

Ipecacuanha. Gastricismus during eruptive stage, with constant nausea.

Mercurius. Variola in the stage of maturation; ptyalism; tendency of blood to head; irritation of mucous membranes; moist swollen tongue, with great thirst; diarrhœa or dysentery, with tenesmus, especially during the period of desiccation.

Phosphorus. Hæmorrhagic diathesis; bloody pustules; hard, dry, exhausting cough, with pain or feeling of rawness in chest; bronchitis; hæmorrhage from lungs; back pains as if broken, impeding all motion; frequent faintings; typhoid variola, even so from the start.

Phosphoric acid. Confluent variola, with typhoid conditions; pustules do not fill with pus, but degenerate into large blisters, which, bursting, leave an excoriated surface; patient is stupid, does not want anything, not even a drink; answers questions, but does not talk otherwise; subsultus tendinum, great restlessness; fear of death; watery diarrhœa.

Rhus tox. Typhoid symptoms, dry tongue; great restlessness; patient wants to get out of bed, notwithstanding his great debility; sordes on lips and teeth; confluent small-pox, with great swelling at first, but afterwards the eruption shrinks and becomes livid; blood in pustules; bloody stools.

Sarracenia. (Infusion of pitcher-plant.) No reliable indications; severe cases.

Silicea. Suppurative stage exhausts the strength of patient and desiccation is delayed; caries of bones, following severe attacks of small-pox, with fistulous openings and discharge of thin pus and bony fragments.

Solanum nigrum. Hæmorrhagic variola.

Sulphur. Tendency to metastasis to the brain during suppuration; stage of desiccation: occasionally indispensable as an intercurrent remedy, where others fail.

Tartarus emet. Eruption tardy in coming out, with great oppression under sternum, nausea, vomiting, sleepiness, or for suppression of eruption; putrid variola, with typhoid symptoms, especially typhoid pneumonia, with tendency to paralysis of lungs; vomiting of viscid mucus, clogging the air-passages; pustules in larynx, mouth, throat, and digestive organs; leaving bluish-red marks on face, genitals, and thighs.

Thuja. Pains in upper arms, fingers, and hands, with fulness and soreness of throat; areola around pustules marked and dark red; pustules milky and flat, painful to touch; especially during stage of maturation, where it may prevent pitting.

Variolinum. Especially where the disease throws itself with full force on throat. Given steadily during the disease it will run a milder course, changing imperfect pustules into regular ones, which soon dry up; it promotes suppuration and desiccation, and prevents pitting.

Veratrum vir. Intense fever, with excessive pain and restlessness. Used in alternation with macrotin the pustules flattened rapidly, dried, and fell off.

VARIOLOID.

Compare Variola.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

See Syphilis.

VERRUCÆ.

Warts.

§ 1. Principal remedies: 1, calc., caust., dulc., natr., nitr. ac., rhus, sep., sulph., thuj.; 2, ant. crud., ars., baryt., bell., hep., lyc., natr. m., phos. ac., sil., staph.

Warts on the hands of onanists require: nitr. ac., sep., sulph., thuj.

§ 2. Use moreover:

For **old** warts: calc., caust., nitr. ac., rhus, sulph.

Bleeding warts: magn. aust., natr., nitr. ac., thuj.

Inflamed warts: 1, caust., natr., nitr. ac., sil., sulph.; 2, amm., calc., rhus, sep., staph.

Ulcerated warts: 1, calc., caust., hep., natr., thuj.; 2, ars., phosph., sil.

Itching warts: euphr., kal., nitr. ac., phosph., thuj.

Painful warts: 1, calc., caust., petr., phosph., rhus; 2, lyc., nitr. ac., sep., sil., sulph.

§ 3 **Flat** warts require: dulc., lach. **Indented** warts: phos. ac., thuj.

Large warts: caust., dulc., kal., natr., nitr. ac., sep.

Small warts: 1, calc., nitr. ac., rhus, sarsap., sep., sulph., thuj.; 2, dulc., ferr., hep, lach.

Hard horny warts: ant., borax, dulc., graph., ran., sulph., thuj.

Pediculated: dulc., lyc., thuj.

§ 4. Warts in the **face**: caust, dulc., kal., nitr. ac., sep., sulph. In the **eyebrows**: caust. On the **eyelids**: nitr. ac. Under the **eyes**: sulph. On the **nose**: caust.

Warts on the **arms**: calc., caust., nitr. ac., sep., sulph.

Warts on the **hands**: calc., dulc., lach., lyc., nitr. ac., rhus, sep., sulph., thuj.

Warts on the **fingers**: lach., nitr. ac., rhus t., sep., sulph., thuj.

VERTIGO.

In the morning hours: calc., nux, rhus, phos., natr. mur.

In the evening hours: bell., puls., cyclam., sepia, zinc., lachesis.

When lying down: puls., cyclam., arsen., aurum.

When rising up: nux, rhus, lachesis, con.

When walking: puls., lycop., conium, capsic., phos., bor., calc.

When stooping: calc., bryonia, sepia, spigelia.

With an empty stomach: phos., iodine, calc., china.

After eating: calc., n. vom., natr. mur., phos., sepia, lycop.

When drinking: lyc., sep. When closing eyes: alum.

After sleeping: phos., sepia, n. vom.

During sleep: sang., sil. With sleepiness: sil., æthusa.

In the fresh air: n. vom., silicea, coccul., n. mosch.

In the room: silicea, agar., arsen., puls.

Before the menses: calc., puls., sepia, veratrum.

During the menses: phos., hyos., graph., lycop.

After the menses: n. vom., phos., graph.

Amelioration by motion: rhus, puls., capsic., cyclam., lycop.

Amelioration by rest: n. vom., natr. mur., bell., colchic.
Revolving vertigo: aloes, phos., n. vom., bryon., arnica, rhod.
Stupefying vertigo: calc., silic., bell., or hyos.
Staggering vertigo: acon., rhus, n. vom., plat.
With trembling and uneasiness: phos., calc., ignat., arsen.
With fainting: phos., n. vom., natr. m., arsen., china.
With vomiting: n. vom., ipec., veratr., ars., puls.
With inclination of falling forwards: phos. ac., graph., cicuta, spig., iod., alumina.
With inclination of falling backwards: rhus. n. vom., bryon., china.
With inclination of falling sideways: silicea, sulph., ipec., borax.
With inclination of falling to right side: ars., calc. acet., carbo an., euphorb., grat., itu, ruta, sil.
With inclination of falling to left side: anac., aur., cic., dros., euphorb., lach., mercurialis, mez., natr., natr. salicyl., spig., sulph., zinc.
When going upstairs: ars. hyd., calc., cainca, dig., bov.
When going downstairs: acon., amm. mur., arg. met., con., lyc., merc. per., *rhod.*, ruta, sab., sulph., *veratr. alb.*
On kneeling: magn. carb.
When writing: kali carb., rhod.

Particular indications:

Aconite. Vertigo and headache in forehead and occiput, both worse on bending forward; vertigo, particularly on raising the head, or else on rising from a recumbent position, on stooping, or moving the head, and often with the sensation of intoxication, or reeling in the head, loss of consciousness, dimness of the eyes, nausea and qualmishnenss at the pit of the stomach; while rising up from lying in a warm room.

Æsculus hip. Vertigo, with sensation of balancing in the head, sensation as if intoxicated; dull stupefying headache; derangement of the portal system, producing nervous congestion in the brain.

Æthusa cyn. Vertigo, with sleepiness, during and after rising from a seat; in the open air she must lean against something not to fall.

Agaricus. Strong sunshine causes momentary vertigo; attacks of vertigo, with staggering gait and imperfect vision, even of near objects, only removable by thinking of quite different things; vertigo from mental exertion and high living; tendency of falling forward; partial amaurotic blindness, with floating muscæ and vibrating spectra, and partial numbness of left side of tongue; sensitiveness to cold air; vertigo early in the morning, in open air, from sunlight, in a room when turning about; amelioration by quickly turning the head.

Aletris far. Vertigo in cases of debility arising from protracted illness, loss of fluids, defective nutrition; vertigo from mental overexertion, with general debility; excessive nausea with giddiness; frequent attacks of fainting with dizziness.

Aloes. Revolving vertigo, aggravated by turning quickly round or when ascending stairs; insecurity in walking and standing; vertigo after dinner, as if he were seated on a high chair; severe headache and vertigo from abdominal plethora. Vertigo in women of nervous, relaxed, or phlegmatic habits during climaxis.

Alumina. Vertigo in old people with atheromata or earthy deposits on the cerebral or cardiac arteries; vertigo in the morning,

increased by stooping, better after breakfast and from wiping the eyes; reeling vertigo, as if he would fall over when walking, during which he staggers; vertigo, as if everything were turning in a circle; fear of falling forward when closing the eyes; chronic diseases in dry thin subjects and old people, who are easily affected by slightest amount of liquor.

Ambra. Excessive vertigo, especially in the open air, she must lie down; weak feeling in stomach, relieved by eating.

Amm. carb. Reeling dizziness, as if from intoxication, towards evening, after having been sitting; vertigo in the morning, when reading and sitting at night, with luminous vibrations before the eyes, and staggering as if he would fall, as if everything were turning in a circle, at night, when moving the head, or from morning till evening, and most violent in the evening, with nausea and loss of appetite.

Anacardium. Vertigo on stooping and on rising from stooping, as if he were turning round to the left; dim sight with the vertigo.

Angustura vera. A feeling of vertigo seizes him when he walks across flowing water or beside a canal, he fears he shall fall in; vertigo proceeding from occiput.

Apis mel. Severe vertigo, aggravated when sitting or walking, worse when lying down and shutting the eyes; revolving vertigo and fainting; dimness before the eyes when stooping; vertigo and headache in the evening after sleeping.

Arnica. Vertigo in consequence of a too copious meal, with nausea and obscuration of sight; dizziness in the forehead, especially when walking, everything turning with her and threatening to fall over with her; vertigo slight when sitting quietly, increased by moving about, so that he staggers and is afraid of falling; feeling of confusion in head and headache; apoplexy; bad effects from concussion of the brain.

Argentum met. Sudden vertigo, as if a mist were before the eyes; crawling and whirling in head, as if drunken; giddiness when looking at running water; vertigo when reading; he cannot think rightly, on entering the room from a walk.

Argentum nitr. Morning dizziness, with headache; complete but transitory blindness, nausea and confusion of the senses, buzzing in the ears, and general debility of the limbs, as after fatigue, and trembling; dizziness before falling asleep; weakness of memory; dulness of sense; sensation of expansion, mentally as well as bodily, when looking high up in the street.

Arsenicum. Vertigo, with reeling during a walk in the open air, with stupid feeling in the forehead, as if intoxicated; vertigo as if one would fall, only when walking, or every evening when closing the eyes; with obscuration of sight; with vanishing of sight when raising the head; with nausea and disposition to vomit in a recumbent posture, less when sitting up.

Arsenicum hydrogenisatum. Vertigo on going upstairs, not on going downstairs, and less felt on level ground.

Asafœtida. Hysteria and hypochondriasis; congestion of the portal system and pulsation of the veins; vertigo, with violent pressing in the head, with vanishing of sight in the evening, and afterwards cold sweat on the forehead and limbs, with colic; accumulation of gas, constantly pressing upwards, none downwards.

Baptisia tinc. Headache, commencing in the occiput and extending forwards over the vertex; vertigo, with confused feeling in the head, a swimming sensation, very like that one experiences before the operation of an emetic, aggravation by stooping and by noise.

Belladonna. Vertigo attended with nausea, as is experienced when turning quickly round in a circle or when waking from a morning sleep after spending a night in revelry; dizziness relieved in the open air, aggravated in the room; fits of dizziness, both when at rest or in motion, attended with dulness of mind; accompanied with loss of consciousness and falling, with anguish and luminous vibrations before the eyes; when rising from a recumbent posture; when stooping; vertigo, with vanishing of sight, stupefaction, and debility, and a tendency to fall backward, or to the left side.

Bismuthum. Violent vertigo, with considerable headache, and sensation as if the front half of the brain whirled round in a circle, particularly on moving fast, with heat all over the body (evening), contracted pulse, empty eructations, and pressure in stomach.

Borax. Anxiety on sudden downward motion; sickness from riding, especially on the back seat (?); attacks of dizziness, with loss of presence of mind; vertigo and fulness of the head early in the morning; vertigo and fulness of head on going up hill or up stairs.

Bromine. Giddiness, as if he would fall backwards; vertigo, particularly in the evening when lying down, with dulness of head; giddiness as soon as he **attempts to cross a flowing water**; aggravation in damp weather; nausea, but no vomiting.

Bryonia. Vertigo when rising from a chair, disappearing after walking; dizziness the whole day, as if intoxicated, with weakness of the limbs; vertigo when sitting straight in bed, with nausea and fainting; vertigo whilst walking in fresh air, always going off when sitting down.

Bufo. Vertigo, with tottering and requiring support; sensation as of a hot vapor ascending to the top of the head; headache, with dizziness, trembling all over the body, dimness of sight, eructations, nausea, and vomiting; feeling of weakness all over the left side of the head.

Cactus grand. Vertigo from sanguineous congestion to the head, frequently caused by derangement of the heart. Great nervous excitability.

Calcarea carb. Vertigo early after rising, with nausea and roaring in the ear, and a sensation as if he would fall down senseless; stupefaction of the head, with vertigo the whole afternoon; violent vertigo when stooping, followed by nausea and headache; vertigo when walking in the open air, after walking, and when standing; great sensitiveness to the least cold air; vertigo on ascending a height; sensation of coldness in the brain.

Calcarea phosph. Vertigo when getting up or from rising when sitting; old people stagger when getting up from sitting; vertigo, with other ailments; dull headache, nausea, complaints of eyes; neck, limbs ache; with costiveness of old people; with leucorrhœa before catamenia; in motion, walking in the open air; worse in windy weather.

Camphora. Vanishing of the senses; loss of consciousness; when walking he staggers to and fro; vertigo, with heaviness of the

head, which inclines backwards; sudden and complete prostration of the vital forces, with great coldness of the external surface.

Cannabis sativa. Vertigo when standing or walking, with a reeling sensation in the head; feeling as if he would lose his senses.

Cantharides. Vertigo, with loss of sense and mistiness before the eyes during a walk in the open air, with fainting, with weakness of the head.

Carbo animalis. Dizziness in the head and drowsiness as if one had not slept enough; sudden stupefaction when moving the head or walking; vertigo, with blackness of sight; vertigo, with nausea when raising the head after stooping, accompanied by a watery mist before his eyes; obliged to walk to the right.

Carbo veg. Great prostration, with cold extremities; patient wants more air; vertigo from the slightest motion; in bed after waking from sleep, with trembling and quivering of the whole body; vertigo only when sitting, as if the head were balancing to and fro.

Carbolic acid. Head swimming, staggering as if he were drunk; brain feels confused and painful; vertigo with trembling; expansive pain in the head, with swimming before the eyes.

Causticum. Violent dizziness in the morning on waking, with painful dulness of the head; the head feels stupefied and intoxicated; congestion of the blood to the head, with heat; amelioration in the open air; sudden and frequent loss of sight, with a sensation of a film before the eyes; **dizziness at stool and after it, with nausea.**

Chamomilla. Vertigo when stooping or talking; dizziness after a meal, as if the head would fall to one side; dizziness when rising from bed as if intoxicated; vertigo and dimsightedness after lying down, with flushes of heat; vertigo as if one would faint, with vanishing of thought, especially from raising the head.

Chelidonium. Vertigo and shuddering on upper part of body, with momentary loss of consciousness; vertigo, with nausea and raving in a half waking, half dreaming state.

China. Debility from loss of vital fluids; vertigo, with fainting from anæmia; heaviness of the head, fainting, loss of sight, ringing in ears; cold surface (after hæmorrhage); giddiness and sleeplessness, as from sitting up at night; dizziness on raising the head, which falls backwards; intense throbbing headache, better by moving the head up and down; nervous erethism, excitable, hysterical.

Cicuta vir. **Cerebro spinal affections:** bad effects from concussion of the brain, when spasms set in; vertigo on rising from bed, as if everything was moving from side to side, or approached and then receded; reeling and falling on stooping, he is constantly on the point of falling forward.

Cimicifuga. Constant dull feeling in vertex; vertigo with impaired vision, especially after mental overexertion; head feels too large and heavy, when stooping head swims; waving sensation in brain; nausea when raising the head from the pillow.

Cina. Anæmic vertigo; faintness on rising from bed and immediately relieved by lying down; child leans its head sideways all the time.

Cobaltum. Dizziness during stool; dulness in head, with hard stools, or a sensation as if the head grew large during stool, with dizziness and weakness; worse from stooping and bending forward, or

in a warm room; when stepping, sensation as if the brain went up and down.

Coca. Fear of falling when walking; vertigo with involuntary stepping quickly when walking; the head inclined forward with giddiness and fear of falling; nausea and dizzy feeling make him unfit for mental work; giddiness with pressing on the back of the head, and weariness.

Cocculus. Vertigo, with flushed hot face and head; confused feeling in the head after eating and drinking; vertigo increased by sitting up in bed, or by the motion of a carriage; vertigo as from intoxication, with nausea and falling down without consciousness; hysterical dizziness and headache, aggravated by noise, walking, smoking, or drinking coffee.

Coffea. Giddiness of the head; vertigo and blackness before the eyes when stooping.

Colchicum. Arthritic vertigo of auditory nerve; vertigo while sitting, after walking, when rising; pressure in occipital and cerebellar region, excited by night-watching and mental exertion.

Collinsonia. Gastric and hæmorrhoidal headaches, with dizziness; obstinate constipation.

Colocynthis. Giddiness, with slight delirium and deafness; dulness of the head, and vertigo at the commencement of colic.

Comocladia dent. Giddiness on rising from bed; everything looks dark; motion relieves all pain in the head, heat increases it.

Conium. Vertigo as if he were turning in a circle, when rising from his seat; confused vision and giddiness as soon as he stops to keep his sight fixed on an object (Agoraphoby); complete loss of muscular power throughout the body; vertigo on looking round as if he would fall to one side; vertigo on lying down, when turning over in bed, when going down stairs; continued stupefaction with constant inclination to sleep.

Crocus sativus. Vertigo, and heat of the whole body; staggering and giddiness when raising the head after lying down at night; vertigo, fulness and tightness of the whole head as if intoxicated.

Cuprum. Most violent and long-lasting vertigo, moderated or aggravated by an evacuation of the bowels, connected with stupor; spinning vertigo; head giddy; could not sit up in bed; vertigo, with weariness; head has a tendency to sink forward, increased by motion, lessened when lying down; vertigo when looking up, with loss of sight, as if gauze were before his eyes.

Cyclamen. Vertigo; when leaning against something he feels as if the brain were in motion, or as if he were riding in a carriage with his eyes closed; dizzy fulness and heat of head; despondent and irritable.

Digitalis. Severe cases of vertigo, with a very slow pulse; weak action of the heart, so that it is unable to stimulate sufficiently the brain, which feels fatigued and weak; motion produces vomiting and great faintness.

Dioscorea vil. Great weariness and loss of strength; vertigo, with great faintness at the stomach; vertigo from onanism.

Dulcamara. Momentary vertigo; vertigo when walking, with darkness before the eyes.

Evonymus europ. Violent vertigo; dizziness in the forepart

of the head, worse on sitting; mistiness with vertigo; obscuration of sight.

Ferrum met. Staggering in walking as if intoxicated; reeling sensation and vertigo on seeing flowing water; vertigo, with sickness at the stomach in walking; momentary shock, with giddiness in the brain; hammering and throbbing headache; great palpitation of the heart and dyspnœa; bellows' sound of the heart and anæmic murmur of the arteries and veins.

Ferrum phos. Great dizziness, everything swimming around him; his muscles feel so weak he can hardly move about; constant feeling as if the head was being suddenly pushed forward, with danger of falling; congestion to parts of brain.

Fluoric acid. Whilst sitting, often a feeling of general wavering of the head, with dull pressure and confusion in occiput, especially on right side; constant numb feeling in left forearm with sharp pricking in it when stretching it out, worse on any quick motion, standing up, turning round, whilst walking; vertigo with nausea.

Formica. Inclined to be dizzy while eating; giddiness after dressing in the morning or on attempting to rise; pain in the left supra-orbital region when going to bed, with dizziness; blackness before the eyes, relieved by sitting down.

Gelsemium. Nervous excitement of hysteric patients; heaviness of the head, with dulness of mind; dimness of sight and vertigo; intoxicated feeling and tendency to stagger, with dizziness and imperfection of vision, aggravated by smoking; vertigo unto falling; mistiness within the brain; confused perception; swimming sensation in the head, which felt very light, with vertigo.

Glonoin. Vertigo in the occiput, followed by pain in vertex; vertigo when shaking the head or when throwing it back; intoxicated feeling and vertigo when stooping; vertigo in the fresh air, as if he were on board a vessel or riding backwards in a carriage; vertigo, fainting, with violent throbbing of the temporal arteries.

Gnaphalium. Vertigo, especially felt immediately after rising from a recumbent position; dull continuous occipital headache; dull heavy expression of countenance, with an appearance of bloatedness.

Graphites. Great vertigo in the morning after a good sleep, especially on looking upward; weakness of the head down to neck; attacks of dizziness with inclination to fall forward; desolate, empty feeling in head.

Gratiola. **Vertigo during and after meal,** while reading, on rising from a seat.

Guano. Giddiness; objects seem to turn from below upwards, 9 A.M.

Hepar. Vertigo during dinner after belching, with blackness before eyes; vertigo whilst driving in a carriage so severe that on dismounting she could not stand alone; vertigo with nausea, stupefaction; fainting turn and obscuration of sight; headache every morning, brought on by the least concussion.

Hydrastis. Headache of a nervous, gastric character, increasing towards evening, with violent giddiness; great sinking at the epigastrium, with violent and long-continued palpitation.

Hydrocyanic acid. Insufficiency of arterial contraction, with frequent headaches, stupefaction, and falling down; vertigo, with

reeling; cloudiness of the senses, the objects seem to move; he sees through a gauze; is scarcely able to keep on his feet after raising the head when stooping, on rising from one's seat, worse in the open air.

Hypericum perf. Violent vertigo, with loathing on waking; with pain in the temples; also, in the afternoon, feeling of weakness and trembling of all the limbs; sensation as if the head became suddenly elongated.

Hyoscyamus. Vertigo, with obscuration of sight; reeling sensation; loss of sight and hearing; diplopia.

Iodum. Vertigo only on left side, with tremor of heart and fainting; worse immediately after rising from a seat or bed, or by lying down after slight exercise.

Indigo. Vertigo with headache, fulness of abdomen, great discharge of flatus, and nausea; going off in the evening after remaining some time in the open air.

Kali bichrom. Burning headache with vertigo, during which the objects seemed to be enveloped in a yellow veil; every two hours fits of vertigo, followed by nausea, frontal headache and excessive prostration; vertigo followed by most violent vomiting of a whitish, slimy, sourish fluid, with most fearful nausea, pressure and burning in stomach.

Kali carb. Vertigo as if proceeding from the stomach; loss of consciousness; frequent dulness of the head as after intoxication, and as if the ears were stopped up, with nausea almost unto vomiting; vertigo when walking; vertigo as if her head were too light, must take hold on something.

Kali nitric. Fainting fits, with vertigo in the morning when standing, relieved when sitting down; afterwards obscuration of sight, with great weakness and drowsiness; pain in the small of the back and constriction in the abdomen; staggering gait, with vertigo.

Kalmia latif. Vertigo and headache, with some nausea, attended with pains in the head and limbs; dizziness while stooping and looking downwards. Menière's disease.

Kreasot. Vertigo early in the morning in the street, with staggering to and fro as if from intoxication, obliging him to stand still; the vertigo vanishes in the room; vertigo, with danger of falling on turning round quickly; stupefaction, dizziness, and vacancy in head, with complete loss of thought, sight, and hearing.

Lachesis. Vanishing of thought, with blackness before the eyes in paroxysms; vertigo after stooping, with staggering and incipient loss of sense, as if threatened with apoplexy in the evening; vertigo, with staggering to the left side, early in the morning after rising; frequent momentary vertigo, particularly on closing the eyes, sometimes with deadly paleness, nausea and vomiting; giddiness, with headache, particularly after the menses.

Lachnanthes. Giddiness in the head, with sensation of heat in the chest and around the heart; dizziness in the head, with perspiration; with boiling and bubbling in the chest; sensation as if the vertex was enlarged and was driven upward; headache in the morning, worse at noon, with dizziness.

Ledum palustre. Vertigo when walking or standing; he was scarcely able to keep himself erect; vertigo, the head inclines backwards; vertigo even when sitting, increasing when stooping, and

becoming so violent in walking that he threatens to fall as if he were intoxicated, with a feeling of heat in the whole body, especially in the face, without thirst, with pale cheeks and forehead; sleepy action of the whole head as in vertigo; excessive feeling of intoxication; loss of sense.

Leptandra virg. Bilious headaches, with great dizziness when walking.

Lilium tigrinum. Heaviness, heat, and fulness of the head, as if it was too full of blood, with pressure from within outward, with reeling and staggering and inclination to fall forward; vertigo when walking, with a feeling of intoxication; dulness of the head, a kind of dizziness, apparently more in the eyes, better in the open air.

Lobelia inflata. Vertigo, with nausea, with pain in the head and trembling agitation of the body; with headache, violent deathly nausea, vomiting, and great prostration, as if starting from left eye.

Lycopodium. Dizzy in the morning as if drunk; whenever she sees anything turning round she has for an hour the sensation as if something turned round in the body; vertigo when getting up from his seat, whilst drinking, in a hot room.

Magnesia mur. Giddy and stupid in the head during dinner, she must go in the open air, when it goes off, but on returning to the room heat in the head.

Magnesia carb. Vertigo when kneeling, as if she would fall to pieces; vertigo when standing, as if the objects were moving around her, with intoxication and heaviness of the head; vertigo in the morning after rising, with inclination to vomit and accumulation of water in the mouth; fainting vertigo in the evening after lying down, with coldness, followed by inclination to vomit, afterwards sleep, interrupted by frequent waking and violent nausea on moving ever so little; this was worst in the morning, after rising, accompanied by eructations, which tasted of rotten eggs, with pale face and coldness; vertigo unto falling in the evening when sitting and sewing, with nausea, afterwards lying down without being conscious of it.

Magnesia sulph. Feeling of heaviness of the head, with vertigo, immediately after dinner.

Manganum. Vertigo when sitting or standing; he is near falling forward; painful concussion of the brain from shaking the head; concussion of the brain when walking, with aching in the head, and at the same time in the epigastrium; rushing of blood from the nape of the neck across the vertex towards the forehead during motion, with stupefaction and confusion of the senses while standing.

Mephites put. Dulness, with sensation as if the head became larger, accompanied by ill-humor and nausea; vertigo when stooping; sudden vertigo when sitting, on making various motions of the head, on turning in bed; violent headache, like a fulness pressing upwards.

Mercurialis perennis. Vertigo after walking some time; vertigo succeeding headache, as if intoxicated, and obliging her, when stooping, to hold on to something to prevent falling; vertigo towards the left when sitting, standing, or even lying, feeling as if the body would fall to that side.

Mercurius sol. Dull and stupid feeling on rising from a seat, with vertigo and obscuration of sight; worse in a warm room, and

less in the open air; dizziness, with fulness of the brain, or with drowsiness, or with turning sensation and weakness in the head; feeling of intoxication after eating, with mounting of heat and redness of the face, which swells; vertigo on raising the head after stooping; vertigo in a recumbent posture, with qualmishness, relieved by turning to the side; vertigo when bending the head forward when standing; vertigo, with feverish shuddering, cold hands, and subsequent dulness of the head; vertigo when walking in the open air, with staggering and nausea, and sensation as of a worm crawling up in the chest and throat; vertigo when lying, as if balancing to and fro from side to side.

Mezereum. Giddiness with contracted pupils; vertigo and flickering before eyes; he is inclined to fall to the **left side** with faintness.

Moschus. Vertigo, with stupefaction; congestion of blood to the head; fits of tetanus and fainting; dimness of sight; vertigo, with balancing sensation before his eyes, as if something was quickly moving up and down on moving the head ever so little; sensation as if he were turned about so rapidly that he perceives the current of air produced by the motion; sensation as if she were falling from a height, with stupefaction; vertigo on moving the eyelids, relieved in the open air; vertigo on stooping, going off on rising; vertigo accompanied by a kind of loathing; vertigo, with nausea, even vomiting, with desire for black coffee and to lie down; vertigo, with staring eyes and a sort of spasm in the mouth, preventing speech, though he hears and sees everything; vertigo, with sudden fainting; vertigo, with violent rush of blood to the head, relieved in the open air.

Muriatic acid. Vertigo, with tearing in vertex and feeling as if the hair was drawn upwards, the objects go round with her in the open air.

Natrum carb. Vertigo after intellectual labor; when working in the sun; worse by rest and better by exercise in the open air.

Natrum sulph. Vertigo, with inclination to fall on the right side, with frequent yawning all day; vertigo when getting up, with dulness all day; vertigo, followed by vomiting sour mucus; after the vertigo heat rising from the body toward the head, becoming more violent until sweat broke out on forehead after dinner.

Nitric acid. Vertigo, when raising the head after stooping; vertigo when walking or sitting, obliging him to lie down; vertigo early in the morning when rising, with obscuration of sight, he had to sit down; vertigo, with nausea, early in the morning, followed by eructations; vertigo, with pulsations in the head and pressure in the middle of the brain, in the evening.,

Nux juglans. Vertigo, and excitement as if from intoxication, sensation as if hanging in the air, in the evening after lying down; confusion and heaviness in the head in the forenoon, diminished after dinner.

Nux moschata. Dizziness, with headache and nausea, with lightness and emptiness of head; violent sensation in the forehead as if it would be pushed out, the forehead feels to him as large again, with reeling sensation of dizziness, as after intoxication; hysteria.

Nux vomica. Giddiness and heaviness in the head, only in the morning, during and after meals, from mental exertion or drinking wine, as from intoxication; congestion of blood, with heat and red-

ness of the face, also with violent pains in the forehead, with vertigo and fainting; hypochondriasis.

Oleander. When walking in the open air he is attacked with vertigo; he stood firmly, but the things around him, trees and men, seemed to be moving, as in a confused dance, the sight became obscured with scintillations before his eyes, resembling the dazzling of snow; giddiness and diplopia when looking down; vertigo in the forehead, and staggering of the lower limbs, as if too weak; loss of consciousness.

Oleum animale. Painful dizziness early in the morning in bed; giddiness, and reeling sensation in the open air when stooping.

Opium. Vertigo, with stupefaction. Vertigo after fright, obliging to lie down; vertigo, with sensation as if he were flying or hovering in the air; vertigo, with anxiety and delirium; apoplexy, with vertigo, buzzing in the ears; loss of consciousness, red, bloated, hot face, red half-closed eyes, dilated insensible pupils, foam at the mouth, convulsive movements of the limbs and slow-moving breathing. Fainting turns, with vertigo, whenever he attempts to rise from bed, with sudden return of animation on lying down again.

Pæonia off. Vertigo, gloominess, and heaviness of the head, continuing after the nausea had been relieved by a glass of water; vertigo during every motion, with constant reeling in the head, and staggering of the limbs.

Paris quad. Vertigo after loud reading or when sitting, with difficult speech and dim eyes.

Petroleum. Frequent vertigo when walking; dizziness commencing at dinner; vertigo and nausea when stooping or rising from a seat; vertigo as if in the occiput, as if she would fall forward, especially when raising the eyeballs; vertigo and nausea in the evening in bed, especially when the head lies low; vertigo, obliging him to stoop, with pale face and nausea, more violent when standing than when sitting, going off when lying, attended with eructations, yawning, want of appetite, pressure in the abdomen, and slow pulse; vertigo when rising from a recumbent position, with heat in the face when lying.

Phellandrium. Vertigo, with heaviness of the head, with disposition to fall forward, backward, and sideways, particularly to the side to which one turns in the room, no less when sitting than during motion, aggravated during a walk in the open air, and relieved by lying.

Phosphorus. Painful dizziness, with violent pressing headache and chills, and shuddering without thirst, heat in the head occasionally, shuddering and uncomfortableness of the whole body; in the morning when rising he is unable to collect his senses; his head feels giddy, heavy, and painful, as if he had been lying too low during the night; vertigo when rising from a seat, with obscuration of sight; vertigo, followed by nausea and an oppressive pain in the centre of the brain, with stupefaction and a sensation as if he would fall forwards, in the morning and after dinner; afterwards nausea in the afternoon, heartburn, red face, and a sensation as if something had lodged in the throat. Giddy feeling in the afternoon, as if the chair on which he was sitting was raising, and as if he was looking down, followed by hypochondriac mood, with drowsiness and languor.

Vertigo unto falling, in the morning after rising, resembling a heavy pressure from above downwards in the forepart of the head, with a fainting sort of nausea, and obscuration of sight when stooping, with much sneezing, until evening; frequent vertigo about noon, before or after a meal; she is threatened to fall from her chair. Vertigo, when turning about once she knew not where she was. Vertigo, with headache and excessive secretion of saliva. Vertigo, with vanishing of ideas. Chronic vertigo of various kinds.

Physostigma. Vertigo, with constrictive feeling of head, with torpor of body and fear of getting crazy; worse when walking, reading; dimness of sight.

Phytolacca. Vertigo, with dimness of vision; feeling of intoxication on rising and walking about; severe headache all over or only in some parts, with dizziness and disinclination to mental exertion.

Platina. Passing attacks of vertigo in quick succession in the evening when standing, as if he would lose his senses. Violent vertigo, she dares not move her eyes; more in the daytime than at night, generally attended with palpitation of the heart; headache after the vertigo, as if torn and pulled into shreds; everything looks small to the patient.

Plumbum acet. Vertigo on stooping or on looking up, going off in the open air; stupefaction and somnolence.

Podophyllum pelt. Vertigo, with sensation of fulness over the eyes, and inclination to fall forwards; vertigo while standing in the open air.

Psorinum. Vertigo, with headache, it presses the eyes out; congestions of blood to the head, with red, hot cheeks and nose, redness of the eruption on the face, with great anxiety, every afternoon after dinner.

Ptelea trifol. Piercing pain in the brain, with giddiness and severe aching pain in the stomach; giddiness on rising in the morning; vertigo, with increased abdominal tenderness; vertigo in the forenoon so that he had to lie down; sudden giddiness, with fainting on turning the head; vertigo and nausea, aggravated by rising to the feet, also by walking; inability to stand without the aid of a chair; everything seemed to be in violent agitation.

Pulsatilla. Giddy staggering when walking, particularly in the evening, with heat in the head, and pale, but not hot face; vertigo on rising from a seat, after dinner, during a walk in the open air; vertigo, with obscuration of sight, roaring in the ears, aggravated by talking and meditating; vertigo, especially when sitting; vertigo when turning the eyes upward, as if he would fall, or as if he were dancing; vertigo when stooping, scarcely permitting her to rise again, afterwards disposition to vomit; gloomy sensation in the head and vertigo, excited by motion. Apoplexy, with loss of consciousness; blue-redness and bloatedness of the face, loss of motion, violent beating of the heart, collapse of pulse, and rattling breathing.

Rana bufo. Vertigo, with tottering, so that he has to hold on to something; headache, with vertigo, trembling of the whole body, dizziness of sight, nausea, retching, and vomiting.

Ranunculus bulb. Vertigo, as if he would fall on leaving the room and going in the air; sudden attack of vertigo in the occiput when walking, as if he would fall, followed by violent tearing in the

right temple; dizziness in the head making it difficult to think, with the sensation in the head as if it would be enlarged and distended.

Rhus tox. Violent vertigo when lying down, with fear that he would die; vertigo, everything turned with her, especially when standing or walking, when sitting, when lying; giddy when walking, as if she would fall forward or backward; when walking, dizziness so that he scarcely sees the men standing before him; vertigo after walking or stooping.

Robinia pseudoac. Vertigo and dulness of the head, in whatever posture it is placed; sensation as if the brain revolved around itself, and also all before it, especially when lying down; vertigo, with unsteadiness and nausea; vertigo, and sensation of whirling in the brain, and loss of sensibility of the skin; no feeling when being pinched; vertigo, with obscuration of sight, and sensation as if something rolls about in the head; somnolence and snoring.

Ruta grav. Sudden attack of vertigo when sitting; violent vertigo when walking in the open air; he came near falling to the right side; violent vertigo early in the morning when rising from bed; he came near falling forwards.

Sabadilla. Vertigo as if he would faint, with obscuration of sight as if everything were turning, especially when rising from a seat; vertigo greater when sitting than when walking or standing; his head feels stupid.

Salicylic acid. **Inclines to fall on left side, while surrounding objects seem falling to the right**; headache commencing on top of head or back, running down the sternomastoid (more right side), which is tender to touch; vertigo of auditory nerve, roaring in ears and difficult hearing; hears music; rush of blood to head; excited mood.

Salix purpurea. Dizziness, commencing just in front of the ears, and passing up to the vertex, like a wave, lasting a few moments; had to sit down and keep quiet until the effect passed off.

Sanguinaria. Vertigo occurring in cold weather, during climaxis, when lying down at night; vertigo, connected with disturbance of circulation; vertigo on quickly turning the head and looking upward; frequent vertigo and diminished vision before vomiting; vertigo, with nausea, long continuing, with debility and headache.

Sarracenia purp. Vertigo, with cramps in the neck, spreading to the forehead, especially at night; sensation as if he received a knock on the head, with vertigo, stupor, and vacillating gait; he is obliged to support himself or else to lie down; vertigo, with drowsiness in the head and contractions in the spinal column.

Sarsaparilla. Vertigo; while standing at the window he suddenly fell backwards on the floor unconscious, at the same time the throat was swollen; sour eructations before and afterwards; severe perspiration in the night; vertigo, with nausea, mornings, while gazing long at one object; vertigo, while sitting and walking; the head inclined to drop forward.

Scrofularia maril. Vertigo, with severe aching in the supra-orbital region; dizziness, fulness, and pressure in the vertex; sluggish feeling of the mind when moving about.

Secale cornut. Constantly increasing vertigo; vertigo, stupefaction, and heaviness of the head; reeling and inability to stand erect; peculiar feeling of lightness of the head, particularly of the

occiput; giddiness as from intoxication; stupefaction and unconsciousness.

Selenium. Vertigo when rising from a seat, on raising himself in bed, on moving about; vertigo most violent an hour after breakfast or dinner; great heaviness in the occiput now and then, with undulating sensation in the brain, blowing in the ears, jerking and pressure in the eyeballs.

Senecio aureus. Dizziness, feeling like a wave from the occiput to the sinciput; giddiness in the open air; giddiness, passing forward so strong that it feels like hard work to stand up; giddiness coming on suddenly several times a day, from suppressed perspiration or menstrual discharge.

Senega. Vertigo, with roaring in the ears; vertigo, as if the blood ceased to flow in the head, and as if the ideas were arrested; disagreeable sensation of emptiness in the head; dizziness with flat taste in the mouth.

Sepia. Vertigo, when walking in the open air, as if all the objects were moving around one, or as if suspended in the air, with unconsciousness; when rising from the bed in the afternoon, while looking upwards, causing him to stumble; while moving the arms, while looking at a large level plain.

Silicea. Vertigo when rising from a recumbent position, or stooping; when looking upwards; it comes from the dorsal region up through the nape of the neck into the head; aggravated by motion, and by looking upward, accompanied by nausea; vertigo during sleep; vertigo from excessive use of the eyes; is obliged to walk to the right side (carbo an.).

Spigelia. Giddiness when looking downwards, with nausea; vertigo in the open air when turning the head while walking; vertigo when walking, with staggering as if he would fall to the left side; vertigo, the head falling backwards, with loss of consciousness; nausea in the palate, and pinching uneasiness in the chest and abdomen, as if stool would come on.

Spongia tost. Vertigo at night when walking, with nausea; vertigo when sitting, as if the head would fall to one side, with a feeling of heat in the head; giddiness as if one would fall backward; vertigo as if tipsy.

Stannum. Vertigo; it seems as if all the objects were too far distant; dizzy pressure through the whole head.

Staphisagria. Vertigo only in the room, as if stupefied, particularly when sitting, diminished by walking about; on stooping and turning the head rapidly.

Stramonium. Vertigo when walking in the dark, day or night, with staggering and falling down at every attempt to walk (progressive locomotor ataxia); dizzy headache, with faintness and thirst; staggering vertigo, with obscuration of vision; headache and red face; colicky pain, diarrhœa.

Sulphur. Vertigo when sitting, with bleeding of the nose; when stooping; when crossing a stream; when rising from the bed; in the morning after breakfast, with nausea; with inclination to fall on the left side; with vanishing of sight; chronic vertigo, with irritating discharges.

Sulphuric acid. Vertigo in the room, going off in the open air;

he has to lie down all the time, for as soon as he raises himself the dizziness returns.

Sumbul. Vertigo on stooping and from using warm water, moving about, or on rising from a seat, feeling a want of security; hysteria, with tendency to faint from the slightest cause; fits, with falling forward.

Tabacum. Vertigo, with qualmishness of the stomach; death-like paleness of the face, and sensation as if he could not support himself, increasing to loss of consciousness; amelioration in the open air, and by vomiting.

Tarantula. Different kinds of vertigo, and so severe that it makes him fall down to the ground, without losing consciousness; vertigo, malaise, belching, nausea, bloating of the stomach, gagging and efforts to vomit, with vomiting of food; vertigo after breakfast, with a bad taste in the mouth; headache, with giddiness when fixing the sight on any object; dizziness, with severe pain in the cerebellum, accompanied with incomplete erection of the penis, and formication of the soft palate.

Taraxacum. Dulness of the head during a walk in the open air, with reeling and dizziness; unsteady gait, the head inclines at times to the right, at others to the left side.

Tartarus emet. (Antim. tart.) Vertigo, with scintillations, particularly on lifting a thing, raising one's self, or walking; violent headache, with vertigo and palpitation; vertigo, with drowsiness.

Tellurium. Very violent attacks of vertigo in the morning when dressing; on walking out it became so bad he could hardly stand, was obliged to lie down; every time he sat up he became dizzy, even by every motion when lying, and by simply turning the head. At the same time increased pulse, nausea and vomiting. Vertigo while going asleep; a drawing away in the direction of the legs; amelioration when lying perfectly quiet.

Terebinthina. Sudden vertigo, with obscuration of sight; general chilliness; muscæ volitantes and transient dizziness, with nausea in the open air; tendency to fainting.

Thea sin. Momentary attack of vertigo during a walk in the open air, as if all the senses would vanish; gloomy, heavy, and dizzy in the forehead.

Theridion cur. Vertigo, with nausea, worse on stooping; from the least movement, on closing the eyes; from any noise, with cold perspiration; vertigo and nausea increased to vomiting; vertigo, with blindness, caused by pain in the eyes; vertigo renewed by the least motion during nocturnal paroxysm; vertigo and nausea when her eyes are closing from weariness.

Thuja occid. Vertigo on closing the eyes, disappears as soon as he opens them, or on stooping, or on looking upward or sideways; frequent vertigo, also when lying in bed; reeling sensation, as after frequently turning in a circle; staggering after having stopped or in walking; nausea and giddiness when walking in the open air, with heat in the face, anguish, and sweat.

Titanium. Giddiness, imperfect vision, half an object only could be seen at once; desire to keep the eyelids closed.

Triosteum perf. Giddiness when rising at midnight, with extreme drowsiness; sleepiness, without the ability to sleep sound after midnight.

Ustilago maidis. Vertigo during climaxis, with too frequent and too profuse menstruation.

Veratrum album. Vertigo, with cold perspiration on the forehead; dizzy, as if nothing in his head were firm; excessive dizziness, with vanishing of the senses; dull headache, extending from the temples to forehead, increased by stooping, going off by bending backwards and by pressing on the head, but returning again when raising the head.

Veratrum viride. Headache, with vertigo, dimness of vision, and dilated vessels; congestions of the brain from vascular irritation.

Verbascum. Sudden vertigo, as from pressure on the whole head; attacks of vertigo on pressing the left cheek, and supporting the head in that way.

Zincum met. Vertiginous stupefaction in short paroxysms, with obscuration of sight and general weakness, especially in the afternoon and evening; vertigo when sitting or standing, going off when walking; vertigo in the occiput when walking, as if he would fall to the left side; vertigo on waking, as if the head were moving up and down; the visions before his fancy moved up and down in a similar manner, in a state of half consciousness; vertigo, as if he were on the point of having an apoplectic fit, with dread of falling over; violent vertigo when stooping and raising the head again, as if everything were turning around her, with buzzing in the head.

For vertigo, with **anxiety**: *bell.*, caust., coff., *merc.*, nux m., rhod.

With **dimness before the eyes**: *acon.*, agar., arn., *bell.*, bufo, calc., carb. an., cic., cimicif., cyclam., gels., hep., hyos., ign., merc., nitr. ac., n. vom., phytol., puls., robin., *titanium*, verat. vir.

With **dulness of hearing**: colch., kalm., salicyl. ac.

With **loss of consciousness**: angust., baryt., borax, carb. a., caust., chin., con., *ipec.*, lach., *lauroc.*, natr. m., n. vom., op., phos., sulph., sumbul.

With **gastric ailments**, nausea, vomiting: acon., aletris, alum., arn., bell., bufo, bry., calc., chin., cocc., collins., dioscor., hep., hydrast., leptand., lobel., magn. c., *n. vom.*, *puls.*, petrol., phos., sulph., tarant.

With **palpitation of the heart**: cactus, *glon.*, hydrast., lachnanth., puls., plat.

With **headache**: acon., bell., bufo, cact., carbol. ac., camph., cocc., gels., glon., gnaphal., ign., lach., lachnanth., lilium, mangan., n. vom., ptelea, robin., sep., sulph., verat. vir.; or ars., asa., bufo, calc., chin., coff., lact., laur., lob., mang. carb., phos., sec., sil.

With **fainting**: aletris, apis, bry., cham., croc., euphorb., hep., lach., lachnanth., lobel., magn. c., nux m., n. vom., ptelea, sabad., sulph.

With **falling backwards**: bell., brom., phelland.; or chin., kal., led., phos. ac., rhus, sars., spig., spong, stram.

With **falling forwards**: agar., alum., arn., cicut., coca, cupr., elaps., ferr., *graph.*, lilium, magn. c., mangan., natr. m., phelland., phos. ac., pod., rhus, sars., sil., sulph., sumbul.

With **falling sideways**: amm. mur., cann., *con.*, cicut., dros., mez., n. vom., phel., rhus, sil., sulph.

With **falling down** in general: amm. c., bell., cic., cocc., *con.*, *puls.*, *rhus*, sil., sulph.; or acon., cann., chin., coca, gels., graph., hydroc. ac., kali bichr., ledum, phos. ac., rhod., sars., spig., spong.

During **sleep**: sil., sang., therid., tellur.

From **mental exertion**: agar., aletr., calc. c., cimicif., n. vom., phytol., sep.

During **climaxis**: aloes, con., lach., sang., sep., ustilago, phos. ac., nitr. ac.

When the vertigo comes especially in the **evening**: amm., ars., brom., calc., carb. a., graph., hep., hydrast., kali, merc., nitr. ac., nux jug., n. vom., petrol., phos., phos. ac., plat., puls.

After **lying down**: apis, brom., merc., nux m., n. vom., petr., rhod., staph. When **rising** up in bed, or from a seat: acon., arn., ars., baryt., bell., bry., calc. c., calc. ph., carb. v., comoclad., con., form., gnaph., hydroc. ac., merc., natr. s., petr., phos., phytol., sabad., selen., sumbul., triost. When **opening the eyes**: acon., puls., sang. When **shutting the eyes**: ars., hep., lach., petr., thuj. When **stooping**: acon., alum., apis, baryt., bapt., bell., bry., carb. v., cobalt., glon., hydroc. ac., kalm., lach., led., lycopod., meph., merc. per., mosch., petr., puls., sumbul., therid. When **eating**: amm., arn., form., magn. c., magn. m., petr., phos., sil. After **eating**: aloes, cham., merc., natr. m., n. vom., psorin., puls., rhus, selen., sep., sulph., tarant. After **smoking**: gels. When **crossing a stream**: ang., brom., ferr., sulph. In the **open air**: agar., ambr., calc., calc. ph., canth., dros., glon., hydroc. ac., kali c., n. vom., oleander, oleum anim., phel., phos., phos. ac., podoph., puls., senecio, sepia, tarax., thea. When **walking**: apis, arn., ars., bell., calc. c., calc. ph., cann. sat., coca, ferr., ipec., lilium, leptand., ledum, mang., merc., nitr. ac., n. vom., petr., phel., phos., phos. ac., phytol., ptelea, ranunc., tellur. After **drinking coffee**: cham., mosch., n. vom. When **reading**: amm., arn., paris quad. When **lying on the back**: merc., n. vom., sulph. When **thinking**: agar., natr., puls. When **looking down**: kalm., oleand. When **looking up**: caust., cupr., graph., plumb., puls., sil., sep. From the **light of the sun**: agar., glon. When **ascending**: aloes, borax, calc. When **descending**: ferr. acet. On **kneeling**: magn. **After drinking**: mang., sep. When **turning around or looking about**: agar., aloes, con., ipec., kreas., meph., phos., ptelea, sang., ther. When **sitting**: amm., apis, caust., evonym., kali, lach., led., mang., merc., meph., nitr. ac., paris quad., phel., puls., sabad., sulph. After **sleeping**: apis. **Before falling asleep**: argent. nitr. During **stool**: caust., cobalt. On **waking**: hypericum.

VINEGAR, Ill effects of.

Acon., ars., asar., ign., nux v., puls., sep.

VIRILE POWER, Loss of.

See Sexual Power.

VITILIGO.

Achroma: disappearance of pigment in single places of the skin.

1, alum., ars., natr., sep., sil., sulph.; 2, calc., carb. an., merc., nitr. ac., phos., phos. ac., etc.

VOMICÆ.

Compare Tuberculosis and Phthisis Pulmonum.

VOMIT, BLACK.

Melæna: 1, ars., chin., chinin. arsenic., sulph. ac., ver. alb.; 2, ipec., nux v., petr., phos., plumb.

VOMITING and NAUSEA.

Hæmatemesis, vomitus cruentus: 1, acon., aloe., arn., *ars.*, ferr., hyosc., ipec., n. vom., phos.; 2, amm., *bell.*, bry., canth., *carb. v.*, caust., chin., hyosc., lach., lyc., mez., mill., plumb., puls., sec., sulph., verat. alb.; 3, cactus, erig., eryng., *ham.*, lycopus, rum., sang., verat vir.

Vomiting of fecal matter (passio iliaca, ileus, chordapsus, miserere, etc.): 1, apomorphine, bell., n. vom., op., sulph.; 2, acon., bry., plumb., raph., thuj.

Vomiting of black matter, melæna: 1, alum., ars., calc., chin., verat.; 2, ipec., n. vom., raph., sulph., etc.

Vomiting of the ingesta: 1, ars., *ferr.*, hyosc., ipec., n. vom., *puls.*, sil., *sulph.*; 2, bell., bry., calc., cin., cocc., cupr., dros., graph., kal., kreas., lach., natr. m., phos., rhus, sep., stann., *verat.*

Vomiting of drinks: 1, ars., hyosc., ipec., sil., verat.; 2, arn., cin., samb., spong.

Vomiting in consequence of passive motions, such as **riding in a carriage**, sailing, requires: 1, ars., cocc., colch., ferr., hyosc., petr.; 2, apomorph., bell., croc., n. mosch., sec., sil., staph., sulph., tab.

If by overloading the stomach, or by eating indigestible food: 1, ipec., puls.; 2, ant., bry., n. vom., sulph.; 3, ars., bell., ferr., rhus.

Vomiting of drunkards: 1, ars., lach., n. vom., op.; 2, calc., sulph.

Vomiting of pregnant females: 1, carbol. ac., ipec., n. vom., sulph.; 2, con., ferr., puls., sep.; 3, acon., ars., con., kreas., lach., lactic ac., magn. m., natr. m., n. mosch., petr., phos., veratr.

If caused by worms: 1, acon., cin., ipec., merc., n. vom., puls., sulph.; 2, bell., carb. v., chin., lach.

For vomiting of bile, with bitter taste and greenish look: 1, ars., bell., bry., *cham.*, ipec., merc., *n. vom.*, phos., puls., sep., verat.; 2, ant., arn., cann., chin., cin., coloc., con., cupr., dros., dulc., ign., lach., lyc., petr., raph., sec., sulph.; 3, apoc. and., eupat. perf., iris, lob., verat. vir.

If it tastes salty: magn. c., puls., sil., sulph.

For sour smelling and tasting vomiting: 1, calc., cham., chin., n. vom., phos., phos. ac., *puls.*, *sulph.*; 2, ars., bell., ferr., ipec., lyc., sulph. ac., tart.; 3, cact., iris.

Vomiting of mucus: 1, ars., bell., dros., n. vom., *puls.*, sulph.; 2, acon., ant., calc., cham., chin., cin., con., guai., hep., hyosc., ign., merc., sec., verat.; 3, eupat. perf., iris, sang.

Watery vomiting: 1, bell., bry., caust., ipec.; 2, arn., ars., chin., cupr., n. vom., puls., sulph.

Vomiting by motion: *ars.*, bry., n. vom., petr., *veratr.*

With diarrhœa: 1, *ars.*, bell., coloc., *cupr.*, dulc., ipec., phos., *puls.*, *veratr.*; 2, apoc. and., iris.

Worse after eating: 1, ars., *ferr.*, *ipec.*, kreas., n. vom., puls., *sulph.*, verat.; 2, acon., arn., hyosc., natr. m.

Vomiting every morning: 1, ars., dros., *n. vom.*, *verat.*; 2, hep., lyc., natr. m., sil.

AT NIGHT: ars., chin., ferr., n. vom., sil., sulph.

AFTER DRINKING: 1, ars., chin., ferr., verat.; 2, acon., arn., bry., cham., n. vom., puls., sil.

Vomiting of MUCUS AND THEN BILE: verat.; of MUCUS AND THEN FOOD: ars., oleand.; of FOOD AND THEN BILE: natr. m., phos., zinc.; of FOOD AND THEN MUCUS: dros., n. vom., selen.; of FOOD AND THEN WATER: ferr., puls.; of WATER AND THEN FOOD: ipec., magn., n. vom., sulph. BITTER-SALTY: sil. BITTER-SOUR: tart., ipec., puls.; of CLOTTED BLOOD: arn., caust.; BROWN: ars., bism., mez., phos.; FOUL: bry., cocc., n. vom., carb. v., kreas.; ONLY OF SOLID FOOD: ars., bry., cupr., phos., puls., sulph., verat.; ONLY OF FLUIDS: ars., dulc., merc. cor., puls., sil.; of COLD FLUID AFTER GETTING WARM IN THE STOMACH: phos.; JELLY-LIKE: ipec.; YELLOWISH: ars., colch., iod.; GREENISH-BLACK: petr., phos., plumb.; OILY: n. vom.; MILKY: arn.; SALTY: iod., magn., puls., sep., sil., sulph.; FOAMY: lyc., merc. cor., puls., verat.; SWEETISH: calc., kreas., plumb.; VOMITING ONLY OF WATER: bismuth.

Continual spasmodic retching: *bar. mur.;* incessant retching, with vomiting of watery fluid and cutting pain in abdomen: *ipec.;* eructations like rotten eggs: *arn.*, *brom.*, coff., magn. mur., magn., sulph., petr., sep., stann., valer.; nausea, without vomiting: *bell.;* aversion to bread during pregnancy: *sep.;* vomiting of beverages: *acon.*, arn., ars., bry., cham., chin., dulc., ferr., nux v., puls., sil., ver.; immediate vomiting and with great force: *bism.;* vomiting when trying to rise: cicuta; vomiting of bile in the night, with dizziness: *sep.;* nausea and vomiting when thinking of food; *sep.*, *dros;* when smelling food: *colch.;* vomiting of drunkards: nux v.; vomiting of fæces: *nux v.*, *op.*, *acon.;* frothy vomiting, followed by vomiting of yellow matter and bile, with intermittent pulse: *ver. alb.*

VULVA, Pruritus.

Apis mel. Follicular vulvitis, abscesses of labia; neuralgia of external pudenda.

Calcarea carb. Itching and stitches either in internal or external vulva, or in both at same time.

Cantharis. Burning and violent itching, with dysuria; cutting and burning with frequent micturition.

Carbo veg. Itching of vulva and anus from varicose veins in the genitals, producing even dysuria; red and sore places about the vulva, with itching and leucorrhœa.

Caulophyllum. Aphthous vaginitis, accompanied by spasmodic uterine pains.

Coffea. Excessive sensitiveness about vulva, with voluptuous itching, would like to rub or scratch the parts, but they are too sensitive.

Collinsonia. Pruritus of genitals, with hæmorrhoids.

Conium. Violent itching of vulva, followed by pressing-down of uterus, especially after menses; urine flowing and stopping alternately at every emission.

Croton tigl. Intense itching relieved by gentle scratching.

Dulcamara. Herpetic eruption on vulva, aggravated by every cold change of weather or by exposure in cold, damp places.

Ferrum. Much itching of vulva in delicate, weakly women, with very red faces.

Graphites. Itching vesicles and pimples on labia, which smart and are painful; painless pimples on inside of labia; itching, smarting, painful vesicles on vulva; itching worse before menses.

Helonias. Mucous membrane of labia red, swollen, and covered with a white, curdy deposit like aphthæ; no sexual excitement.

Hydrastis. Excessive pruritus, with profuse albuminous leucorrhœa and great sexual excitement.

Kali brom. Excessive pruritus of the genitals from uterine or ovarian irritation or from venous hyperæsthesia; great sexual excitement, nearly nymphomania.

Kali carb. Soreness, gnawing itching, and burning of vulva.

Kreasote. Corrosive itching of vulva, with soreness and burning when scratching; aphthous or inflammatory state of external parts, symptomatic of ovarian or uterine disease.

Lycopodium. Great sense of dryness of the parts and much itching, especially during and after menses; abdominal flatulence.

Mercurius. Long-lasting itching of vulva shortly before menses, aggravated by a single drop even of urine, it has to be washed off; itching of vulva, with pimples on mons veneris.

Natrum mur. Itching of vulva, particularly if there is much falling off of hair; pimples on mons veneris.

Nitric acid. Violent itching of vulva, always worse towards evening; when walking, with soreness; swelling and burning itching of one side of vagina and of nymphæ.

Nux vom. Corrosive itching eruption on vulva.

Petroleum. Itching in meatus urinarius during micturition, preceded by an urgent desire to urinate.

Platina. Voluptuous tingling in vulva and abdomen, with oppression, anxiety, and palpitation of heart, sympathetic with ovarian and uterine troubles, especially in barren women, driving to despair.

Sepia. Burning and itching, with swelling and redness, and humid eruption within the labia; weight in anus.

Silicea. Itching of vulva from acrid leucorrhœa; constipation; stool slipping back when partly evacuated.

Staphisagria. Prurigo senilis, or from parasites; stinging-itching of vulva.

Sulphur. Troublesome itching of vulva, with pimples all around; violent itching of clitoris.

Tarantula. Dryness and heat of the parts; intense itching, worse at night, accompanied by thin, acrid, yellow leucorrhœa; urine with thick white sediment.

Tartarus emet. Pustules from variety of causes, mostly the result of translations from other parts.

Thuja. Itching of vulva when walking.

Zincum. Itching of vulva during menses.

Compare also Ambra, Caladium, Cauloph., Cornus cir., Hydrocotyle, Kali brom.

Erectile tumors of vulva.

Arsenicum. With the constitutional symptoms, burning-lancinating pains, or the tumor is painless.

Carbo an. Tumor has a tendency to become indurated, with burning sensation.

Carb. veg. Bluish look of tumor, which is very hard, with pricking-shooting pains.

Kreasote. Corrosive itching and burning of tumor; spasmodic pains, extending from above downward.

Lycopodium. Tearing stitches in affected parts; sensation of dryness; borborygmi in left hypochondrium, worse at 4 and better after 8 P.M.

Nitric acid. Much itching, with sticking pain in tumor.

Phosphorus. Stinging and burning of tumor, worse during or after a walk.

Platina. Painful sensitiveness, with inward coldness of vulva.

Sepia. Burning, itching, throbbing, or jerking in tumor; reddish sediment in urine, which adheres to the vessel with great tenacity.

Silicea. Violent soreness and burning of the part, with eruption on inner side of thigh.

Sulphur. Troublesome itching of part, with pimples all around.

Thuja. Sufferings increased during motion and immediately afterwards, so that she may be compelled to lie down.

When they bleed use *arnica*, where hæmorrhage is the result of coition or of an injury.

Coccus cacti. Pain in vulva so severe when going to bed that she is obliged to sit up and go to sleep in that position; throbbing and burning in tumor, and excoriated feeling on walking.

Kreasote. Bleeding continues, with marked intermissions, at times pale and almost ceasing, and then starting afresh.

Lachesis. Vicarious hæmorrhage, pain increases in intensity until relieved by flow of blood, and, as hæmorrhage subsides, pain returns.

Phosphorus. Blood flows profusely for awhile and then ceases, when it flows again and so on.

Pulsatilla. Blood changeable in appearance, flows more in daytime when walking.

Encysted tumors: baryt., calc., graph., lyc., kali c., nitr. ac., sab., sep., sil., sulph.

Neuralgia of vulva. See Vagina.

WARMTH, Deficient.

Tendency to feel chilly, etc.

§ 1. Principal remedies for this symptom: 1, ars., bry., camph., carb. veg., con., dulc., ipec., lyc., natr., natr. m., puls., ran., rhus, veratr.; 2, acon., alum., ang., arn., calc., caps., caust., chen., chin., euphorb., ferr., led., merc., natr., natr. m., nitr., nitr. ac., nux. v., oleand., op., phosph., sabad., sarsap., sep., staph., stram., sulph., thuj.; 3, aur., baryt., bell., carb. an., cic., graph., hell., hyos., kal., magn. arct., sec., squill., staph., tart.

§ 2. *a.* When there is an excessive **want of animal heat**: 1, ars., chel., con., phosph., puls., ran., rhus., sep., veratr.; 2, acon., alum., ang., calc., camph., caps., caust., chel., chin., euphorb., ferr., ipec., led., lyc., natr., natr. m., nitr., nitr. ac., nux v., oleand., op., sabad., sarsap., staph., stram., sulph., tart., thuj.

b. For great **sensitiveness to the open air**: 1, amm., calc., caps.,

carb. an., caust., cham., cocc., coff., mez., natr. m., nux v., puls., rhus; 2, agar., alum., anac., aur., bell., cycl., dulc., lach., lyc., natr. m., nitr. ac., n. mosch., rhod.

c. **Chilliness,** disposition to feel chilly, even in a room, etc.: 1. ars., bry., carb. veg., caust., chin., magn., arct., merc., natr. m., nux v., phosph., puls., sil., sulph.; 2, agn., alum., anac., asar., calc., cham., cocc., hep., ipec., kreas., mez., natr., nitr. ac., n. mosch., petr., ran., rhus, sabad., sep., spig., veratr.

d. Frequent **shuddering**: 1, acon., ars., bell., chin., cocc., ign., merc., nux v., puls., rhus, sep., staph.; 2, aur., bry., calc., caust., clem., coff., hep., kal., magn. arct., magn. aust., magn. m., natr., natr. m., phosph., plat., rhab., sabad., sabin., spig., sulph., thuj., veratr.

§ 3. *a.* External coldness: 1, arn., ign., merc., mosch., nux v., phos., plat., rhus., sec., veratr.; 2, calc., caust., chin., lyc., mez., mur., ac., puls., rhod., sabad., sec., staph., sulph.

b. **Internal** coldness: 1, ars., calc, chin., laur., lyc., nux v., puls., sep.; 2, agn., alum., amb., bell., bry., chin., colch., ign., men., merc., mez., phos., spig., sulph., veratr.

c. **Coldness** or chilliness on one side: 1, caust., nux v., puls., rhus; 2, baryt., bell., bry., verb.

d. **Constant coldness** or chilliness about the **head**: 1, bell., calc., phos., sep., sulph., veratr.; 2, acon., arn., dulc., mosch.

e. Constant coldness or chilliness in the **back**: 1, bell., calc., caps., chin., lach., natr. m., nux v., sep., sil., stann., sulph.; 2, amm. m., camph., croc., dig., dulc., hep., lyc., phos., rhus, sec., staph., thuj.

f. Constant coldness of the **hands**: 1, iod., lach., natr., natr. m., sulph.; 2, ambr., aur., calc., carb. an., carb. veg., caust., chin., coloc., con., dros., graph., merc., natr., natr. m., nux v., ran., sarsap., spig., thuj.

g. Coldness of the **feet**: 1, amm., amm. m., calc., caust., con., graph., kal., lach., lyc., mur. ac., natr., natr. m., petr., phos., plat., sil., sulph., veratr.; 2, amb., ars., carb. an., carb. veg., ferr., hep., hyos., ign., kreas., merc., nitr. ac., oleand., sep., stront., zinc.

WARTS.

See Verrucæ.

WENS.

1, nitr. ac., phos. ac., rhus; 2, bar., bell., calc., caust., clem., phyt., sil., sulph., thuj.

WHITLOW.

See Nails.

WHOOPING-COUGH.

See Tussis convulsiva.

WORM AFFECTIONS.

Helminthiasis.

Tænia: 1, calc., graph., plat., puls., sabad., sil., sulph.; 2, carb. veg., nux. v., petr., phos.; 3, ambra, ars., chin., fragar. vesca, ign., kali, magn. m., magn. mur., mar., merc., natr., sab., stann., ver.; to expel

the intruder: kousso, filix mas, pumpkin-seeds emulsion, etc.; punica granat.; or, according to Hering, two doses of sulphur during declining moon, and the next declining moon one dose mercur.

Ascarides: 1, acon., bell., cin., chin., dig., ferr.; 2, asar., calc., graph., ign., mar., merc., nux v., sabad., spig., santon., stram., stan., sil., val., ver. alb., sulph.

Oxyuris vermicularis: 1, acon., allium sat., cin., cup., ferr., merc., sabad.; 2, calc., hep., sulph.; for **pruritus ani**: ign., mar., sulph.; **constant desire to defecate**: merc.; **salivation and nausea**: ferr.; **nightly spasms**: valer.; **sensitiveness of epigastrium**, with internal heat: nux v.; **nocturnal colic**, with salivation, excitation, spasms, trembling, debility: chin., valer.; **convulsions**: bell., cham., hyos., ign., stram.; **spasms and hallucinations**: bell.; for **verminous diathesis**: calc., sil., sulph.

Aconite. Pain in bowels; umbilical region hard, whole abdomen bloated; urging to stool without discharge, or slime only; nausea; accumulation of water in mouth; restlessness at night on account of intolerable itching and tingling at the anus, throwing the child into fever.

Apocynum and. Severe sneezing, with great itching and irritation in nostrils; excessive nausea and vomiting; tickling sensation at end of penis; ascarides.

Argentum nitr. Periodical pain in hepatic region and around the navel, with sickness at stomach, retching, vomiting of tough mucus; menses irregular, but always discharge of thick, black, coagulated blood; grayish-yellow color of face.

Asclepias syriac. White tongue; excessive nausea with violent headache, diuresis and inclination to stool, and still increased appetite; tickling sensation at end of penis; ascarides.

Belladonna. Drowsiness, starting in sleep, grating of teeth, involuntary discharge of fæces and urine, or dysuria; squinting.

Calcarea carb. Headache, dark rings around the eyes; pale, bloated face; thirst; thick, bloated belly; aching about the navel; diarrhœa; easy perspiration from motion; scrofulosis.

China. Pain in belly, worse at night, after eating; fulness of abdomen; pyrosis; pressure in stomach, and retching; tremulous weakness all over.

Cicuta. Frequent hiccough and crying; pain in neck; spasmodic drawing of head backwards, and tremor of hands.

Cina. Restless sleep, with rolling of eyes, dark rings around eyes; squinting; enlarged pupils; constant rubbing the nose; epistaxis; face pale and cold, or red and hot; loathing of food, or great hunger; nausea, vomiting; pain in umbilical region; abdomen hard and distended; constipation; dry hacking cough at night; feverishness; convulsive motions of head and limbs; itching of anus from pinworms.

Dolichos prur. Bloated, swollen abdomen, with constipation; cough most troublesome about bedtime, and for a while after going to bed; intolerable itching all over body.

Euphorbia. Loss of appetite or voraciousness at times; furred tongue, feverishness; fetid breath; bloated stomach; constipation or diarrhœa; emaciation, peevishness, wakefulness.

Ferrum. Pale, wretched complexion, easily flushing; itching at anus from pin-worms, at night; involuntary micturition.

Filix mas. Gnawing and boring in bowels, aggravated by eating sweet things; constipation; loss of appetite; furred tongue; pale face; blue rings around eyes; itching of nose; irritable and cross.

Ignatia. Itching at anus from pin-worms; convulsions, with loss of consciousness, and temporary inability to speak.

Kousso. Indigestion; loathing; sleeplessness; weakness, with fainting; profuse and cold perspiration; emaciation; dull pain in bowels; bloatedness; constipation.

Lycopodium. Arthritic pain and stiffness; chronic eruptions; wretched, dirty, pale, earthy complexion; flatulence, bloating the stomach and abdomen; sensation of something crawling and moving in bowels and stomach, up and down; constipation.

Mercurius. Continuous greediness for eating, and still becomes steadily weaker; fetid breath; itching of anus; inflammation of vulva; seat and round worms.

Podophyllum. Rolling of head in children; reflex irritation of the brain from disorders of bowels; grinding of teeth at night; copious salivation, offensive odor from mouth; tongue full and broad, with a pasty coat in centre; sour regurgitation of food; bloated abdomen; painful diarrhœa, with screaming, and grinding of teeth; prolapsus ani.

Punica granatum. Vertigo, wavering before eyes, enlarged pupils; yellow complexion; grating of teeth; accumulation of water in mouth; changing appetite; gulping of watery fluid; vomiting; sensation of something moving in stomach; bloated bowels, colic; palpitation of heart; spasms; syncope; night colic.

Sabadilla. Vomiting of round-worms, or nausea and retching, with sensation of a worm in pharynx; or in case of tænia, burning, boring, and whirling in umbilical region; accumulation of water in mouth; chilliness and sensitiveness to cold; sensation as if abdomen were sunken in; nervous symptoms from worms.

Spigelia. Nausea every morning before breakfast, always better after breakfast; dilated pupils, squinting; pale face; smarting in nose; sensation of a worm rising in throat; **better after eating**, or vomiting of all she takes, with sour rising like vinegar from stomach; pain in bowels; dry, hard cough at night, palpitation of heart.

Silicea. Worm colic, with constipation or difficult stool, yellow hands, blue nails, or with reddish, bloody stools; flatulence, much rumbling.

Sulphur. Creeping in nose, creeping and biting in rectum, passage of lumbrici, ascarides, and tænia; nausea before meals, and faintness after dinner; restlessness at night.

Stannum. Dull mind, pale face, sunken eyes; flushes of heat in face from movement; fetid breath; hunger, cannot eat enough, except in the evening; nausea after eating; gone feeling in epigastrium, even after eating; profuse and pale urine; restlessness; the child moans during sleep or supplicates in a timid manner.

Terebinthina. Burning and tingling at the anus, with sensation as if ascarides were crawling about; passes segments of tapeworm; burning in rectum lessened by applying cold water; irritability and weakness of bowels; sharp appetite and thirst; has to take something at once; strange appetite after a square meal; foul breath; choking sensation; dry hacking cough; spasms and convulsions; wakeful at

night; screaming as if frightened; staring look, clenching of fingers; twitchings in different parts of body.

Teucrium. Terrible itching in anus from pin-worms.

WORN OUT.

See Lassitude and Debility.

WOUNDS, Injuries, Sprains, etc.

§ 1. Principal remedies: 1, arn., calend., cic., con., hep., lach., puls., rhus, sulph. ac.; 2, acon., amm., bry., calc., caust., cham., euphr., nitr. ac., n. vom., phos., ruta, sil., staph., sulph., zinc.; 3, alum., bell., borax, carb. veg., dulc., iod., petr., sil.

§ 2. For **sprains, luxations, etc.**, give: *arnica*, ten drops of the tincture in a tumblerful of water, before and after the necessary manual operations, such as reduction of the dislocation, etc. If the contusion or luxation should be very bad, *arnica*[30] may likewise be given internally; and if no result should have been obtained in twenty-four hours, *rhus t.*, one dose, allowing it to act until an improvement takes place. A second dose of rhus may be given after the first ceases to act; or, if a pain should occasionally be experienced in the sprained joint, amm., ruta, should be resorted to; or, agn., bell., bry., puls.; or calc., carb. an., carb. veg., ign., lyc., magn. aust., natr., natr. m., nitr. ac., n. vom., petr., phos., sep., sulph.

If the patient should have injured himself by **lifting heavy weight**, the principal remedy is rhus t., especially when the dorsal and cervical muscles and the vertebral column are affected, and headache, pains in the back, or gastric ailments are experienced. If *rhus* should not suffice, give calc., cocc., natr., n. vom., sulph.; or, arn., bry., carb. an., carb. veg., graph., kal., lyc., pod., sep., sil. If **hernia inguinalis** should have been caused by lifting heavy weight or by straining the body, give: 1, n. vom., sulph. ac.; 2, cocc., sulph. If a prolapsus of the womb should have been occasioned by these causes, n. vom. is almost a specific remedy, and should be resorted to before bell. or sep. are given.

The ill effects of missing a step or pressing the foot to the floor with too much violence, require: 1, bry.; 2, cic., con., puls., rhus; 3, arn., spig.

§ 3. Parts which have been injured by a contusion, fall, or blow, should be bathed with a solution of *arnica; arnica* being likewise taken internally if the contusion be very bad, or if the head, chest, abdomen, etc., should have been violently concussed. If *arnica* should be insufficient, give:

For simple **contusion** without concussion: 1, con., euphr., iod., led., puls., ruta, sulph. ac.; 2, croc., ham., hep., mez., petr., phos., ruta, sulph., symph.

For **concussion** from blow, shock, fall, or other causes: 1, cic., con., puls., rhus; 2, euphr., iod., lach., sulph., sulph. ac.

Concussion **of the whole body** by a fall: bry., cic., con., puls., rhus, sulph., ac.

Ecchymosis, which does not yield to *arnica*: 1, bry., calend., rhus, sulph. ac.; 2, con., dulc., ham., lach., n. vom., puls., sulph.

Swelling of the injured parts: 1, bry., puls., rhus, sulph.; 2, bell., n. vom., sulph. ac.

§ 4. If there should be a solution of continuity (as in wounds, etc.), apply first *arnica* as a wash; and if this should be insufficient, apply:

For **bites**, not of poisonous animals: arn., sulph. ac. And of poisonous animals: 1, amm., ars., bell.; 2, caust., lach., led., natr. m. puls., seneg.

Contused wounds, see Contusion, in the preceding paragraph.

Excoriations, bedsores: 1, arn., sulph. ac.; 2, carb. veg., chin., ham., puls.

Cut-wounds: 1, staph., sulph.; 2, natr., plumb., sil., sulph. ac.

Gunshot wounds: 1, euphr., nitr. ac., plumb., sulph. ac.; 2, puls., ruta, sulph.

Splinters: 1, acon., carb. veg., cic., hep., nitr. ac., sil.; 2, lach., sulph.

Stab-wounds: 1, carb. veg., cic., lach., nitr. ac., sil.; 2, con., hep., plumb., sulph.

Burns: acon., ars., carb. veg., caust., lach., stram., urtic. Relief is sometimes obtained by washing the burn with *soap spirits* or saturated solution of bicarbonate of soda. Burns of the **tongue** sometimes are cured by a small dose of ars. or caust.

§ 5. Employ more particularly:

For readily **bleeding** wounds: 1, acon., arn., chin., phos.; 2, carb. veg., diadem., lach., phos., sulph., sulph. ac.

For **profuse suppuration**: 1, bell., chin., merc., puls., sulph.; 2, bell., hep., lach., plumb.

For **inflamed, angry, ulcerated** wounds, give: 1, cham., sil.; 2, borax, graph., hep., lach., merc., nitr. ac., puls, rhus, sulph., sulph. ac.

Gangrenous wounds: 1, ars., chin., lach., sil.; 2, acon., amm., bell., carb. veg., euphorb.

§ 6. If the **muscles** and **soft** parts alone were injured, give: 1, arn., euphr., hep., puls, sulph. ac.; 2, con., dulc., lach., n. vom., sulph.

If the tendons, **ligaments** or **synovial** membranes: 1, amm., arn., bry., rhus, ruta; 2, calc., natr., natr. m., phos.; 3, agn., carb. an., carb. veg., lyc., magn. aust., n. vom., petr., sep.

Wounds of **glandular** organs require: 1, con., iod., kal., phosph.; 2, cic., hep., merc., puls., sil., sulph.

Wounds of **bones** or the **periosteum**: 1, calend., phos. ac., puls., ruta; 2, calc., phos., sil., staph.

Fractures: calc., calend., ruta, sil., **symphytum officinale**.

§ 7. **Traumatic** convulsions (tetanus) require: ang., bell., cic., cocc.

Traumatic (wound) **fever**: acon., bry., rhus t., provided arn. is insufficient.

Nervous symptoms after violent concussion of the brain or spinal marrow require: 1, cic., con., hyperic.; 2, bell., calc., cin., hep., provided arn. is insufficient.

§ 8. **Agnus castus.** Strains from overlifting; sprains and luxations of joints.

Ammonium carb. Sprains attended with fatigue and weakness in limbs, as if bruised; drawing and tension in joints; contraction of limbs, as if tendons were too short.

Apis mel. Dissecting wound on hand, throbbing pain extending up the arm; erysipelas after wounds or operations; punctured wounds;

stings of insects; skin extremely sensitive to touch, with debility and exhaustion.

Arnica. Bad effects from strains, falls, bruises, concussions, and all mechanical injuries; it prevents suppuration (ars.).

Asafœtida. Injuries of tarsus and carpus.

Calendula. Suggilations; bloody and serous infiltrations of the cellular tissue in open wounds and ulcers.

Conium. Injuries of the eyes; contusions which produce a condensation of the cellular tissue and induration of glandular structures, accompanied by a sensation of numbness.

Hypericum. Great nervous depression following wounds; consequences of spinal concussion; cervical vertebræ very sensitive to touch; violent pains and inability to walk or stoop after a fall on the coccyx; injuries in parts rich in sentient nerves, especially fingers, toes, matrices of nails; lacerations, when the intolerable pains show the nerves severely involved; it is said to prevent trismus.

Ledum. Wounds inflicted with sharp instruments; punctured wounds which feel cold to the touch and to the patient; coldness during the fever; affections of hip-joint; sprains of ankles and feet.

Rhus tox. Bad effects from straining or lifting, particularly from stretching arms high up to reach things; consequences attending an extension of membranous tissues, especially the ligaments of the joints.

Ruta. Injuries of periosteum; mechanical injuries of the tarsal and carpal joints and in rheumatic paralysis of the parts.

Staphisagria. Mechanical injuries from sharp cutting instruments.

Symphytum. Pressure, contusion, and fracture of bones, where it ends in producing a callus (mez.).

Valeriana. Spasms after slight injuries.

§ 9. See Poisoning, Bites of Poisonous Animals, etc.

WRITING SPASM.

Mogigraphia. Bell., caust., gels., n. vom., sec., sil., stann., zinc.

WRY NECK.

Stiff neck. Lachnanth., lyc., rhus.

YELLOW FEVER.

See Fever, Yellow.

XANTHODERMA.

See Lentigo and Chloasma.

XERODERMA.

See Sebaceous Glands.

ZONA, ZOSTER.

See Herpes Zoster.

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